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1808 - 1908

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF NUNDA

WITH A PRELIMINARY RECITAL OF THE WINNING OF
WESTERN NEW YORK, FROM THE FORT BUILDERS
AGE TO THE LAST CONQUEST BY OUR
REVOLUTIONARY FOREFATHERS

EDITED BY H. WELLS HAND



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THE BOOK

"'Tis pleasant sure, to see one's name in print,
A book's a book, although there's nothing in it."

Byron.

"They have been at a great feast and stolen the scraps."

Shakespeare.

"In this pudding is not one thing alone, but one thing with other things
together."

Lord Lytton.

"It is a regular omnibus, there is something in it to everybody's taste; those
who like fat can have it, so can they that like lean, as well as those who
prefer sugar, and those who choose pepper."

Shirley.

"'My book' is a cupboard of mixed frugal fare,
Its substantials are 'well done,' its dainties 'are rare,'
'Over done' is the beef, though 'seasoned' with care,
Of the last century's venison, I bid you beware,
While the Indian meal is the moderns' choice fare,
Though the smoke of the wigwam lingers still in the air,
There's pepper and sugar, and ginger and suet,
Help yourself—chew the 'dates'—it's all yours—just go thru it."

The Keshequa Bard—after Shirley.

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AUTHOR'S TEN COMMANDMENTS TO HIMSELF

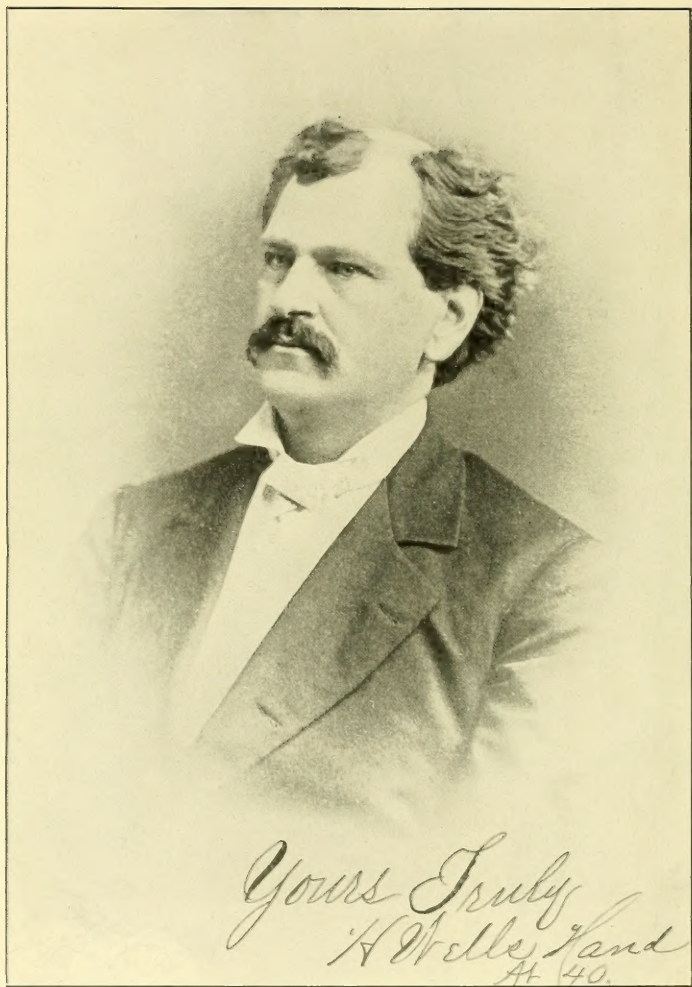
AND

COMMENTARY FOR OTHERS

- I. Be intensely interested in your subject matter; let persons and places reflect the interest of the writer.
- II. Investigate, get to the bottom facts; remember your investigations will save thousands of others personal research.
- III. Persevere; the persistent plodder alone succeeds; miracles are wrought by perseverance.
- IV. Be human,—have a sense of humor. Man is the only animal that smiles; the Pioneers had a rich fund of humor, and transmitted it through inheritance to their offspring. Young readers also crave it, wit wins with them when wisdom wearies.
- V. Give, when possible, personal knowledge of localities and events; it adds something new from personal testimony, and is, at least, original. Even fish stories lose half their fishiness if the fisherman himself tells them. This application is not specific: there are others.
- VI. Familiarize yourself with what has already been written, and, like a soldier, "appropriate" every "scrap" and turn it into edible "scrap-ple."
- VII. See the beauty in every scene, the good in every life; then lend the public your spectacles that they may see what you see.
- VIII. Avoid pessimism and slander; leave each skeleton in its closet, years of retirement have not improved its aroma; leave out the bad when possible; just assume that our forebears were as "bearish" as their posterity, (don't say descendants, it implies too much). Hunger and toothache bring back the original savage. At our worst "we are all poor critters." At our best—well, we live in paradise—*i. e.*, Nunda.
- IX. Be intensely in earnest when dealing with life's realities. Death is as real as birth; pathos as essential as humor. "Oakwood" is more densely populated than the village or town we live in.
- X. Don't fear the critics; criticism, not commendation, is their stunt.
Banish fear, for the common man who writes
Is brother hero to the man who fights,
Neither are seeking wealth, fame or renown
For good of others shall their acts redound,
Then banish fear of blame, or critics frown,
Who does his best merits the victor's crown.

On these ten precepts (prescribed for myself) hang all the hopes of success of the amateur writer and

Local Historian.



Yours Truly
H. Wells Hand
At 40.

DEDICATION

I dedicate to my mother, Anna Minerva Hand, on whose
centennial birthday, October 5, 1905, I com-
menced to write this humble record of the
lives and the environment of the
Pioneers of Nunda, of its
Heroes of Five Wars, of
its Scholars and
Teachers,
of Churches
and their Clergymen,
of its Merchants, Mechan-
ics and Manufacturers, of its Editors,
Authors, Poets and Artists, of its Pro-
fessional Men, "Civil List" and self-made men.
This hour glass of a century's fleeting sands,
Will tell the wondrous tale this modern age demands.

PREFACE
TO
"CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF NUNDA"

I.

Work of my hand, my heart, my brain,
Child of my inner life,
I live in thee ; if not, how vain
The years of study, struggle, pain.
And e'en the few that yet remain
Seem menaced by suspended knife.
Or Death, with whom I wage unequal strife.

II.

Friends of my youth, old friends I knew
In Keshequa's delightful vale!
I dedicate these years to you
And bid posterity renew
The plaudits that belong to you,
As men of thought, deed, purpose true ;
I trace the record from primeval trail,
And lend my heart and eyes, lest yours forgetting fail.

III.

Pioneers, scholars, heroes, self-made men,
Relive your lives in this historic tale,
In "Grand Review" I marshal you again
In living picture, sketched with loving pen,
Show to your progeny, a NOBLE RACE OF MEN ;
And unless hand, brain, loving heart shall fail,
I'll blaze a path to fame, as your enduring trail.

H. W. H.

INDEBTEDNESS

IN seeking for information concerning the pioneers of an early day, those who were of the "second generation of pioneers," all elderly people, have been my chief source of information. I cannot begin to name all, but must mention a few out of the many I have interviewed. Mrs. Mercy J. Bowhall, born in Nunda in 1825, has remembered most; Mr. Porter Warren has been here longest, since 1819; Mrs. Mary Barrett Barron, our oldest citizen, now 94, who settled in 1834; Mr. Munson Barker, aged 85, born in Nunda; Mrs. Adeline Barker; Mrs. Minerva Rathbun and Mrs. Matilda Sherwood Russell, both born in 1826; Mr. Peter Townsend, born in Nunda in 1827; Mr. Leonard Jackson, who came from Portage to Nunda in 1831; Mrs. Nancy White Passage, born in 1820; the late John Fitch of Oakland; the late Mrs. Mary Wheeler Clark, (aged 90); the late Rev. James R. Bowen and his sister, Mrs. Justus Barker; Mrs. Rufus Robinson, (aged 88); Mr. Monroe Myers; Mrs. Elizabeth Cree, who has lived 70 years in Nunda village; Mr. Robert R. Wright, Miss Electa Day and Mr. John Kelley of Dalton; Mr. J. Monroe Cole, (aged 84); Mr. Milton Hills, Miss Sarah Pettit, Mrs. E. O. Dickinson, the late Rachel Bennett, Charles Parmalee, the late Yates Bennett, Mrs. Martha Lake Johnson, Mr. George Ditto of Iowa. Others have furnished sketches and will be credited with them. To all these I am exceedingly grateful for helping me to do what I regarded as a duty, to try to keep the pioneers who made us the recipients of their achievements, in grateful remembrance for their unnumbered benefactions to this age.

THE AUTHOR.





Hoske-sio,
"heviu's a
tomahawk"
King of Mundaio

BOOK I

DEPARTMENT I

INDIANOLOGY

OUR RED PREDECESSORS AND THEIR ALLIES THE STORY OF THE WINNING OF WESTERN NEW YORK

Lament of Revolutionary Soldier—

“The graves that our children gave us
Grudged us our renown.”

A Pioneer's Appeal—

“Go and when ye find a heart reflective
Where the thrill of kinship shall not fail
Of the lives we lived within your borders
Tell thou the homely tale.”

An Indian's Appeal—

“Glad were your fathers to sit down on the threshold of our Long
House. Have we no place in your history?”

Dr. Peter Wilson—A Cayuga Chief.

INTRODUCTORY TO DEPARTMENT I

WERE a text, or several of them, as essential in a history as in a sermon, the excerpts selected would justify any departure or digression from the strict limits of this story of the past century.

OUR UNPAID DEBT OF GRATITUDE

We have an inheritance of priceless value, the title deed, written with the blood of patriots, while the graves of those who also lived within our borders fail to tell of their heroism. They gave us a country, and freedom, and the priceless boon of Liberty. We have a part in the ingratitude and neglect shown by their children. We, who claim to love heroism, leave these graves of the benefactors of our nation and ourselves unsought, unhonored, unnamed, and hence unknown.

OUR LACK OF VENERATION

The tale of struggle of the individual pioneer, the products of whose toil we yearly enjoy in the harvests gathered from the fields they created out of forests, but we owe them their personality, an abiding name, attached to the farm they hewed out, the highway they opened, the store or shop they built or the position they filled, the type of life, of nobility, of worthy citizenship they exemplified and transmitted as best they could to the next and future generations, this needs to be retold to this irreverent age—as food for appreciation.

OUR FIRST AMERICANS

The appeal of the only Americans not of foreign ancestry comes to us across the centuries, like a message from a far away realm, "Have we no place in your history? You who were weak when we were powerful. We who received you as neighbors and friends, when we could have crushed you. You whose ways we knew not; we who let you sit on our doorstep, and you crowded us from our Long House; you who call so proudly our Ga-nun-no your Great Empire State; have we no claim to remembrance, no part in your story of the past, no place in your history? You tell of your heroes; had we no heroism? You praise your statesmen; had we no men great in council? Have your orators left no space on their platform for the Logans and Red Jackets whose eloquence was unquestioned? Who followed the trails that for centuries had been trodden only by the red men. Do none of these trails, now your great highways of commerce, lead back to the villages of the Iroquois, to the Lords of the forests and the plains, to the predecessors of the pioneers?"

INTRODUCTION

Successive centuries of the past
Could tell of wars in old Nunda,
Since the Fort-Builders held full sway,
Conquerors at first, then swept away
By tribe more fierce, no tribe could last
But half a century in Nunda.

Till sprang a race from hills away,
Ere great Columbus sought our shore,
Three centuries, held full sway, or more,
And left their honored name for aye,
Our blood bought realm, renowned Nunda.

These rhymes suggest the dilemma that besets the local historian. He deals with a locality with a pre-historic past. His way is hedged by paradoxes,—his subject has its limitations, for every town is limited, while the ramifications of his subject are unlimited, for Nunda is old—centuries old—and it would be impossible even to write a Centennial History of Nunda, Livingston

County, for our Nunda has been in two counties since its township formation, and in two other counties before the nineteenth century began, and in others still before that.

One century is the child and grandchild of preceeding centuries, and History, like Biology, has something to say of its ancestry. The very name Nunda is pre-Columbian, for it is Indian. It is the condensed name of the greatest nation of Indian warriors and conquerors that the so-called "New World" ever had. The "Hill born race," called by others "The Senecas," a name accepted by them, for they were fond of a plurality, and even a multiplicity of names, given to them because they lived between the two Seneca Rivers, for the Genesee was once called the little Seneca, besides, as Seneca was the name of a Roman, and the Romans were "world conquerors," this race also came to be called "The Romans of the New World," and were proud to receive this well bestowed title. They called themselves the Nunda wa-ono or "hill born race," shorn of its suffixes ono (people) and wa, or wah, (plain or valley). These "lords of hill and vale" were simply the Nunda Indians, but as they knew no necessity for economy in nomenclature, and loved a variety of forms of expression, this will in part explain the sixty or more forms of expression used for this one royal tribe, our immediate predecessors, the Nunda-waos or Senecas. The Indian word "nun" meant hill, and "non" great hill, chain of hills, mountain or chain of mountains. The residence of a great Sachem, whether a great war chief or great "council chief," often changed the form of a word and prefixed a great O to it. A few Indian words will elucidate this. O-nondagas, the great mountain people; O-nondaga, the Indian village, great council chief lived here; O-nonda-O, the chief village for a time of the Senecas, and the great war chief of the Iroquois lived here; Onondao, near Nunda village, 200 years ago, means, where the chains of hills come together or "the meeting of the hills;" Nunda-O, the hill in front; Nunda, encircled by hills; Nundow, an earthwork (Ft. Hill) in front.

The first village in which the Senecas lived in New York State was near Naples, and was called Ge-nunde-wa, the hill there was only a knoll; Nunde means hilly or small hills. A great word that means the whole Empire State when it meant about the same as the Long House of the Iroquois, i. e., from Albany to Niagara, was Ga-nun-no.

So the Nunda of the Senecas was not the 6x6 town of our day, nor the 12x24 town of a century ago, not even the hard fought battle fields won by the Senecas from their predecessors from the Nunda of the Upper Genesee and its former continuation down the Cashaqua Valley, but also the lower valley of the Genesee and all the hills and plains to the Seneca Lake and river. There have been many Nundas, all interesting, all beautiful, all worthy of historical research and record. The pioneers found the "Nunda's" or Seneca Indians here, and the Indianologist of to-day finds abundant evidence of their former camps and villages, their corn and potato fields. Former historians have spoken of Nunda as simply hunting grounds for the Indians from their immediate vicinity. The scarcity of large trees in our wide valley tells a different story, so far untold. Was it savage floods or savage men who swept them away?

When did our history, as a part of the State, or a part of the Colony, of New York commence? Was this section of land we call Nunda once a part of New Netherlands, or was it New France? Where begins, and to what time may we, like the great writer of the Pentateuch, say, "In the beginning." Geographically we are one of the many subdivisions of New York. Then, this being a Centennial History, and the author is not yet three score and ten much less five score, this presents another difficulty. How is he to supplement his personal recollections? Where do the sons of pioneers get their knowledge of the first three or four decades, that preceded their advent in the Nunda valley of six or seven decades ago? What father and mother said, when we were "light infantry," and what other fathers and mothers told their children, and the few things that these pioneers of the twenties and thirties have told to writers of pioneer sketches, these must prove of incalculable value. However, my parents were not early pioneers of "Pioneer Nunda." My father was born, it is true, in the year of the Big Tree Treaty, held at Big Tree (Geneseo), in 1797, but born in Montgomery County, N. Y., and my mother, in 1805, in Albany County, the year and the very day that our first supervisors from the town of Angelica, Genesee County, met at Batavia, and though the original trail from Albany to Buffalo was closely followed by the Erie Canal, my parents did not find their way to the far famed Genesee Valley until they could come with comfort by that form of improved canoe, the Erie Canal packet, as far as Rochester. As for myself, I did not come even at that time, 1837. I could not come then, and if I had had my say in that matter, I wouldn't. However, a year or two later I also became by birthright a pioneer of the Keshauqua Valley. I am sorry that my birth place was not in Nunda, for it is said, and I won't dispute it, that anyone born in Nunda needs no second birth—no place on earth could be better for the purpose or nearer Heaven at the close of life.

It is legitimate in writing pioneer history to prove yourself either a pioneer or a son of a pioneer, or both, "or forever after hold your peace." I will not call this, then, a digression, but I expect to show that our 6 x 6 town plot is not only a part of Livingston County, but was also a part of Allegany, Genesee, Ontario, Montgomery and Albany Counties as well as a part of Holland, France and England.

History, geography and biography are all alike interesting and all interblend in the location of our heroes of five successive wars, and makes it difficult to tell when the epitomized story of the centuries begins that led to the settlement of this section, whose Centennial is nearly at hand. While the pioneers of various vocations, that are a part of our biological records, or their ancestors, came from some of these first geographical subdivisions of our great Empire State. And there is history in every event that makes a boundary, a general, a county or its judge, or even a town and its supervisors.

OUR PIONEERS

Having divided up our State and subdivided our counties and even our towns, and I speak advisedly, the counties and towns of which our present Nunda has been a part, we will then tell the story of the man with the axe, and the woman, smaller and weaker than the man, who did, and still does, more hours of work in every twenty-four than this hard handed son of toil.

OUR SCHOOLS

Then the story of the schools, the teachers who taught all they knew, and the scholars who learned all they could, all must be told from the very first teacher in 1809 and the very first school, to the later schools and academies taught by normal bred and college bred men and women; also students from these schools, some of whom found their way to college and the professions.

OUR SOLDIERS

Nunda has ever been a patriotic town and has had citizens who were soldiers, in every war the United States has engaged in, and these demand and shall receive a separate department, and as far as possible every citizen, or former citizen, of Nunda, who went into the tented field from here, or from any town, county or state, shall have his military record given, where it may be known and read by all the loyal hearted citizens of Nunda.

OUR CIVIL LIST

Our civil list is not conspicuous for high attainments; there are too many towns in the state for every town to furnish a President or Vice President, United States Senator or Judge of the Supreme Court, but some of the men who have climbed high in State and Nation we call "ours" just the same, though not on our civil list, and in our hearts we call them our Washington, our Hamilton, our Lincoln, our Teddy and our young Jimmie. We have made the town list longer by adding the names of those former citizens of Nunda who went west and grew tremendously in their enlarged surroundings.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS

This list will include all of these classes, as far as known, who have ever lived in Nunda and used printers' ink. The professional men have their chapter also and even the specialists of the town, whether artists or poets, have all the space their dainty goods require.

The merchants, mechanics and manufacturers made the village as truly as the farmers with God's aid made the town. The town, of course, includes the village, and the old adage holds good, "God made the country, and man made the town." The town makers are a distinct class as much so as the farm makers, and deserve the plaudit in this case of "well done." The writer is inclined to say, however, that some of the retired farmers have helped the town makers in making the village every year more beautiful.

YOUR PART OF THE BOOK

Biography is the part of the book that determines who is to be remembered a century hence. Modern Nunda and its present citizens are to have such space as they desire, at a required rate, that their pedigree, selves and family may live in history. But in local history mediocrity does not spell "nothing," but "something" and "somebody" for men who have climbed up more steps than many whom the world calls great have climbed from low probabilities and meagre opportunities, and from the fetters of poverty to af-

fluence and influence, and usefulness to intellectual vigor and moral integrity, uprightness and worth.

"Thinkest thou perchance that these remain unknown,
Whom thou knowest not:
By angel trumps in Heaven their praise is blown,
Divine their lot."

If mediocrity were left out the book would be thin and meagre and many a man whose deeds were noble, and many a woman who "has done what she could," although they would ultimately receive the Savior's plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful," would pass down to the tomb and to oblivion "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

OUR LIST OF SELF MADE MEN

A list of self made men, in various fields of endeavor, will not be without interest.

The men who had no "silver spoon" at birth
But proved their "metal" by intrinsic worth.

The winning of Western New York from the Senecas, through Sullivan's campaign, and by purchase at the "Big Tree Treaty" in 1797, was not the first time by many that it had been won. The history of our Nunda, in any of its three forms, all during the past century, is but the winning of a wild wilderness by our hardy pioneers, to its present condition of fine fertility. Such a history would be shorn of nine-tenths of its interest if we did not go back a century farther, to the predecessors of the pioneers and give their story of how they won Nundaho, even the boy Indianologists of our town who find at certain places an unusual collection of arrow heads and other evidences of Indian habitation, know that these lands have been won and occupied by certain races of Indians, and that there were villages here that no previous historian has told about. Then the men Indianologists have made greater discoveries, that satisfy them, that the Nunda or Keshequa Valley has some day been the scene of battles, and not mere neutral hunting grounds for different tribes, and they ask for a synopsis at least of former centuries of possession.

The colonists won this Western wilderness from the British, and they—the British—won it from the French, though neither owned it for it belonged to the native Americans, the red races that possessed it and who won it successively, nation after nation, by conquest.

To at least name the nations who have lived where we live, and have left Indian names on land and streams is as far as this can be done, an imperative duty, even if this leads us across six centuries to pre-Columbian days. The first of these Indian nations that have left evidences of their presence in our part of Western New York are the Fort-builders, no Indians known since the first white man followed trails thousands of years old into the interior of New York Colony, or that of the New Netherlands, or of France, has ever found a Fort-building Indian. The Iroquois Indian had no use for Fort Hill

or the three forts at Belvidere, or the one at Conesus, or those that extend to Oswego. Excavations of these forts had led to the certainty that their possessors came from Ohio and brought with them some of the useful or ornamental utensils found in the huge mounds of the Mound-builders. This does not prove that they were the same; it rather suggests that they were the Mound-builders' conquerors, and thus became the possessors of their articles of skill. The mound suggests an Egyptian origin.

Next in order, unless they were the same, were the Allegewi, Talegewi Allegany or Ohio River Indians, who called the Ohio River after them, and when they in turn were driven out of Ohio they came up one branch of their great river and gave it the same name. These people clung to the forts, used fort defences, made high banks of streams their fortresses, and either with bows and arrows drove out those who like David were expert with a sling, or they were the stone throwers themselves and could not defend themselves against a Huron or Algonquin antagonist armed with bow and arrow. Within a mile of Nunda near what appears like a fort, quantities of these stones with a small indentation on one side can be found; and yet some of us who live on the Keshauqua trail that passes this scene of former battle for supremacy forget that the trail and the battlefield have been here at least 800 years. The story of the winning of Nundao, and of all west of the Genesee, by the Nundawaono, or Seneca Indians, will tell all there is to tell.

Again, we live in a township that has been subdivided till it forms many towns, and it is interesting to retrace the subdivisions of Greater New York Colony, Greater Albany County from which a whole state has been taken and counties and towns enough to make several small states. Nunda is an integral part of these great and important subdivisions and its centennial history can gain interest by following the frontier settlements from Schenectady, the pine woods of the East, to the larger pines of Allegany.

This two-fold story of successive possession and of successive divisions of these possessions will tell us at least what this century has inherited from its predecessors.

CHAPTER I.

THE WINNING OF GA-NUN-NO ATTAINED BY THE WINNING OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

WHAT we so proudly call the Empire State, what our European predecessors, or would be possessors, called variously New Netherlands, "the Colony of New York" and New France, the Six Nations finally called Ga-nun-no. It seems to be a word coined by them after the *Hock-no-san-nee*, or Long House of the Iroquois extended beyond the Genesee River to the Niagara, and included the new possessions of the Nunda-wao, won principally by this war-like Fifth Nation, from the Kah-Kwas and Eries, that is, it included Greater Nunda, and by this increase of western domain finally their long house reached across the state.

The winning of Western New York by the Senecas, aided at times by the entire Confederacy, belongs within the period of reliable history, for the Dutch were at Manhattan and Beaverswick (Albany), and the French at

Montreal and the British had settlements from Portsmouth to Jamestown, when most of these victories were won. The coming of these three European nations, in three successive years, to the Atlantic coast, England in 1607, France in 1608 and Holland in 1609, inaugurates the conquest with the native Americans for possession of the entire Indian Ga-nun-no.

From 1609 we may follow this trail of progress pursued by Hudson up the river that bears his name, or of Champlain down Lake Champlain and Lake George, and find both are intercepted by the keepers of the Eastern door, of the "Long House," and both unconsciously make acquaintance with the rightful owners of the soil, that neither of them could dispossess or conquer. Little did either know, or care, of this "five-fold-cord" compared with which any other Indian Nation, or Holland, or even France, was simply a single strand.

The Indians (the Mohawks) here waged their first warfare with the white men and here learned how white men flash death with gleam of lightning and sound of thunder at their foes, and they little suspected that the "fire water" that Hudson's tars had given the Indians to drink, and not the firearms of Champlain, would cost them ultimately the loss of their greatest Long House, afterwards called Ga-nun-no. It was Champlain and his allies who retreated from the greater numbers and greater valor of the Mohawks. The east door was secure, and no force from New France could find an open door to the south through which they could dispossess the less warlike Hollanders who stood only on the threshold of an imperial domain. Well for the Dutch that the Iroquois' wall of protection stayed the invaders; well also for Great Britain that the French did not reach the Hudson and Manhattan; well also that the Hollanders soon formed an alliance with the Iroquois, whose "silver chain" was never broken; well for the aggressive Briton that he in his turn renewed the covenant when he in 1664 changed the New Netherlands to the colony of New York, and soon gained as allies the strongest power on the continent; well even for the future colonists that the alliance of the British with the Five Nations, and the alliance of France with the mortal enemies of the Iroquois, the Huron tribes, led to battles many and losses great, which decimated all these belligerents, while it educated the men destined to conquer the conquerors, better than a dozen military schools could have done, how to be stronger than the strong, braver than the brave, greater in war than other great warriors, but greatest in peace when plowshares should succeed swords and pruning hooks should supersede spears.

In warring against France and her Indian allies, Washington learned how to be "first in war," Wayne, Putnam, Ethan Allen, Nathaniel Green, Benedict Arnold and his more loyal brothers, and lesser chieftains who commanded companies like Captain Jacob S. Glen and Captain Elias Hand, and his kinsmen, not officers, and thousands of others who became skilled veterans, expert Indian fighters, by learning of the Senecas, the value of strategy of the Onondagos to "hasten slowly," to weigh important matters before acting, learned to attack rather than be attacked, learned that through obedience to orders the victory planned can generally be won, that if all obey the same commands, every man's strength and ability is multiplied by the entire numerical force, be it counted by tens, hundreds or thousands. It was thus that the contest

with the French and Hurons, with the British and the Iroquois, was the "West Point" that furnished generals their field, staff and line officers, and what was no less important, a patriot army of veterans, who knew every weak point of their adversaries, whether regular, tory or Indian, and every strong point essential to those fighting for freedom, country and home, with the full assurance that their cause was just, and that the God of Battles was their strongest ally.

Much as we have all heard of the wrongs of the Indians, we should remember that every acre of land, even those bought with blood, was again bought by purchase of its rightful owners, the Indians; bought, too, in many of the greatest purchases with a view of the money being so paid as to be a permanent benefit to those who sold, and to this day these wards of our government are yearly receiving a helpful income. Unlike the pensions that were finally given to the army that conquered the British and their Indian allies, which pension extended to only two generations, the annuity the Indians received, even for lands that were first won from them by conquest, is to be paid as long as heirs are found, generation after generation, absolutely forever while the red man exists. This pledge to our foes, those who were true to the British in one war, and equally true to their successors in another, "goes on" like the waters of the Genesee "forever and forever."

The sale, first of Staten Island followed by Manhattan Island, where New York City was built, the first city in point of time in the new country and now the first city in importance, the metropolis of the New World, which has its center on that island, was sold for twenty-five dollars. This was the opening wedge that resulted in successive divisions by sale until most of the "reservations" passed from their possession and only a few of these now remain, and the great "Ga-nun-no" of the Indian has become what our greatest American, George Washington, first called it, the Empire State.

Western New York, or rather that part west of the Genesee River, and also much of the debatable lands that others besides the Senecas once considered their hunting grounds, had first to be won from several very strong and powerful Indian Nations before the Seneca Long-House, the Nunda-wa-o dominion, could extend beyond the mountains to the Eries, or to the Niagara country of the Neutrals.

CHAPTER II.

OUR PREDECESSORS.

"Since the first sunlight spread itself o'er earth;
Since Chaos gave a thousand systems birth;
Since first the morning stars together sung;
Since first this globe was on its axis hung;
Untiring change, with ever moving hand,
Has waved o'er earth its more than magic wand."

WESTERN New York has its own story of perpetual change. Much of its territory was for several decades on debatable hunting lands. The Keshauqua Valley and the upper Genesee have passed within a thousand years under the jurisdiction of at least four different Indian nations.

while during the same time as many other civilized nations have held nominal claims over the same territory. Back of the Senecas, the Eries were in a part of Western New York, neighbors to the Senecas, were the Neutrals, Kah-Kwas, or Ottawandaronks and still farther back, the Satanas or Andastes, who we are told were driven from lands south of Lake Ontario, the first victims of the Nunda-wa-os prowess.

The Allegewi preceded all of these. If the changes seem kaleidoscopic are the European changes less so? Spain, after 1492, claimed the entire continent. France, after the advent of Champlain, claimed Northern and Western New York for nearly one hundred and fifty years. Holland passively claimed the entire state from 1609 to 1664. Great Britain disputed the claim of France and with force of arms conquered the New Netherlands and made good her claim to New York, as far as France or Holland was concerned, and also won a province from France besides, not her own, which has proved so far to her a perpetuity. In less than a quarter of a century after adding Canada as a permanent province, she lost an empire. The Colonists, her successors, found themselves free in 1783 though impoverished, but also found the Iroquois still the real possessors of the soil, still "Lords of the forest and lakes."

Even tradition cannot extend its filmy touch far beyond the pre-colonial days. The remnant of the vanquished Satanas, who in their day supplanted one of the successors of the Fort and Mound builders, probably the Allegany Indians, were driven south, and were merged with the Shawnees of Kentucky or were Shawnees, according to Bertram, who says in his "Travels and Observations in America" (1757), "It is against this people, the Shawnees, the Six Nations first turned their arms with success after they, the Iroquois, had fled before the warlike Adirondacks."

This is of special interest to us, who now occupy their ancient possessions and hunting grounds. He makes the Satanas and Shawnees the same nation, our first historic predecessors.

THE IROQUOIS—HIAWATHA AND THE CONFEDERACY.

IN the story of the winning of Western New York so many of the great conquests that led to it were wrought by the confederated tribes, or the Five Nations, in united effort that a statement of their organization and achievements seems essential, although all the lands acquired by conquests that affected our immediate territory became the possession of our last predecessors, the Seneca or Nunda-wa-o Indians.* As near as can be ascertained this confederacy dates back to 1450 and is therefore pre-Columbian. Who their Hi-a-wa-tha was that caused their organization is but a matter of conjecture or tradition. Possibly he was of Welch and Wyandot origin for he displays wisdom and ability far transcending the ordinary Indian foresight and acumen. The name Hiawatha signifies "very wise man." That we may have a characteristic sketch of Indian wisdom and eloquence we copy the reputed speech of Hiawatha to the Five Nations:

"Friends and Brothers—You are members of many tribes and nations. You have come here, many of you, a great distance from your homes. We have convened for one common purpose, to promote one common interest, and that is to provide for our mutual safety, and how it may best be accomplished.

To oppose these hordes of northern foes by tribes, singly and alone, would prove our certain destruction; we can make no progress in that way; we must unite ourselves into one common band of brothers. Our warriors united would surely repel these rude invaders and drive them from our borders. This must be done and we shall be safe.

"You, the Mohawks, sitting under the shadow of the 'great tree,' whose roots sink deep into the earth, and whose branches spread over a vast country, shall be the first nation, because you are warlike and mighty.

"And you Oneidas, a people who recline your bodies against the 'everlasting stone' that cannot be moved, shall be the second nation, because you give wise counsel.

"And you O-nonda-gas, who have your habitation at the 'great mountain' are not overshadowed by its crags, shall be the third nation, because you are greatly gifted in speech and mighty in war.

"And you Cayugas, a people whose habitation is the 'dark forest' and whose home is everywhere, shall be the fourth nation, because of your superior cunning in hunting.

"And you Senecas, a people who live in the open country and possess much wisdom, shall be the fifth nation, because you understand better the art of raising corn and beans and making cabins.

"You five great and powerful nations must unite and have one common interest and no foe shall be able to disturb or subdue you.

"And you Mannhattans, Nyacks, Metoaks and others, who are as the feeble bushes; and you Naragansetts, Mohegans, Wampanoags and your neighbors who are a fishing people, may place yourselves under our protection. Be with us and we will defend you. You of the South, and you of the West may do the same, and we will protect you. We earnestly desire your alliance and friendship.

"Brothers, if we unite in this bond the Great Spirit will smile upon us, and we shall be free, prosperous and happy. But if we remain as we are we shall be subject to his frown; we shall be enslaved, ruined, perhaps annihilated forever. We shall perish and our names be blotted out from among the nations of men.

"Brothers, these are the words of Hiawatha. Let them sink deep into your hearts. I have said it."

A day was taken for mature deliberation, which was characteristic of the Iroquois. To this wise custom lies much of their power in council and in war. Assembled the next day, the wisdom of the proposition was unanimously conceded, and there was formed that celebrated league of the Five Nations which no external power has effectually broken. The Sixth Nation, the Southern Tuscaroras or potato tribe, were not added until 1713.

The divine conception of Hiawatha, formed years after his death, must have been shaped after the Indians had heard from the Jesuits of the white man's divine man, Jesus, or still earlier from the Welch settlers who, tradition says, were merged with the Southern Indians many centuries before. It is evident that this league was not formed until after the Iroquois were driven out of Canada, for their location is easily recognized.

The parting words of Hiawatha are instructive and indicate that the Senecas had been the chief beneficiaries of the instructions of this marvelous teacher. Hiawatha also said:

"Friends and Brothers—I have now fulfilled my mission upon earth. I have done everything which can be done at present for the good of this great people. Age, infirmity and distress (his only daughter had just died) set heavy upon me. During my sojourn with you I have removed all obstructions from the streams; Canoes can now pass safely everywhere. I have given you good fishing waters and good hunting grounds. I have taught you the manner of cultivating corn and beans, and instructed you in the art of making cabins. Many other blessings I have liberally bestowed upon you.

"Lastly, I have now assisted you to form an everlasting league, and covenant of strength and friendship for your future safety and protection. If you preserve it, without the admission of other people, you will always be free, numerous and mighty. If other nations are admitted to your councils they will sow jealousies among you, and you will become enslaved, few and feeble. Remember these words, they are the last you will hear from the lips of Hiawatha. Listen, my friends, the Great Master of Breath calls me to go. I have patiently waited his summons. I am ready; farewell."

I have only to record the rest of this Iroquois tradition to show how the superstitions of this race gain ready credence with them all. They had sometime heard of the marvelous coming and going of the white man's "Prophet, Priest and King" and the red man's Benefactor, so full of the spirit of his great predecessor—must come like an Indian, live like an Indian, and depart (in a canoe) like an Indian—but otherwise like the white man's Divine Teacher and Guide—ascend (in his white canoe) canopied in clouds.

PRINCE MADOC: A WELSH TRADITION

There are many corroborations of the theory that certain tribes of the Indians, notably the Tuscaroras, were of lighter color than the majority of Indians. More inclined to peace, sometimes they were spoken of with ridicule because of this as squawmen. Back of all this is the Welch tradition of Prince Madoc, Madog or Madawes; the last probably correct; departure from Wales in 1170. This is confirmed by Welsh historians and his acts perpetuated by Welsh bards.

The ruling prince of North Wales, Owen Guynedd, died A. D. 1168, and a contest for the succession produced civil war. Prince Madoc, who had command of the the fleet, took no part in the strife, but with a few ships sailed westward to select a place of settlement. According to the Historian Baldwin, he established a settlement in a pleasant and fertile region, supposed to have been in the Carolinas. Catlin believes it to have been on the coast of Florida or about the mouth of the Mississippi. Baldwin calls attention, in advancing his theory of settlement, to the fact that the Tuscaroras lived in the Carolinas, and he further says: "It will be recollected that in the early colony times the Tuscaroras were sometimes called White Indians. The writer has elsewhere read that the Rev. Morgan Jones, a Welsh clergyman, published his adventures among the Tuscaroras in the Gentlemen's Magazine in 1740 from a reminiscence made March 10, 1685. It appears from this he was captured by the

Tuscaroras in 1660 and while doomed to the stake, he prayed aloud in Welsh to Jesus, his Master, to save, and his tormentors knew the language and unbound him and called him brother, and that for four months he preached to them and conversed with them, and that they (Doegs) entertained him civilly and courteously. Though this story is regarded by many "as apocryphal" it is not by any means an impossibility. It is more than a hint of the origin of our Fort builders from the Mississippi to Oswego. And to one of the race of the peaceful Welsh Prince, surcharged with the Spirit of the "Prince of Peace" that we may read between the lines, if we choose, the real origin and source of strength of the red man's "Great Wise Man," Hiawatha, who taught them to build cabins instead of bark wigwams, plant orchards and cultivate the soil, and band together for protection rather than for aggression.

CHAPTER III.

THE CONQUERED IROQUOIS BECOME CONQUERORS.

IN Longfellow's poem of Hiawatha he evidently endorsed the opinion and theory of Lewis H. Morgan, an authority on Indian races and their lands, that the Iroquois separated very early from the original family that produced the great Dakotah Nation and settled in the East previous to the settlement of the Algonquins who were in possession of the Canadas when first this country was visited by Europeans as he sends Hiawatha back to their kindred, the Dakotas, for wife.

The Iroquois were once a peaceful people and followed agricultural pursuits, while the Adirondacks were great hunters. The latter despised the former because of their cultivation of corn, which they exchanged with the hunters for venison. It chanced that game failed the hunters from scarcity and they employed some of the young Iroquois to help them in hunting. These young men became more expert than themselves, could endure fatigue better than themselves, which excited anger and jealousy of the Adirondacks, and chagrin by being excelled so soon by their despised neighbors.

Unwilling to be excelled in strength, endurance or skill, they murdered, one night, all the young men they had with them. This brought complaint from the supposed weaklings and, deeming them incapable of taking any great revenge, they tried to lay the blame on the murdered men, but suggested some trifling presents to be given to the relatives of the murdered men.

The Five Nations, resolved on revenge, and their enemies hearing of their purpose, determined to prevent this, by reducing them with force to obedience.

The Five Nations then lived where Mont-Real (Montreal) now stands. They defended themselves but feebly at first against the vigorous attacks of their adversary and were forced to leave their own country and find a new home on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. They saw the necessity of becoming as expert in war as they had been skilled in the art of peace. They tried their new spirit of warfare on the less warlike Satanas and drove them from their country which they occupied, and from that time defended and even carried the war into the villages of the Adirondacks and finally forced them to leave them and to fly into that part of the country where Quebec is now built.

The French having placed firearms in the hands of the neighboring Hurons they all joined in the war against the Iroquois, but the rashness of the young warriors, and their impatience and neglect of orders, neutralized their superior strength, and when opposed by the superior strategy of the Iroquois, who drew them into successive ambushes that caused disastrous losses. The persistence of the Iroquois relaxed only with the complete dispersion and almost utter annihilation of all their former persecutors.

CHAPTER IV.

A SUCCESSION OF CONQUESTS

WITH the same deadly vehemence they pursued all their enemies, beginning a career of successive conquests with the Andastes to the South, the Neutrals and Eries to the West, the Adirnodacks and other Hurons to the North, their vengeance never satiated until their foes sued for unity, or were wiped out of existence as nations. The dictators of the continent, their sway extended over a territory thought to be 1,200 miles long by 800 miles, including a large part of New England and reaching thence to the "father of waters," while the French occupants of Canada, and the Cherokees and Catawbias in the far South, were humbled by their power, but their actual leagued possessions were from Albany to Niagara.

From those they subdued they exacted tribute and levied conscripts. From the extent of their conquests, the tribute and aid they exacted, suggested to the French Volney the name he gave them, and which clung to them from its very appropriateness, "The Romans of the Western World." Their conquests commenced when they could bring into the field but two thousand braves, and virtually ended when with 5,000 warriors they annihilated the once mighty Eries in 1653.

No wonder that proud of their prowess they called themselves the "Ongne-honwe"—men surpassing all others. It is said that the average internal capacity of the Iroquois crania was eighty-eight cubic inches, which is within two inches of the size of the average Caucasian and four of the Teutonic, while they exceeded the Mound-builders and others of their race and even the civilized races of Mexico and Peru. Unfortunately, the difference in volume is chiefly confined to the occipital and basal portions, the region of the animal propensities; and on this is predicated their ferocity. It is, however, with these "confederates" that those higher traits popularly ascribed to the race are found. They spared the young males—white and red—who showed courage, to strengthen and improve their race. They unified and systematized the elements which among other Indian nations were digressive and chaotic. But for the advent of the Europeans, ere their power had subdued and unified their entire race, the extinction and subduing (for they were never subjugated) would have been the work of many centuries. The timely advent of Europeans, with firearms, and the far more fatal fire-water, was the precursor alike of the downfall of the Confederacy and the ultimate extinction of the American Indian.

That they were keen and sagacious none can dispute; that they were equally cruel and ferocious is alike self-evident. It was easier for them to follow the polished barbarism of the bad white man's trail than to covet the civilization

whose crowning glory was to be peaceful, merciful, forgiving, upright, reverent, loving, just, and good; qualities wholly antagonistic to their sense of manliness and valor. It has been well said of this Confederacy that the Iroquois were a "*five fold cord*;" their antagonists were single strands. Their league and its united strength suggests the power of our Federal Union, our "*multum in parvo*," which bears many suggestions analogous to their confederate union. Each nation had its own political functions, as each of our states has. Our legislative bodies, state and national, are not unlike their councils at home, and, at the "great central fire." Each Indian nation could go upon the warpath to redress a wrong and, unless greater aid was sought for at the Onondaga Central Fire or General Council, no aid was given. It is seldom the army of the United States is required to put down mobs or suppress riots within states but any Governor of any state may call for such aid and receive it. These forest statesmen, wrought with wisdom born of necessity, planned peace and unity at home and unlimited expansion abroad. The Thomas Jefferson, whose dwelling was but a hunter's lodge, tradition says, was a "wise man" of the Onondagas named Dagano-weda.

The supreme power was vested in a congress of sachems, fifty in number. The Mohawks were entitled to nine members, the Oneidas to nine, the Onondagas to fourteen, the Cayugas to ten, the Senecas to eight. The office of Sachem was hereditary in tribes. They were "raised up," not by their respective nations, but by a council of all the Sachems. They formed the "Council of the League" and in them resided the executive, legislative and judicial authority.

At their respective homes these Sachems governed, forming five independent local sovereignties, modeled after the General Congress of the Sachems. They were five distinct local Republics within one general Republic. It is as if our Congressmen, when they returned from the general seat of government, formed at home a council for local government. It was far more, however, than in our government, "the rule of the few" filling up the ranks as vacancies occurred—a power of self creation, liable to abuse, but so far as known did not prevent the general well working of their system. Though all were equal in power, a Sachem from the Onondagas (*the central fire*) had at least a nominal superiority. He was the head of the Confederacy and was the one Great Wise Counsellor or, as our Presidents are, Ruler in Chief. His position was hereditary, not from birth, but from locality. The first Onondaga, or Chief Sachem of the League, was variously called Ta-do-da-hoh or, according to Cusisk, the At-ta-tar-ho, who was contemporary with the formation of the "League." To this first great warrior Sachem, whose dishes and spoons were made of the skulls of his enemies, and whose name terrorized all aliens, we may read between the lines a demand for superiority and of a compromise giving perpetual rights and privileges and additional representation to the O-nonda-gas or "Great Mountain Race." The word king was often applied to these Chief Sachems, who ruled with much arbitrary power, in their own nations, by Europeans, but "*Counselor of the People*" was the extent of power they claimed as rulers. The colonists called all the lesser chiefs John.

There were in the Five Nations the same number of War Chiefs as Sachems. The maxim "Old men for counsel and young men for war," may have had its origin in this wise arrangement. In Council the War Chief stood behind the Counsellor ready to execute the commands of his superior. However, if the two went out with a war party, the Sachem became the subordinate, supreme in Coun-

cil but not in war. The supreme command of the war forces and the general conduct of the wars of the Confederacy, all this was entrusted to *two military chiefs* with hereditary rights. These were *in all cases to be of the Seneca Nation*. Such were Holskesio of Nunda and Little Beard of Leicester his successor. The home advisers and counsellors, after the advent of the Europeans, were called chiefs. Some of them became almost equal in rank and authority to the Sachems. In each nation there were eight tribes which were arranged in two divisions and named as follows:

Wolf	Bear	Beaver	Turtle
Deer	Snipe	Heron	Hawk

This division of men into tribes became the means of effecting the most perfect union (says Turner) of separate nations ever devised by the wit of man. In effect, the Wolf Tribe was divided into five parts, and one-fifth of it placed in each of the five nations. The other tribes were similarly divided and distributed, thus giving to each nation eight tribes and making in their separated state forty tribes in the Confederacy. Between those of the same name, *i. e.*, between the separated parts of each tribe there existed a tie of brotherhood which linked the nations together with indissoluble bonds. The Mohawk of the Beaver Tribe recognized the Seneca of the Beaver Tribe as his *brother*, and they were bound to each other. Likewise, all the five tribes of the Turtle were brothers. They gave to each other always a fraternal welcome. This cross relationship between the tribes of the same name was stronger, if possible, than the chain of brotherhood between the eight tribes of the same nation. It is still preserved in all its original strength. This explains the tenacity with which the fragments of the old Confederacy still cling together. For one nation to cast off its alliance would have been the severing of the bonds of brotherhood. Had the nations come into warfare it would have turned Hawk against Hawk, Heron against Heron; that is, brother against brother.

Originally, with reference to marriage, the Wolf, Bear, Beaver and Turtle Tribes were brothers to each other and cousins to the other tribes. They were not allowed to intermarry. The other four tribes were brothers to each other and cousins to the first four tribes, and these could not intermarry. Either of the first four tribes could intermarry with either of the last four. The Hawk could choose his wife from the tribes *Bear, Beaver, Heron or Turtle*. They can now marry into any tribe but their own. The children always belong to the tribe of the *mother*. The canons of descent of the Iroquois are the very reverse of that of the civilized world. If the Deer Tribe of the Cayugas received a Sachemship at the original distribution of these offices it must always remain with that tribe. The Sachem's son belongs to his mother's tribe and is therefore disinherited. He cannot even inherit from his father his medal or even his tomahawk much less succeed him as Sachem. The brothers, or his sister's children, or some individual of his tribe not a relative follows the succession.

In the case of the death of a Sachem or War Chief his successor would first be selected by the home council of the tribe, from the brothers of the deceased or the sons of his sisters unless there were physical or other objections, or it was obvious some member of the tribe by reason of his prowess or wisdom was evidently better fitted for the position when the tribal decision was made, then the

nation summoned a council, in the name of the deceased, of all the Sachems of the league, and the new Sachem was raised up by such council and invested with his office.

We close this perhaps too lengthy description of the greatest of Indian attempts at a Republic—a form of government of which they had never heard, by a quotation from Dr. Peter Wilson, an educated Cayuga Chief, who addressed by invitation on one occasion the New York Historical Society.

"The land Ga-nun-no, or the Empire State, as you love to call it, was once laced by our trails from Albany to Buffalo; trails that we had trod for centuries; trails worn so deep by the feet of the Iroquois that they became your roads of travels as your possessions gradually eat into those of my people. Your roads still traverse those same lines of communication which bound one part of the Long House to the other. Have we, the first holders, of this prosperous region no longer a share in your history? Glad were your fathers to sit down upon the threshold of the Long House. Rich did they hold themselves in getting the mere sweepings from its door. Had our forefathers spurned you when the French were thundering on the other side to get a passage through and drive you into the sea, whatever has been the fate of other Indians we might still have had a nation and I—I instead of pleading here for the privilege of lingering within your borders—I might have had a country."

To this eloquent half blood we are not only indebted for this choice specimen of Indian eloquence but also for the Indian name of our own great state, Ga-nun-no. Its meaning has not been greatly changed when we call it the Empire State. To the Nunda-wa-o-no nation, whose prowess extended its dominion from the Genesee to the Niagara, it meant the vast domain of the Hill-Born-Race.

CHAPTER V.

THE INVINCIBLE IROQUOIS—THEIR SUBJUGATION OF THE HURONS AND OTHER INDIAN NATIONS—THE NEUTRALS AND THEIR HOUSE OF PEACE.

"By the far Mississippi the Illinois shrank
When the trail of the Tortoise was seen at the bank,
On the hills of New England the Pequot turned pale,
When the howl of the Wolf swelled at night on the gale
And the Cherokee shook in his green smiling bowers
When the foot of the Bear stamped his carpet of flowers."

NEVER for a moment since the Hurons caused the flight of the Senecas from Canada had there been peace between these Indian nations; and the barbarity of France in making galley slaves of some of the Iroquois and of arming with guns their Indian allies in order to annihilate the Senecas, who held them from possession of that part of New York they claimed as a portion of New France, these acts had made France no less a mortal enemy. The common hatred of England and of themselves against France made them allies and led to extinction of the claims of France to Western New York. From 1648 it became evident that certain allies of the French, the Hurons, must be destroyed.

In 1648 the Iroquois were again in force on the warpath waging aggressive war on the Hurons. Father Antoine Daniel, a zealous Jesuit, had a mission station at St. Joseph, and while the Hurons were absent on the chase their inveterate enemies, the Senecas, came upon their old men, women and children, including the missionary and they massacred them all, Father Antoine being the first of his calling to find a martyr's fate. In his attempt to bless the heathen he became the first of many others to fall a victim to pagan and savage hatred. The saving of the souls of their enemies was an offense that admitted of no palliation to these savages who scalped their enemies to keep them from Paradise.

In the early part of 1649 a thousand Iroquois fell on two villages of the Hurons and nearly exterminated the whole population. The missionaries of both villages shared the common fate. In the latter part of the same year the Huron village of St. Johns with nearly 3,000 population, with its missionary, perished. A dire disease, beyond the skill of the Indian, aided the war club in decimating their ranks. The remnant saw annihilation before them unless in humble submission they threw themselves on the clemency of their conquerors. They knew they would accept additional warriors for greatness of numbers increases safety and ensures subsequent victories; so they presented themselves to their conquerors, pledged allegiance, and were accepted as kinsmen, and the few who did not come willingly but wandered away were hunted down like wolves and exterminated.

THE MASSAWOMEKES

Before discussing the origin, peculiarities and fate that awaited alike the "Great Wild Cat race," the sable Kah Kwas or their kinsmen and neighbors, the Eries, known by the French as the Cat nation, because they used certain furs in their clothing, we must go back a little farther to the time of John Smith of the Jamestown Colony days for the information he gives concerning a race of conquerors that triumphed previous to his coming, whose conquests were as complete as those of the Iroquois of later days, that many have hastily supposed that they must have been the same. Writers, enthused by the belligerent spirit of the "Five Nations," of whom they were writing, have eagerly jumped at this conclusion, ignoring the fact that stupendous conquests and victories over former possessors had swept away the Mound-builders, the Fort-builders, the Allegewi or Ohio River (once called the Allegany River) Indians before the Iroquois had won any great victories save in the East. John Smith, while making one of his exploring expeditions along Chesapeake Bay, reported that the tribes he met lived in perpetual fear of a nation far away that they called Massawomekes, by the direction they came from and by the fact that intervening tribes represented them as hostile, some of whom were closely connected with the Iroquois, it seems evident that they were the Eries, so-called by the Hurons, by the Five Nations, Rique and by the French Chat or Cat, so-called by Segur in his History of Canada, published in 1836. There is also a belief that at this early date the Eries and Kah Kwas were allies and went to war together, and when united were invincible.

THE KAH KWAS OR NEUTRALS

Very little is known or told of this giant race of grand physique and sable coppery complexion. As they lived along the Niagara and in the Huron country

we naturally conclude they were Hurons. But the visit of the missionary fathers, Jean De Brebeuf and Joseph Marie Chaumonot, in 1840, describe the difference between these savages and the Hurons and also distinguish them from their near neighbors, the Cats or Eries. Most authorities class them together or fail to mention the Kah Kwas at all. No doubt at one time they were allies. Their neutrality for a long period had given them great numerical strength and as hunters and fishermen their location was an ideal Indian Paradise.

As the writer believes, the Kah Kwas had villages in this vicinity, as well as a Nunda chief at a later day, he turns to the Jesuits of two and a half centuries ago for information to refute or confirm his opinions.

Father Jean de Brebeuf, a skilled linguist familiar with the Huron dialect, leaves his mission at St. Marie November 2, 1640, to establish a mission among the Neuters. He visits 18 of their 40 villages and finds he has been preceded there by Father De la Roch Daillon, a Recollect, who passed the winter there in 1626. To quote the oft quoted letter to this Jesuit missionary: "The nation is very populous, there being estimated about forty villages. He gives the distance traveled from St. Marie on Lake Huron to the first Kah Kwas village 40 leagues, due South. From this it is four days' travel to the place where the celebrated river of the nation (Niagara) empties into Lake Ontario or 'St. Louis.' On the west side of the river are the most numerous of the villages of the Neuter nation. There are three or four on the east, extending from east to west toward the Eries or Cat nation." He gives the name of the Niagara and of their easternmost villages as Onguiaahra (an imitation or allusion to the roar of the cataract) and he suggests that if they—the French—could get control of the side of the lake nearest the residence of the Iroquois "we could ascend by the river St. Lawrence without danger, even to the Neuter nation, and much beyond with great saving of time and labor. The Neuter Nation comprises 12,000 souls which enables them to furnish 4,000 warriors notwithstanding that war pestilence and famine have prevailed among them for three years in an extraordinary manner. * * *

"Our French who first discovered this people, named them the Neuter Nation, and not without reason for their country being the passage by land by some of the Iroquois (the Senecas) and the Hurons who are sworn enemies they remained at peace with both so that in times past the Hurons and Iroquois meeting in the same wigwam or village were at peace and in safety while they were there.

"Recently, their enmity against each other is so great that there is no safety for either party in any place, particularly for the Hurons, for whom the Neuter Nation entertained the least good will." He surmises that all these nations, Hurons, Neuters and Iroquois, were one nation but have separated, become alienated. Some became enemies, some became Neutral and others (the Five Nations) friends.

"The food and the clothing of the Neuter Nation seem very different from that of the Hurons. They (the Neuters) have Indian corn, beans and gourds (a Frenchman's name for pumpkins and squashes) in equal abundance. Also plenty of fish, some kinds of which abound in particular places only. They are much employed in hunting deer, buffalo, wild cats (they were sometimes called wild cats, while the Eries, once a part of them, were called Cats because they dressed in skins of an animal of the cat kind that abounded in Ohio) wolves, wild boars, beaver and other animals. Meat is very abundant this year because of deep snow

which has aided the hunters. It is rare to see snow here more than a foot deep; this year it is three feet deep. Wild turkeys abound which go in flocks in the fields and woods. Their fruits are the same as with the Huron except chestnuts which are more abundant and crabapples which are larger."

He states that the Senecas, whom he calls Sonontonheronons, is a day's journey distant from the village of Niagara and is the most dreaded by the Hurons.

He also reports one village that he calls Khe-o-e-to-a, or "St. Michael," which gave them a kind reception, and says: "In this village a certain *foreign nation*, which lived beyond the lake of Erie, named A-ouen-re-no-son, has taken refuge here for many years."

Chaleroux says that in the year 1642 a people larger, stronger and better formed than any other savages, who lived *south* of the Huron country, were visited by the Jesuits, who preached to them the "Kingdom of God." They were the Neuters and tried in vain to be neutral. To avoid the fury of the Iroquois they finally joined them against the Hurons but gained nothing by the union. "The Iroquois, like lions that have tasted blood, cannot be satiated, destroyed indiscriminately all that came in their way and at this day there remains no trace of the Neuter Nation." In another place he says the Neuter Nation was destroyed in 1643. A writer in the *Buffalo Commercial* in 1846 says this singular tribe whose institution of neutrality has been likened by an eloquent writer to a calm and peaceful island looking out upon a world of waves and tempests, in whose wigwams the fierce Hurons and relentless Iroquois met on neutral ground, fell victims near the city of Buffalo to the insatiable ferocity of the latter. *They were the first proprietors as far as we can learn of the soil we now occupy.*

But were they? Who built the earthworks at Ti-u-en-ta (Lewiston)? The Fort-builders. Who subdued them? Not the "Romans of the New World," the Iroquois. Who were these foreigners in this village of the Kah Kwas? Possibly the Allegewi or Ohio Indians. Who occupied some of these forts? Who conquered them? Possibly the *Messowomekes*, once the terror of the eastern and southern tribes. Where did these come from? From Lake Erie County. Where did these Kah Kwas, cousins of the Senecas and Eries and Tuscaroras, get their superior physique and darker color? From amalgamation with some conquered race.

The names given by the French to all the villages where they made converts are exceedingly confusing and so this foreign nation and its village loses a connecting link in the chain of pre-occupants of the predecessors of the pioneers.

Again, it is of especial interest to record that when the French missionaries and traders first reached the southern shores of Lake Ontario and the Niagara River the Neuter Nation was in possession of the region west of the Genesee. The Senecas' domain extended only to the Genesee River. After the conquest of the Eries, said to be in 1653, there is no possible reason to suppose that the Senecas would not have at least small villages on both sides of the Genesee River, unless their wars of extermination of some of the greatest Indian nations of the continent had decimated their own numbers till it was policy to concentrate in their four villages, where they were at the time of De Nonville's invasion a few years afterward. We do not hear of any Eries saved for adoption, but the Kah Kwas were to be found at Onondao and at Squakie Hill and at other villages. This system of making good the numbers of the slain by adopting captives into families that had

sustained losses, and of whites as future interpreters, shows the superiority of the Senecas over the Kha Kwas or other antagonists. At least three generations with Kha Kwas blood lived at Onondao. Of these we are fortunate in being able to furnish the likeness when a century old of Kenjockity, whose father was a chief, and whose grand sire was a captive youth, a captive of 1643.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NEUTRALS BECOME WARRIORS—QUEEN YA-GO-WA-NE-O: A MODERN SEMI-RAMIS—A BATTLE AT THE MOUTH OF THE KESHEQUA—A NATION OF 12,000 CEASE TO BE—TRADITIONAL DESTRUCTION OF THE KAH KWAS ABOUT 1643

THIS Indian tradition, as told by Cusick, a Tuscarora Chief, though certainly incorrect as far as dates are concerned, is still of interest. Cusick, being a Tuscarora, could not have known this save by tradition for the Tuscaroras were not in New York until after 1713. He said: "A thousand years before the arrival of Columbus (probably a hundred years after his arrival) the Senecas were at war with the Kah Kwas. Battle succeeded battle and the Senecas were repulsed with great slaughter. Tidings of their disaster having reached the great Atotarho (King or Chief Counselor of the Iroquois) at Onondaga (the place of the central fire or congress) he sent an army to their relief. Thus strengthened they assumed the offensive and drove the enemy into their forts, which after a long siege were surrendered and the principal chief put to death. The remnant of the tribe became incorporated with their conquerors.

Chief David Cusick seems to have condensed the history of years into a single battle, and left out the very interesting story of a Kha Kwa Queen who ruled her nation of Neutrals to please herself and the young warriors, who had become proud of their unused strength. Great in physical force and numerical strength they doubtless were anxious to conquer the boastful conquerors of that age, the Senecas. They would show their prowess. They would be a nation of warriors and not simply hunters and fishermen. The ambitious Queen, Ya-go-wa-ne-o, at her fortified castle at Kienuca (Lewiston) would show the "Great Mountain People" that the Queen at the Great Cataract had no fear of the great A-ta-tar-ho if his Long House was hundreds of miles in length. She would crush the *long cabin race* before the A-ta-tar-ho could come to their assistance. She would crush one village at a time. With this in view she had not long to wait for an opportunity to prove her courage, pride, passion and vaulting ambition. What Shorihowane, Queen Ya-go-wa-ne-o, would be a conqueror of nations, to the giant Kah Kwas. Queen Ya-go-wa-ne-o, a conqueror of nations, would be to the giant Kah Kwas. In her keeping was the symbolic "house of peace." She received chiefs of other tribes, made alliances with them, and formed treaties. There could be no contention in her presence, the fiercest strife of words was hushed at her approach, national chiefs at feud were bound to stay their quarrel while under her roof. Tradition attributes to her much wisdom as a pacifier, and for a long time she enjoyed peculiar power and influence. All this, however, in a moment of unbridled passion, jealousy and ambition she imperiled and ultimately forfeited.

Two Seneca ambassadors had been received at her castle, and while smoking the pipe of peace were, contrary to Indian usage, murdered for an alleged outrage

in a distant village. With 12,000 people and forty villages, some of them no doubt in the Keshagua valley, she had reason to rely on her strength.

It was only too evident that this royal Se-mi-ra-mis desired an excuse to measure her power with her arrogant neighbor at Chenmissio (then the west door of the Long House). Had he slighted her in some way that made the *woman* nature within her forget her duty as peace keeper? She acted with promptness, that Napoleon, in after years, would have applauded. Her warriors must cross the Genesee and follow some lonely trail and fall upon the village of the chief and conquer their strong hold and kill their chief ere news of her rash act could reach a single Seneca ear elsewhere.

Alas! the best made schemes "gang aft agley." What one woman *planned in hate* another *thwarted because of love*. A Kah Kwa maid, with a lover at Canandaigua, fled by the direct Canawagas trail to Kancandahgua and told her lover of the assassination and the intended assault at Chenmissio. The chieftain acted with promptitude and 1,500 men from nearby towns soon set out in two divisions, determined to ambush and surprise the surprisers and foil and frustrate the invading host. The war party of the Senecas, it is said, reached Kanaugsaws (Conesus) and there the squaws, old men and boys brought up their supplies. From here they arranged near the Canaseraga where all the trails cross an ambush and sent out a scout dressed as a bear to allure the invaders into securing needed provisions. This adroit strategy succeeded as planned for the Kah Kwa hunters, more famous as skilled hunters than as warriors, suspecting nothing, saw and pursued the false bear into the midst of the ambushade. The Senecas now fell upon the invaders like a whirlwind. Their terrific war whoop, mingled with the din of crashing war clubs, clashing spears and whiz of tomahawk. The Kah Kwas, however, after a while recovered from the disorder caused by the unexpected onslaught, pushed one division of the Senecas back against the other, when, it is said, the Senecas inspired by the impending danger, were seized by a war frenzy, and hurling themselves with irresistible force, resolved to conquer or die, drove the enemy from the field. The latter fled across the Genesee leaving 600 of their dead behind. The Seneca Chief declined to pursue, for few Indian battles up to this time could equal this in numbers of the slain. To follow an enemy superior in numbers and fall in turn into a Kah Kwa ambush would mean annihilation. Seneca runners already had been sent to the great Onondaga Chief. The Central Fire was not burning in vain. Sho-ri-ho-wane, the great chief of the league, with a force added to theirs would give the advantage of numbers to those who had already conquered without it. In due time came this chieftain, and not content with the great victory achieved, determined to punish the ambitious Queen and extinguish forever her council fire. With a force of 5,000 warriors they crossed the Genesee and were soon attacking the fort of the enemy with energy and courage born of their recent victory. A cloud of arrows from the well manned fort were received by the besiegers, one of them striking their mighty chieftain, causing his death. Enfolded in panther skins his body was borne back across the Genesee for future burial with befitting honors. A Jesuit missionary has recorded his burial. The siege of Kan-quet-kay fort went on, however, until the proud Queen sued for peace, which was granted. But Seneca rage grew greater as the months sped away. Nothing would satisfy them for the loss of their great chief but the death of the greatest Kah Kwa war chief, and in a few months or years the "Romans of the West" were again at the fortress

gates and never slumbered or slept till the great pre-historic nations that included some that the Jesuits called "foreigners" and who still fought from a fort unlike other savages, who were giants in size, glorious in physique, valorous in battle, but greatest in peace, when for centuries they were arbiters in peace but who figuratively "took up the sword" and "perished by the sword." They fought unto death the Senecas and met the fate of all the red race who fought with the Nunda-wah-onos. Some hundred or more captive youth were spared that the future nation might be in size what they were in valor. Some of these were brought to Nunda-o, among them the ancestor of Kenjockety.

By comparing Indian tradition with the authentic records of the Jesuits we find that Shoupowana's death occurred in 1640 and the treaty by the Queen must have lasted unbroken for a number of years, that the territory bordering on the lake was given over to eighteen mile creek and this greatest concession resulted in a temporary peace. Its end is eleven years after in 1851 as has already been described. The great size of these Kah Kwa warriors was an inducement to spare a large number of their youth and merge them with the Senecas that the next generation might be alike strong and valient.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ERIES: THE MASSAWOMEKES (PROBABLY) OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY ANNIHILATED BY THE IROQUOIS.

THE Jesuits give very little information concerning the Eries except to locate them south of Lake Erie, and because they wore the skins of an animal of the feline order called them the Cat Nation. They could not however, induce them to accept their religion and hence they have little to say of them.

However friendly the Senecas and the Eries were when they were on opposite sides of the Gen-nis-he-yo, immediately after the subjugation and destruction of the Neutrals, these new neighbors, now the "House of Peace," was removed, became rancorous enemies. So nearly equal were they in numbers and prowess that war between them would result in great losses even to the winners. The cause of their quarrel does not appear but probably boundary lines were unsatisfactory or the Eries had shown a preference for some of their western enemies. A bloody war broke out between them that was fought to a finish, neither nation asking for or granting favor or mercy. The duration of their contentions or the time of their beginning has not been stated for Indian statement always lacks definiteness. It is, however, conceded that it commenced about the year 1653 and terminated in 1655. As this is only ten years after the subduing by the Senecas of the Neutrals some have supposed the two nations were identical but the Jesuits are good authority for their unlikeness in several particulars, size, dress, and the friendliness to religion of the Kah Kwas, except in one village (called by them foreigners), and the utter hostility to their religious teachings on the part of the Eries. The final battle between these valorous foes was said to have taken place near a great bend in the Genesee River. These bends are so numerous and Indian traditions are so unreliable that only some skilled Indianologist may yet discover the spot.

According to southern writers we have this statement: "The Senecas have a tradition that the scene of the final conflict was at a bend in the *Genesee River* on ground afterward contained in the *Candadea Reservation*, in the present County of Allegany. In the history of Cattaraugus County is found a more definite statement. "Here the doomed Eries mustered all their force to the last warrior for they well understood that the result would be victory or annihilation. Against them were arrayed 5,000 Iroquois braves of whom 1,000 were held in reserve and in concealment. The Eries were the first to assault and they did so with a fury which drove the confederates from their position; but they soon rallied and hurled the Eries back in the greatest disorder. And so with the alternate charge and recoil of each the tide of battle ebbed and flowed seven times across the red field, which was thickly strewn with the wounded warriors of Seneca and Erie, grappling at each other's scalp locks even in the agonies of death. At last by a well feigned retreat of their opponents, the impetuous Eries were drawn into the ambush of the Iroquois reserve, and there a thousand fresh warriors uttering their wild war whoop leaped upon them. The Eries wavered and gave way and the fight became a route and a massacre, for quarter was neither asked nor given. The victors pursued them to their villages and there slaughtered all who came in their way, sparing neither age nor sex. The remnant of the Erie warriors who escaped the terrors of the field fled to the southwest along the valley of their own Oheeyo, but even here they found no rest for the conquerors still followed, bent on nothing short of extermination of their foes. The flight and pursuit was continued, says the tradition, until the last Erie had crossed "the Father of Waters" and five moons had passed before the Seneca braves returned to celebrate their victory in the villages of the *Gennisheeyo*." The settlement of the conquered territory did not result at first in the founding of Seneca villages along the upper Genesee and the adjoining territory; it was only used as additional hunting grounds for their numbers were much decreased. After the attack of the Senecas by the French in 1687 when the villages in the beautiful valley were destroyed the Senecas built new ones, Onondao nearer to the river and Chenissio and later Beardstown became successively the central fire of the nation.

We are led to believe that however peaceful the Keshequa Valley and the upper Genesee and all the section northeast of the Niagara frontier after its settlement by the Senecas it was not so in the few previous centuries. The Andastes or Satanes lived here once and did not lose their possessions without a struggle. The Kha Kwas were too powerful and numerous for easy conquest and the Eries in the memorable battles recorded must have passed over what became in 1808 the extensive town of Nunda. Any skilled Indianologist can find evidences of Indian occupancy and Indian contests far more convincing than many scattered dark flint arrows. Strange as it may seem, within a mile of Nunda may be found a battle field where one or both of the contestants used David's weapon, the sling.

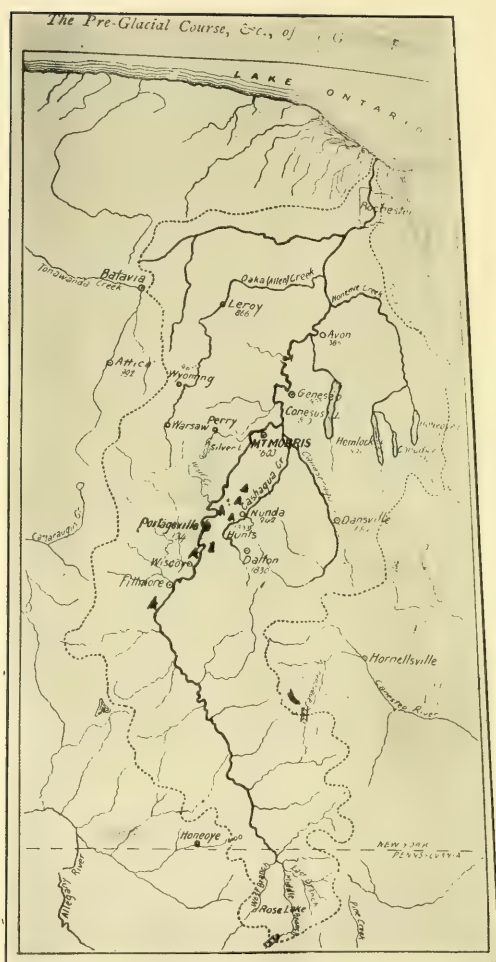
CHAPTER VIII.

THE BATTLE OF THE MARQUIS DE NONVILLE AND THE SENECA IN THE GENESEE VALLEY, 1687.

THIS battle was aggressive on the part of the French. It was to humble the Senecas and, if possible, win possession of their lands. The Marquis de Nonville had succeeded De la Barre as Governor of New France in 1685. He was a colonel of French dragoons. As the Iroquois had carried their wars into the West after the destruction of the Eries, and these tribes were allies of the French, Governor de Nonville determined to humiliate the Senecas. He employed the winter of 1687 in preparation.

The French army consisted of about 1,600 men, besides 400 Indian allies. This strong force set out from Montreal June 13th in 350 batteaux, and after a tardy voyage arrived at Fort Frontenac (Kingston) on the 30th. On the 4th of July it again started for the country of the Senecas and arrived at Ganniatagatason-tagonat (Irondequoit) on the 10th. Five hundred and eighty French and Indians from Fort Niagara and the west were to meet him there. No Napoleon could have better planned for a great battle. Both armies arrived within the same hour. On the 12th, after completing pallisades for protection of provisions, batteaux and canoes, he detached 400 men to garrison this, their landing place. The rest of the army took up their line of march toward the village of the Senecas. They encamped that night near the present village of Pittsford. The Indian village of Gannagora (Boughton Hill, near Victor) was to be the first point of attack, continuing their march on the 13th they arrived about 3 o'clock at a defile near the Indian village, where they, instead of attacking, were attacked by a large body of Senecas who lay in ambush.

From De Nonville's Journal we find that "They were better received than they anticipated and were thrown into such consternation that most of them threw away their guns and clothing to escape under favor of the woods. He gives credit to the Ottaways and their Christian savages, who were the only ones who acquitted themselves with honor. Though the brave colonel had brought with him a formidable force of the very flower of France and its army, the terrors of the war whoop of 800 Senecas and their guns and tomahawks made the engagement a short one. As the Senecas left 27 killed on the field they thought it best to retire and the victory was claimed by the French, though the valor belonged to the Senecas. Then the brave colonel (?) who knew that in France they would know nothing of the short distance from Irondequoit Bay to Boughton Hill, pleaded extreme fatigue as an excuse for remaining all that day and the next day until noon in camp, besides it rained the second day and they had "to protect themselves from the rain." If these Frenchmen's valor had equalled their vanity the Senecas would not have taken themselves so easily away to a place of safety. The field was won by the French through their allies, but the glory by their foe. The victory proved a barren one. The Senecas burned their own villages and the French in the next ten days claim to have destroyed for the "Sonnontonans," as they called the Senecas, 1,200,000 bushels of corn. A great exaggeration. Had the French warred as valiantly against the 800 Seneca braves as they did on the growing corn more would have been accomplished.



Indian villages in Nunda and the Upper Genesee marked A.
Dotted lines indicate boundary of the Basin.

The bark villages destroyed could be replaced in three days and the other confederated tribes would willingly divide with them their surplus of corn.

Over 2,000 men had put to flight 800 savages, while 800 Senecas had terrorized more than twice their number of gallant Frenchmen who, in their confusion, fired on each other till their death list was far greater than that of their foe. Baron La Hontau, who was present and whose record was not written for the reading of a crowned head, said:

"We lost on this one occasion ten savages and a hundred Frenchmen. We had twenty-two wounded, including the good Father Angelran, the Jesuit. If you could have seen the disorder into which our militia and regulars were thrown among the dense woods you would agree with me that it would require many thousand Europeans to make head against these barbarians. Our battalions were immediately separated into platoons, which ran without order, pell mell, to the right and left, without knowing whither they went. Instead of firing upon the Iroquois we fired upon each other. It was in vain to call '*help soldiers of such a battalion*' for we could scarcely see thirty paces. In short, we were so disordered that the enemy were about to fall upon us, club in hand, when *our* savages having rallied, repulsed and pursued them so closely, even to their villages, that they killed more than *eighty*, the heads of which they brought away, not counting the wounded who escaped.

"The French Indians were prevented by De Nonville from going in pursuit of the Senecas for they knew they could overtake and massacre the aged, the children and the women, but De Nonville pleaded with them *not to leave him*. This offended his allies so much that the greater part went back to their country, saying that the French had come for an excursion rather than to carry on war * * * that they would never trust them in future.'"

The four Indian villages which De Nonville visited were Gannagora (Fr.) or Gaosachga-ah, Boughton Hill, Victor, Ganogarie near East Bloomfield, Titiakto or Deyudihaakdoh (in Seneca) near West Mendon, Gannonnata (Fr.) or Dyndonsot (in Seneca) southeast of East Avon.

The Senecas never rebuilt these villages but went farther up the Genesee, where we find them at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, with their great village at Onondao, two miles west of Nunda village.

Within a few years, while grading for an electric road from Rochester through Macedon, a pit hole was found with 80 skeletons, and as this was not far from the scene of the slaughter of the Senecas by the hostile savages there is little doubt that the Senecas gathered together, as was their custom, their braves and buried them in this place. The number exactly corresponds with the record of the truthful Baron La Hontan.

Colonel George Hosmer of Avon, the father of Livingston's most famous poet, tells of witnessing the finding in the spring of 1793 on the Genesee bottom near the river on a farm owned by his father a short French sword or conteau. The blade was about twenty inches in length and three inches wide. It was covered with rust which, being removed, exhibited the "fleur de lis" of France and a date of the time of Louis XIV. It excited only a transient interest and, being ground to an edge, was used as a kitchen utensil. Yet this was one of the swords used in the "battle of the corn stalks" 225 years ago.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BRITISH WINNING OF WESTERN NEW YORK FROM FRANCE, AIDED BY THE IROQUOIS AND COLONISTS—1759.

IN 1758 Mr. Pitt, being the British minister, determined on a vigorous and decisive campaign which should end in the annihilation of *French* power and *dominion* on this continent. Both public opinion and the public press caught the spirit of conquest, and increased hatred for France was everywhere manifest. The King and Parliament joined in the policy of Pitt and voted liberal supplies. *An empire was to be lost or won.* Cordial and vigorous co-operation of the colonists was eagerly and dexterously sought, for they were weary of war and its ravages of harvests and the destruction of their homes. To overcome this the King graciously commiserated their perils and losses and pledged indemnification, and still better than promises, Parliament voted the colonists £200,000 as compensation for losses and expenses consequent upon the war. The Iroquois were mostly won over to the British interests though British encroachments had begun to excite in them caution. The French and her western allies were still their foes, and Sir William Johnson was to lead them, and was he not, with his Indian propitivities, a white chief among them?

General Amherst, as commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, had at his disposal a larger force than had ever before been mustered on this continent. The most advanced settlements in New York were less than fifty miles from Albany, so we must look to the older colonies for the main support of the large force of British regulars; Massachusetts furnished 7,000 men, Connecticut 5,000, New Hampshire 1,000. The French posts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point were on the route to Montreal which, with Quebec and Niagara, were to be conquered.

As it is only *Western New York* that is of greatest interest to us and the change of our local region from "New France" to "New York Colony" by the capture of Fort Niagara, the only stronghold of France in Western New York we will briefly review the oft told tale of the siege and surrender of Fort Niagara.

The force destined for Niagara consisted of two British regiments, a detachment of Royal Artillery, a battalion of Royal Americans, two battalions of New York Provincials and Sir William Johnson's Indian allies, most of whom were Mohawks, Oneidas and Onondagas, with a less number of Senecas and Cayugas, and some western allies won over by the British. Brigadier General Prideau was first in command and Sir William Johnson second. On the first of July, 1709, this force reached Lake Ontario and embarked and coasted along the shore towards the solitary fortress. Never before or since have the waters of this inland sea borne on their bosom such a formidable armament. All the appliances of British warfare for the reduction of a strong fortress, by regular approaches, as planned before starting, camp equipage and supplies for this large force, and all these soldiers and sailors.

Imagine the complexity of these forces of various nations and races. The proud commissioned and titled Briton, who was far more familiar with the refinements of courts, with all their luxury, than of the hardships of camps in this vast and gloomy wilderness. Veteran officers from European wars, inured to cam-

paign life. The sons of rich colonists who had obtained commissions and were novices in war. All classes from the cities and sturdy plow boys from the rural districts; and seemingly best fitted for the work in hand were the Iroquois braves decked out with war paint, feathers, claws, new broadcloth garments, blankets and silver ornaments, the *personal gift* of the King to his *red sons and brothers*.

Openly, without stealth, they approached their destination with booming cannon to inspire the Senecas with courage and the Neutrals with terror. Arriving at Eighteen Mile Creek (Olcott), within eighteen miles of Fort Niagara, a halt was made to reconnoiter and ascertain the movements of the French.

France had been equally vigilant and reinforced every fort and had brought all her colonists and Indian allies to swell their numbers. General Montcalm was commander-in-chief. Captain Pouchot, a skilled engineer, was sent to strengthen and command Fort Niagara.

From July 8th to 11th little was gained but advanced position. At 5 P. M. the English opened their fire with eight mortars. Day after day the siege continued and night to night with but short intermissions the pounding of the fort continued. The walls of the devoted fortress began to tumble, while the French, too few in numbers to attempt a sortie, kept up an active fire on the besiegers, seriously hindering and annoying them in their work of destruction. On the 14th the besiegers had so far extended their works that their work became more effective. Nearly perishing for want of sleep and worn out with toil, the brave defenders of the fortress proved stronger than their walls, and kept on with valor in hopes of aid from the West. On the 19th General Prideaux, who had so well planned, and, so far, so well executed what he planned, was accidentally killed by the premature bursting of a shell. It is said 30 such bombs were fired in one night. The work went on under Sir William Johnson. On the 23d the besieged had a gleam of hope that was destined to end in disappointment. Runners had been sent to Presque Isle (Erie Pa.), Le Boeuf, Venango and Detroit, ordering them to come with all available aid to Niagara. At a time when the end seemed nearing two Western Indians made their way into the fort bringing word of 2,500 French and Indians at Navy Island opposite Fort Schlosser. Four Indians were sent to Monsieur D'Aubrey to tell of their critical condition and to urge him to hasten to their relief. Johnson had anticipated reinforcements from D'Aubrey and had kept Indian runners (at this the Mohawk were most expert) looking for them, and was advised of their proximity. On the 23d he sent out strong detachments of troops and posted them along either side of the trail leading from the fort to the falls. About two miles from the fort they awaited in ambush, their adversaries. Early on the 24th he sent other detachments of his best troops to reinforce the others. The opposing forces soon met in battle array and D'Aubrey gave the order to attack. The Western Indians, who were concealed in the forests, swarmed from the woods and gave their terrific war whoop and rushed upon the British. The British regulars and such provincials as had never known Indian warfare, quailed for a moment but the Iroquois and practical veterans, real Indian fighters, stood firm, meeting the shock as firmly as it had been impetuous. Volley after volley from British and their allies was too much for the Western Indians and they gave way and left the field.

D'Aubrey, though deserted by his allies, pressed on against his assailants, and was pressing them back valorously when Johnson's Indian reinforcement ar-

rived, assaulting his flanks, and the battle turned against him. Forced to retreat, after fighting for a time right, left and front, his retreat took form as a rout. English and Indian pursued, shooting down most of the French and capturing many officers, including D'Aubrey. Short as the contest was, the ground for miles was strewn with the dead contestants.

Pardon this repetition of a well told tale of battle, one of the many episodes of empires lost and won. France lost an empire in that well fought fight. England added the utmost limits of the Indian, Ga-nun-no, to her New World acquisition, added also a Province of Canada to her wide domain, in her other battles of this campaign. And no part of Western New York, and no part of Ga-nun-no, was left under French control for New France was no more.

For Captain Pouchot, by the advice of his officers, surrendered, dictating terms honorable to himself and country. Himself, D'Aubray and eight other officers, including two half-blood sons of *Joncaire*, who was the first white settler of Western New York, and 600 men, were all there were left of the gallant defenders of the fort and of those who came to their aid and became sharers of their captivity. France had lost an empire and England was the winner. Little then could be foreseen that before a quarter of a century would pass the map of America would be again changed and that this historic fort would again be taken.

The taking of Fort Niagara was a battle in one of the wildest of nature's solitudes. Two trans-Atlantic hostile nations *here contended*, with all the paraphernalia of their then modern warfare, thousands of miles from France and England. A "Pioneer Historian" whose imagination revels in the grandeur of the surroundings gives us, though at a remote day, a vivid picture of this national struggle for supremacy and possession till we can almost hear,

"The shout of battle, the barbarian yell, the bray
Of dissonant instruments, the clang of arms,
The shrieks of agony, the groan of death
In one wild uproar, and continued din
Shook the still air."

But not content with this which might describe a battle elsewhere he harnesses the chariots of ordinary European warfare to the cataract, the wilderness and its solitudes and sublimities, and makes nature a participant. "There were no spectators of that sudden clash of arms, of that protracted siege; all were participants. Hundreds of miles, beyond the heaviest sounds, that like earthquake shocks, went out from the conflict, were the nearest of our race, save those who were at Frontenac and Oswego and a few missionaries and traders on our interior rivers, there were none to hear. The outlet of vast inland lakes, the shores of which had been scarcely tread by Europeans, hushed to comparative stillness, after having tumbled over the mighty precipice, and madly rushed through the long narrow gorge that succeeds, was rolling past, its eddies dashing heavily against the shore, moaning a requiem over the dead that were thickly strewn upon it. Death and carnage, the smoke of battle, the gleaming of steel, had chosen for their theater a marked spot, romantic and beautiful as any that arrests the eye of the tourist in the region of sublime and gorgeous landscapes. There was the roar of musketry, the terrible war whoop, the groans of the dying, the fierce assault and firm repulsion, precipitate retreat, and hot and deadly pursuit, the red warrior loading

himself with trophies of the tomahawk and scalping knife that would signalize his valor in the war dance or tell out his deeds of blood at a place of reward.

It was a new scene in the wilderness; nature in her solitude and fastnesses was affrighted; the wild beasts hurried farther and farther into the recesses of the forest, or huddled in their lairs, trembling as each successive crash came upon their unaccustomed ears.

It was a calm July morning. The surface of that wide expanse of water smooth and unruffled, mirrored the scene of fire and smoke, of waving banners and advancing columns. Stunning and deafening came the sounds of battle; then a hushed silence as if war and carnage stood appalled at the work of death they had wrought; in which brief pause would come the roar of the mighty cataract, rushing in as if impatient to riot in its accustomed monopoly of sound. *The "great thunderer" was contending with its first rival.*

High above all arose the smoke of two battle grounds to the clear, blue heavens, and mingling there with the spray of the cataract was carried off by a gentle breeze; and at the sun's decline, when the strife was ended, it canopied and spanned the deep blue waters—a bow of promise and a harbinger of peace.

One Turner was noted for the brilliancy of his coloring on canvass; another from Western New York dipped his pen in colors rivaling the hues of the rainbow. In imagination he saw it as it must have been, and what is more, he has bridged nearly two and a half centuries and made *us* see what he saw.

CHAPTER X.

1779—HOH-SKE-SAO: KING OF NUNDAO—THE FIRST COMPANY OF NUNDA WARRIORS RECORDED IN HISTORY FOUGHT FOR KING GEORGE—O-NONDA O, THE WEST DOOR OF THE SENECA—THE KING IS KILLED—THE STATEMENT OF MARY JEMISON; AND OF KENJOCKETY

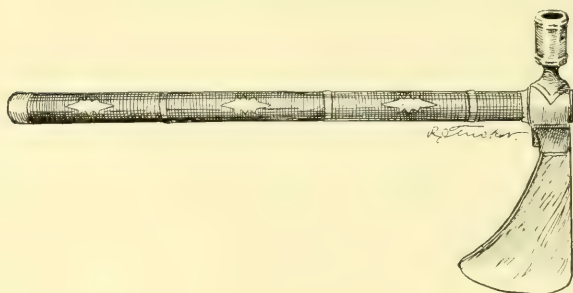
ONONDAO, two miles west of the village of Nunda, was at the time of the breaking out of the Revolution the largest village of the Senecas on Nundawaos, as they called themselves at this time. Its Sachem may have won distinction in the battles that won the safety of the Tuscaroras in 1713 and made the "five fold cord" "sixfold" by the addition of the Sixth Nation, the Tuscarora or Potato Clan. The white people called all Sachems Kings and all lesser chiefs John.

King Hoh-ske-sao's name signified "he wields a tomahawk." A good name for the War Chief of the Senecas, for such he was. We have seen in the organization of the Confederacy or Five Nations that the Senecas' two principal war chiefs were also war chiefs of the whole Confederacy. Though the greatest chief of all the very wisest man was at the central fire, O-non-da-ga, now called On-on-da-ga.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR TIMES—INDIAN NOTABLES FROM NUNDA—HOH-SKE-SAO (HE WIELDS A TOMAHAWK), KING OF GREAT NUNDA.

Strange as it may sound in our day, the title of Sachem, wise man, or ruler meant to the Indian their highest conception of Ruler—only meant the possessor of

a better cabin or wigwam, and better clothing, more beads on moccasins, more plumage on headgear, more territory, more warriors to control and lead, and more valor in leading them to battle. That this chief could "wield a tomahawk" as others could not, that he wielded it successfully and won some great victory was the secret of his position. With such a leader what must his band of Nunda warriors have been when fighting hand to hand. It is probable he won his kingdom of Nunda by valor and that its winning moved the west door up the river, beyond the Chen-is-sio of former days, that was near the mouth of the Keshequa, and that the added territory was a new domain. When the Senecas extended their possessions westward and southward from Chenissio near the mouth of the Keshequa, up the valley, either after the influx of warriors gained by the distribution of the Tuscaroras among the Five Nations in 1713 or after other additions from the maturing of the Kah Kwa youth and other adopted captives. It is evident that this chief of this new domain was one of the two great Confederate War Chiefs to which the Senecas were by their original compact entitled. Little Beard may have been the other but younger war chief or he might have succeeded the King. The name the Senior War Chief gave his stronghold denotes both a great village and a great Sachem Onondaho signifying both. The degree of emphasis placed on these O's signify the measure of pride and supremacy felt. It was Great Nunda in a double sense, as before indicated. The "non" instead of "nun" has also a double sig-



nificance, the hills were chains of hills or mountains and the chieftain was the war chief not only of the Nundawaos but of the whole Confederacy, with its council fire at the Onondaga village. Over the Nunda Valley, or Nundawah-o Hohsquesaho (pronounced Ho-ske-sa-o) ruled, honored for his prowess and wisdom, and was beloved of all. Onondao was not the only village in his kingdom. Among the Indians any warrior of prowess was free to go singly or with his brothers, and any he could induce to go with him, and start a new village and so become a minor chief. A village was formed near Nunda Junction and as there was a succession of small hills and depressions it was called "Nundey," which means hilly. Near Portage Station there was also a small village called De-o-wes-ta (where the river breaks through in the west) as this is near the spot where the Genesee breaks through the hills and forms a

gorge and leaves its former well established valley; and as the place where it leaves the gorge near Mt. Morris had originally a long name, De-o-nunda-gao, which signifies where the river breaks through the hills. We have here the only hint of Indian geological knowledge or tradition of what the white race have but recently discovered that the Genesee River Valley passed from Portageville through the Keshequa Valley.

Proud as Nunda has ever been of her soldiers, the first historic heroes of our soil, the first company of soldiers that went from here were enemies of the colonists, and our pride must be content with a knowledge of their valor, that they fought as heroes fight, and died as heroes die. This is all that history has left us of the story of Onondao and its Sachem King.

Onondao was said to be located near the modern village of Nunda, though Thomas Jemison thinks a couple of miles nearer the river than the latter town. In this other Indians agree but the precise spot is not mentioned. The Centenarian Indian, Philip Kenjockety, whose boyhood was spent here, told Colonel Doty that a large spring of very cold water supplied the village and as he recollected Onondao in early youth (i. e., in 1768 to 1770) it was larger than Beardstown then was. Previous to the battle of Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.) the warriors of Onondao and other Seneca villages had been invited by the British to come and see them "whip the Yankees."

Mary Jemison, the white woman who then lived at Beardstown, has said. "Our Indians went to a man, but instead of taking the part of spectators were forced to fight for their lives and in the end were completely beaten and that with great loss in killed and wounded." It is said that Beardstown lost 35 and that Onondao shared in the disaster, losing its great Chieftain, Hohsquesah-o—she adds "his death was greatly deplored." After this Little Beard's town soon became the west door of the Long House, concentration being found essential to existence.

After the death of the great Sachem another chief would be chosen from the brothers or the sisters' sons. The Sachem's son would belong to his mother's clan and so would the sons of his brothers but his sisters may have married into the clan that the Sachem belonged to and so be eligible. However, Onondao lost the "o" from its name, though his successor was called in 1780 by his captives King, but his name is not given.

Again in 1890 Turner says there were two small villages in Nunda, one probably Seneca, the other Tuscarora, and again in 1815 or 1816 the James Bennett family say there were two villages in Nunda and even locate them. Turner mentions Elk Hunter as one of the chiefs and Green Jacket the other. Other authorities says that Kenjockety's father was a Chief, and this would have been probably as early as 1780. Mary Jemison gives the loss in the battle near Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.) at 35 from her town—then Beardstown—and it is probable that the loss from Nundao was even greater. I can imagine the great possessor of the huge tomahawk fighting unavailingly, the men with guns, and finding his favorite weapon useless. Gallant Nunda Chieftain though you were in this battle a foe of the colonists, I am glad you were great enough to have a place in history for your valor; and doubly glad I can help perpetuate your fame as the greatest of Nunda's Indian warriors by restating your fast fading claim to greatness.

CHAPTER XI.

KENJOCKETY AND OTHER INDIANS OF NUNDA.

HOHSQUE-SAH-O is not the only Indian whose name has come down to us as having lived in Nunda. There is one other, born before the Revolutionary War, whose boyhood was at O-non-dao.



KENJOCKETY (Above the Multitude).

The K's in this name suggest his origin. His grand sire was a captive youth of the Neuter or Kah Kwas race. This gigantic race of men probably held undisputed sway in a wide section of Western New York two hundred years ago. A few of their names clung for a time to the places they once occupied but have been changed, first by the Senecas and still more by their successors. The very stream that flows through our village and a former thriving hamlet near its source bore the name Kashawa for the stream, and also Hunts Hollow once bore the name Kishawa. The Senecas called it Cashaqua. This form was adopted by Judge Carroll in his deed. Coshagua was the form in early Gazeteers which was Anglicized into Cashaqua and finally it drifted back to Kashaqua or Keshequa or Kishaqua until it is hard to know how it ought

to be spelled. Doubtless Kenjockety would have pronounced it as if spelled with a K and Shongo would with a C. The word Connesus has passed its many changes. Kan-augsaws was the first of these, and is evidently pre-Columbian. Whether in this form it was of Kha Kwa origin I cannot say. Kienuka, their central town, near the present site of Lewiston, is one of their words. In many respects their language was similar to that of their neighbors, the Senecas. Ya-go-wa-neo was Queen of the Neutrals. Philip Kenjockety, whose father was a half-blood Kah Kwa, and his mother a Seneca, became a Seneca chief. Philip was born in Nunda probably about 140 years ago as he remembered the destruction under Sullivan in 1779 of the Seneca village, though only a large boy "big enough to shoot birds." He was a very large boy of his age as his first name indicates. Yi-ya-go-waah signified big dog, and tells us he was like a big, young Newfoundland dog, crowding and pushing aside all that came in his way. After the war of 1812, in which he probably participated, he lost his boy name and was called Gat-go-wah-dah which signifies "dressed deer skin," indicating that he excelled as a hunter and tanner and kept himself in new deer skin attire when others could not procure such. It is more than possible that he often returned to his native town to hunt for game on the Sunrise hill (East Hill) where game was abundant, even after the first settlers helped to diminish their numbers. Be that as it may, he afterward attained a greater name, one any man might be proud of, when duly interpreted—Ska-dyoh-gwa-dih, which means "Beyond the multitude." Whether this enviable distinction meant greater than the average, the ongue-hongwe (without an equal), or was only a recognition of his immense size or his great age or some traditional skill as a hunter, or whether in the War of 1812 he served the new Republic with valor begotten of his giant strength, we know this, he was physically, above the multitude, and in longevity he excelled his associates of both races.

He was the last survivor of the Indians of the Genesee River, whose birth antedated the Revolutionary War and whose personal recollections extended to the invasion of General Sullivan. His grandfather was a member of the almost mythological race known as Kah Kwas or Neutrals. It is to be regretted that the name of this grand sire and of his son, a chieftain of the kingdom of Nundah, has not been left on record. Philips' parents lived at Onondao when the war with the mother country broke out, and when the residents of that village went on the warpath after the calamity at Fort Stanwix Philips' family went also. Colonel Doty in his desire to know more of the one battle of the Revolution that reached the present Genesee and several other towns of the present county of Livingston went to Versailles, Cattaraugus County, to interview this last survivor of those historic days. He found (this was in September, 1865) Kenjockety vigorous for his years, with mind vivid and memory unimpaired. He claimed to be then 120 years of age, which was impossible, for if so he must have been born in 1745 and would have been 30 years of age instead of a youth at that time, and instead of a big boy "big enough to shoot birds" at the time of Sullivan's campaign would have been a warrior of 34 years. He died a year after this visit of Colonel Doty and it is doubtful if he was much over 100 years old. "Yes, I recollect the Wah-ston-yans (i. e., the Bostonians, as the Senecas called the colonial troops). The Yankees got as

far as Conesus Lake ; all was consternation at Beardstown ; it rained ; the warriors went out ; the air grew heavy with rumors ; even the birds brought tidings of the enemy's doings."

After the interview, reports Mr. Doty, as he was bidding good bye he took the hand of Colonel Doty's son and pointing to the clasped fingers said through the interpreter: "This bridges between three generations, between that long past and the generation under the new order." He died on the first of April, 1866, at least a centenarian, more fortunate than any other of his father's race. His name survives in a small stream called Conjockety Creek, where once Kenjockety had a cabin. The water from this creek formed Park Lake on the Pan-American grounds, where the Historical Society have a building, and the Academy of Art in Buffalo has preserved a fine portrait in oil of this venerable Nunda KahKwa, who in this also is still "Beyond the Multitude" of his fellow citizens.

Last but not least of a pre-historic race,
Their mighty past lives in this firm, strong face ;
'Twere sacrilege one furrow to erase.
Judged by his time, his race, his habitude
What shall we call thee, manly, true or good?
The past knew best:—"Beyond the Multitude."

We would be glad to know more of the predecessors of the pioneers of Nunda, of the gallant band of warriors led by the King of Nunda. Hoh-sque-sah-o, who ruled from Caneadea to Sonyea, a Sachem of prowess, but whose early death before the first pioneer reached the Genesee County, has rendered his illustrious deeds almost illusory, the name of his successor is not told, unless Elk Hunter, then Kenjockety and finally Killdeer, who was a chief at the southern part of the Caneadea reservation, which was called Nunda and occupied by Indians from Nunda, were his successors. It is more than possible that Elk Hunter may have been his successor and Kill Deer followed at a much later time, not as Sachem but simply as a Chief. Green Jacket was also a Nunda Indian.

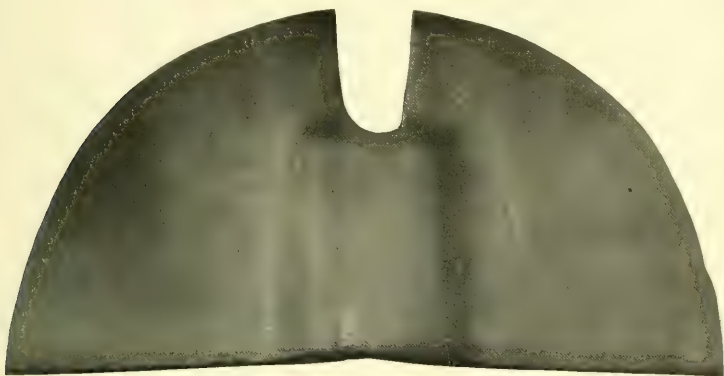
Since writing the above, by the fact that two small villages have left evidence of their former existence on the south side of the Keshequa on the farm once owned (in this village by R. J. Bally, that there was also one or more Tuscarora villages with a different chief, two chiefs seldom lived in the same village. Each had his own village and his own followers.

I am surprised that so keen a historian as Colonel Doty failed to ask of Kenjockety the names of his father and grandfather and who succeeded Hoh-sque-sah-o as Sachem of Nunda.

However, I am glad that the information received, every word of which is of importance, helps locate the Onondao of 1775 and that this testimony is corroborated by Thomas Jemison, whose grandmother, the white woman of the Genesee, who lived afterward within a mile or two of the great village in the years after the war, and lived at the time at Breadstown near by, and doubtless visited it often, tells the proximity of its location. Kenjockety said at Versailles to Colonel Doty that a large spring of very cold water supplied the village of Onondao and that the village previous to the battle at Fort Stanwix

was larger than Beardstown then was: also that it was west of and two miles nearer the river than the present village of Nunda. Just over the ridge and not far from the trail leading up the east side of the Genesee River gorge this large spring is said to be. Several smaller springs exist on the farm of J. Monroe Cole, but while sufficient arrows of more than one color can be found along the trail there are not sufficient flint chips to indicate an Indian village at these springs.

Indian burying grounds were usually about two miles east of their principal villages, and in harmony with this custom the burial ground of Nunda's first Indian village is now believed to have been found in front of the farm house of Jonathan Miller (the old Clark Brewer place) as large collections of human bones have been taken from there and unusual and excellent specimens of Indian skulls have also been plowed up.



The writer farther believes that the King of Nunda was buried there, first, because it is the custom to bring away the body of a great chief and to have imposing ceremonies at his burial, as in the case of Sho-ri-ho-wane in 1640, as told by the Jesuit; secondly, because the finest banner stone that has been found in Western New York was recently found there by L. C. Roberts and L. F. Willey. It has a place for a miniature war post, whose notches would tell of his many battles. The stone is owned by L. C. Roberts, who prizes it more highly than any specimen in his large collection.

After the death of the War Chief Holsquesaho it is more than probable that Little Beard succeeded him in the honors of being one of the two great Iroquois War Chiefs. The war being mostly in the eastern part of the state it is probable that Brant, the Mohawk Chief, became the other Sachem of the Confederacy. Some other man succeeded the dead Sachem or King but only as a Seneca Chief—just who that chief was is not known, but it is known that the father of Kenjockety was a chief. The great size and strength of these half-blood Kah Kwas makes it more than a possibility that he became the chief of the Senecas at Nunda. In 1780 there was a chief there, and he is even called

King, but he was not a War Chief of the whole Confederacy, as his predecessor had been, for Little Beard changed the west door to his own village, changed the name of his village to express that fact and even gave the Seneca Nation a new name, a variation from that it had when Onondao was at its greatest. He now called his village O-nunda-gao and the Senecas, the Nunda-wa-gas—and even a great historian like Turner fails to notice the cause of the change. It is possible and even probable that there was a similar change in the national name when Onondao was west door of the nation, and “Nundawah-os” was the name after Chennusseo was no longer the west door. Nundawaho emphasizes, its valley; Nundawagas, the river.

But we are told by Mary Jemison that when next the warriors from Nunda went on the warpath they took their families to Little Beard's town for greater safety. General Sullivan, it appears, did not expect to find the chief village of the Genesee Indians at Little Beardstown but at Chennusseo near the old Williamsburg of a few years later where the west door was in the days of the Senecas' war with the Eries, Kah Kwas and Hurons. And here they all were concentrated at Little Beardstown in the best built Indian village extant in 1779, at the time of Sullivan's campaign, but back again to Nunda or Nundow (hill in front) in 1780 went the Nundaos. Was their old village burned by Sullivan's men? As large as it was said to be in 1775 can it be possible that it escaped; if so what became of it? One historian reports that the soldiers of Sullivan went up and down the river. How far could they follow the Genesee River south; i. e., up the river, without coming to the former “west door” of the Senecas, the old village Onondao. The writer has been informed that in the town of Portage a few miles south of where Onondao was supposed to be there was found by the pioneers of Portage (1816 to 1820) a log bridge across the upper part of Spring Brook that was called while it lasted “Sullivan's Bridge.” As there was no pioneer by that name, it would appear that Sullivan's destructionists not only went up the river but went with a piece of artillery prepared to meet the Senecas if their retreat took the direction of the villages of the upper Genesee. This has never been in print but the late Marcus Wilner, a man of great information, whose father was a first settler in Portage, called this Sullivan's Bridge. The road, the author has often seen, passed through a forest then, and now, and a small grist mill was located near it by Colonel Orcutt in the early pioneer days, who expected to there found a city. A few years later he moved his mill to the mouth of Spring Brook and again, afterward, a few rods farther northeast, on the Keshequa. A saw mill in after years was the only other building built on this well packed road that suggested to the visionary mill owner a city. Roads were scarce in 1817. The Indians however, retreated by the western trail leading past Silver Lake to Buffalo. As Captain George Wilner and Colonel Orcutt both became permanent settlers of the town of Portage, if Orcutt had made the road and the bridge this tradition of such a bridge so-called would not be still told by a member of the Wilner family. The author gives it as a possible suggestion of the Revolutionary War extending into Nunda and Portage.

CHAPTER XII.

INDIAN VILLAGES IN OR NEAR THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF NUNDA—INDIAN CAPTIVES—MARY JEMISON AND HER STRANGE, REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES—OTHER CAPTIVES.

IT is worthy of notice that the Indian Nundao and the original township of Nunda embrace nearly the same territory. The Indian domain included Caneadea and probably the ancient forts at Belvidere, and reached southward as far as Tuscarora and its small burial grounds near the Rock Spring house.

These forts of the Fort-builders of at least five centuries ago,—probably eight or ten centuries—form an interesting study for the Indianologist of to-day. Back of these Fort-builders' days there can, as far as New York State is concerned, be no former race. Belvidere has three of these earthworks, Fort Hill and Conesus, and so on to Oswego this line of forts extend. There are evidences that the original Genesee River Valley, judged by its present river basin, and the trail that passed through it, was the narrow highway connecting these scattered forts and this adds interest to the Keshequa trail by which our first settlers found their way into our present town. There were at Oakland (at or near the Nunda boundary, and even farther up the Keshequa) indications of such earthworks and abundant specimens of relics peculiar to the locations of these fortified places. Indications are that the occupants of these forts at least partially defended themselves with something more primitive than the bow and arrow. So many oval stones (suitable for the use of King David's favorite weapon, the sling), all with a little hand-made indentation on one side, indicate they were made for something more than amusement. So plentiful are these in places near the Rude-Rowell farm that it is no great stretch of the imagination to locate here a battle field, fought many centuries ago. Probably the Fort-builders were connected by conquest with the Mound-builders of Ohio, as they also came from there, and brought with them some of the utensils and ornaments of that pre-historic race. Such, however, were found by excavating Fort Hill.

The Senecas, who were in possession of the lands when Europeans first found their way into New York, had no use for these forts; it was not their mode of warfare. Their villages were in the valleys or by some large spring or running brook seldom very far from a river or well known trail. The principal trails leading to the villages of the Nundaos were the Genesee River, the Keshequa, and one from Chautauqua Hollow, a continuation of the Canisteo and connecting with trails running up the river and to Onondao.

The great village of Onondao was once, previous to the Revolutionary War, one of the largest and best built of the Seneca villages, and but for the lack of chimneys in their log structures, they would compare favorably with those of the pioneers of a half a century later. The description given of Little Beardstown at the time of its destruction will furnish a fairly correct idea of both villages. The Senecas had for centuries excelled other Indian nations in building their habitations. They built cabins, not huts, nor ordinary wigwams. The name Onondao signifies "Great Nunda." It was great in its

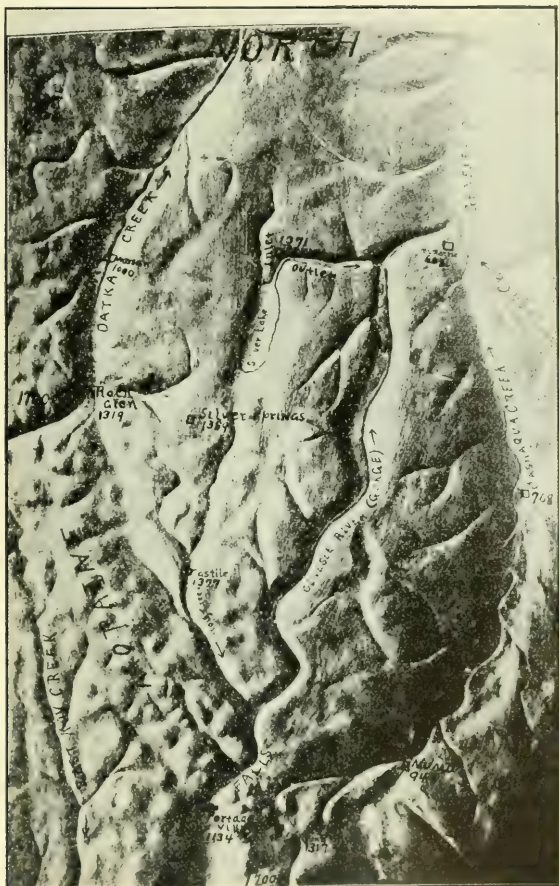
Sachem Chief, it was great in its extended valley, it was great in its domain, great in number of warriors, it was great in the high chain of hills that encircled it. "The meeting of the hills" is its description name. Kenjockety, Mary Jemison and Tom Jemison, her grandson, have located it two miles nearer the Genesee than the present village of Nunda. They obtained their water from a spring of very cold water. Shorn of its two O's (both prefix and suffix) we have "Nonda." The change from Nunda represents the difference between mountains or chains of high hills, and ordinary hills. It is the difference seen between the Onondagas or Great Mountain people and the Nundawahos or Great Hill people; besides this Sachem was also one of the Great War Chiefs of the whole Confederacy.

The second village in Nunda that history mentions gets the name of Nundow, an equivalent for Nundao. Most Indian places had more than one name, as Gardeau was also Gardao, "A bank in front (of the river)"—so Nundow or Nundao had a hill or high hill in front. In 1780 this was here in the village and stone quarry hill was probably the hill that would be seen from any part of our present village.

A third village was located near the north line of the town, near Nunda Junction. Ancient manuscripts speak of a village and call it "Nundey." By a comparison with other Indian words that have either "Nunde" or "Nundey" in them we find they always apply to places where the hills are small or numerous. This exactly fits the conditions near Nunda Junction. There is abundant evidence of there having been a village there, such as quantities of arrow chips. The author spent his childhood here and knows that this was so (full sixty years ago).

Indian villages change locations for sanitary reasons, and also to get new corn lands for the squaws to use. This village moved southward several times till it was on the Sturgeon Farm. Exhausted corn lands were found on most of these Creek road farms by the first settlers.

In the village of to-day at least four sites of Indian camps or small villages are readily found. Two of them are on the Chautauqua Hollow trail that was formerly called by the first settlers Rawson Road. It extended through the farms of Thomas Rathbun, Ralph Page, Palmer Rawson, Elias Rawson (Balty farm) and Coleman Rawson on State Street, and there branched up the Keshequa, and to Onondao and the Genesee River trail. These two, on the Balty farm, were near each other but on opposite sides of the trail. These were here in 1790 and were mentioned by Turner. Elk Hunter was Chief. Another was farther up the stream just back of the N. H. S. building. The land has not been plowed for years and a rich find of arrows are expected when it is. Still another is west of Gibbs and Buffalo Streets. These two were the last of the villages (in this present village) in 1813 to 1818. There was a potato field on the present farm of Mrs. Dowling, on lands near the creek, and this was the last field cultivated by the Indians. This potato patch indicates that one of these villages was that of Tuscarora Indians—a Schone or Potato Race village. This circumstance led to the mistaken idea that the word Nunda meant Potato-Patch but "nun" does not mean potato nor "da," patch.



TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF NUNDA

DE-O-WESTA VILLAGE

The next Indian village to the south was near the middle falls, Hornby Lodge and the old camp ground of the Civil War days. The very cold spring that supplied good water then may have relieved the thirst of the Senecas at the village of Di-o-westa. There is just a hint of French aid in naming this place. It means "where the river breaks through," and just a hint of some geological instinct in these keen observers of nature. It has taken a full century to find out that the untaught savage knew instinctively that the Genesee River did not always flow through its present gorge. Again where the river emerges from its gorge we once had an Indian village called De-a-nun-ga-o, which the Indians interpreted "where the stream eats the hill." This is also good geology.

CARACADERA AND NUNDOW

Writers from up the river assume that Caracadera was only another name for Caneadea just as those down the river have made the many forms of the word Nunda mean one place instead of many places. The writer thinks he has the authority of Horatio Jones himself that the place where he ran the gauntlet was at Fort Hill and that it was called Caracadera. At a later date the Indians from Nundao or Nundow went up the river for better hunting ground and called the land in front of the Fort Hill, Nundow. There was no need to change their name. The hill (though an earth work) was still in front.

The writer believes that both Gilbert and Peart here ran the gauntlet and afterwards came to Nundao or Nundow, as a Kah Kwa or even a Tuscarora might have called it. None of these varying dialects called places alike. If Kenjockety's father was the Chief at that time, he being a half-blood Kah Kwa would have called the word differently, broader than a full blood Seneca would. The harshness in their words was largely the result of their way of pronunciation.

Still farther up the Genesee was the old Indian village mentioned in the deeds to its settlers of Owaiski or Wis-Coy. The latter means five-fall creek, "Wis" being the numeral for five, and Coy or Koya meaning creek. Probably a hint may be found here for our Keshequa with a Kah Kwa form of name. The last syllable may have meant simply creek, but what the other meant is still unknown. The early settlers, mostly squatters, found Wis-Coy village occupied by Indians when they came and it has its own story of some great chief who prefixed a great O to his village to increase his fame abroad.

Caneadea was not within the limits of our Greater Nunda. It was here the council house stood; here Major Van Campen ran the gauntlet and here some Jesuit priest carved a cross on one of its timbers. Caneadea and O-wa-is-ki were probably under the control of a different chief from those villages in the lower valley; probably Chief Hudson.

The Caneadea Reservation made it the last survivor of all the villages of the Genesee. Its final sale was consummated at last and the last Seneca moved on towards the setting sun.

INDIAN CAPTIVES IN THE GENESEE VALLEY

While the white woman of the Genesee has been and will ever be of greatest interest to the citizens on both sides of the Genesee, as an Indian captive

with an unusually interesting history, there were many more white captives in this section than is generally supposed. While the many Indians made captives by the warlike Senecas so augmented their numbers that their rapid increase from 1,600 warriors in the middle of the seventeenth century to at least twice that number at a later period in spite of the fact that their constant wars must have decimated their national strength, but for the custom among them of adopting sons and brothers to take the place of those killed in battle. In 1765 there were 24 white prisoners among the Chenisseo Indians, i. e., the Senecas, so says Sir William Johnson, and a year later Sarah Carter, a white captive from Pennsylvania, reported that there were 40 yankees and one large, lusty negro blacksmith then working at his trade for the Indians. It is said two Delaware Chiefs, Squash Cutter and Long Coat, conducted quite a lucrative business by bringing captives to the towns of the Genesee and selling their time to the Indians until such time as they were exchanged or redeemed by their friends. All of these 40, however, were released after the captivity of Mary Jemison, Horatio Jones and Joseph Smith. Other captives were: The wife of Horatio Jones; Major Moses Van Campen, who run the gauntlet at Caneadea near the old council house; the Gilbert family, one member, Joseph, spent a winter at Nunda in 1780-1, and Thomas Peart, a companion, captured at the same time, who was also at Nunda a part of the time while in captivity. These have left slight records of harsh treatment at Caracadera (Fort Hill) and of kind treatment at the Nunda village after adoption. Youth of courage were spared for adoption if they showed sufficient courage unless the Indian losses had been too great during the engagement in which they were captured.

A condensed history of these captives may be of interest to the present generation. That of Mary Jemison, though an oft told tale, is always interesting. We repeat it with some new local matter told by Dr. Munson of Brooks Grove and give also an artist's picture taken at Gardeau of the White Woman.

One of the most interesting characters known in pioneer times, or even ante-pioneer days in Western New York, was Mary Jemison, known as "The White Woman of the Genesee," or "The Old White Woman," and called by the Senecas, De-he-wa-mis, a name they gave her when she was adopted into a family of Seneca Indians, and which has been said to signify "A pretty girl," "A handsome girl," or "A pleasant good thing."

A revival of interest (if possible?) in her strangely eventful life, the story of which has been read, and re-read, and told from one generation to another, until it has become inseparably connected with the history and legends of the Genesee, is evidenced by the fact that of late it has been reprinted in quite a number of papers of Western New York, some making an entire reprint, and so continuing from one issue to another, while others have been content to give to their readers only a more or less abbreviated sketch.

In view of this, and of the undesirable form of newspaper clippings for preservation, and that it is still frequently called for, and anxiously sought by many, the writer is led to believe that a brief account embodying substantially all the important particulars, and leading features of the complete work by John S. Minard, will supply this want.

SKETCH OF MARY JEMISON

BY JOHN S. MINARD, OF CUBA, N. Y.

Mary was the third in a family of five children of Thomas Jemison and Jane Irwin, of Scotland or Ireland, she could never tell which, and was born on the ocean, during the voyage to Philadelphia in 1742 or 1743. The family settled on Marsh creek on the then Pennsylvania frontier, and clearing up a large farm, became in a few years reasonably prosperous. Soon, however, came on the troublous times of the French and Indian wars, rendering the home on the exposed frontier subject at almost any time to the incursions of bands of predatory Indians.

In one of these descents in 1755 the whole Jemison family, with some of their neighbors, were taken prisoners by the Indians, and after two days' travel into the wilderness, Mary and one of the neighbor's boys were parted from the rest of the company, whom she afterward learned were murdered soon after. Her captors made for Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburg) at which place she was given to a couple of Seneca women, who at once adopted her in place of a brother whom they had recently lost. It was then that she was given the name Dehewamis.

Her sisters would not allow her to speak English, but she practiced it to what extent she could when alone, repeating her prayer and the catechism her mother had taught her. She soon learned to understand and speak fluently their language. The party soon proceeded some distance down the Ohio and located at a town at the mouth of the Shenanjee where they planted, hoed and harvested a large crop of corn, the first year, making a stay there of four years, during which time she married a Delaware Indian named Sheninjee, by whom she had two children, a girl and a boy—the girl dying while quite young and the son being named after his grandfather, Thomas Jemison.

The Indians treated her kindly, which made her situation as happy as the recollection of the sad events which had befallen her would permit and being young, and possessed of a naturally elastic and exuberant spirit, her husband and infant son soon engrossed her entire attention and became ties which strongly bound her to the new and wild life into which she had been introduced, and before a very long time had elapsed the desire to leave her new relations and return to a life on the frontier was nearly obliterated. She in time came to regard the life of an Indian not as a drudge, although one of more or less hardship, still, not harder than that of the white woman, while their cares were not near so numerous, nor so great; and was always accustomed to speak in high terms of the character of the Indian, when cut off from contact with the whites.

In the autumn of 1759 she left the Ohio town, and with two Indian brothers journeyed to Genisheyo, where it was planned to have Sheninjee, her Indian husband, join her the following spring. The journey was made on foot she carrying her nine months' old papoose on her back. The party stopped for a day at Caneadea for rest, and then proceeded to Little Beardstown, then a large Seneca village where Cuylerville now is. Here she made her home with her Indian mother, brothers and sisters. Some time during the next summer she learned that her husband died shortly after she left him.

In 1763 she was married to the noted Seneca warrior, Hiokaton, by whom she had four daughters and two sons. There were no white people in all this region at that time, only occasional adventurers reaching places so secluded and so far away from civilization. Dehewamis continued to reside at Little Beardstown until 1779.

During the revolution, the Senecas were allied with the British, and after the massacres at Cherry Valley and Wyoming, which were generally conceded to have been perpetrated by the Senecas of the Genesee country, it was determined to punish them by destroying their towns and devastating their country.

On this errand of destruction General John Sullivan was sent. When his army approached the Genesee many of the Indians fled to the neighboring woods, while others with women and children hastily made their way across what is now Wyoming County, into the present town of Sheldon, at a place near the little village of Varysburg.

It has been affirmed that the "white woman" lay concealed in the bushes near the outlet of Silver Lake, for several days. After Sullivan's army retired, they returned, and found their towns, cornfields and orchards one complete scene of ruin and desolation.

Dehewamis with her five children then made her way up the river to Gardeau where she continued to reside for the next 52 years, removing to the Buffalo reservation in 1831.

She had on several occasions expressed a wish that she might have a piece of land set off for her that she could call her own, but it had not been done. However, in 1779, when the Big Tree treaty was held, she was sent for to attend the council, and was then informed that she had been remembered in making their several reservations, and was requested to make her own selection. She did so, and embraced in her description, the Gardeau flats where she had been living so many years. In 1798 Augustus Porter made a survey of it, and found it to contain 17,927 acres. This grant to Mary Jemison was made in total disregard of the protests of the noted orator Red Jacket, who violently opposed it, and was proof positive of the high esteem in which she was held by the Senecas.

During her residence at Gardeau her home was an asylum almost, for the needy and destitute, not only of Indians, but of whites as well. Ebenezer Allan (otherwise known as "Indian Allan") on one occasion at least found her home a retreat where, by concealing himself, he successfully evaded his pursuers.

Before making her selection of land, she was offered her choice of returning to the whites or remaining with the Indians. Carefully considering the matter, she concluded to end her days with her dusky companions, and continued to live with her children as she had done all through her married life.

In 1811 Jellis Clute, Micah Brooks, and John B. Gibson commenced negotiations looking for a purchase of her lands. She was naturalized in 1817 by a special act of the legislature to enable her to convey land and transact any other business connected with real estate. In the winter of 1822-3 negotiations were concluded and she conveyed all her land, excepting a tract two miles long and one wide, to Messrs. Gibson, Clute and Brooks, the consideration being "three hundred dollars a year forever."

Finally, however, she concluded to leave the Gardeau reservation, receiving a commutation of her annuity, sold her remaining land, and with her relatives removed to Buffalo Creek Reservation, as before stated, in 1831, taking up her residence on Buffalo Flats, where she remained until her death, which occurred September 9, 1833, at about 91 years. She was buried at the Mission Church cemetery, and a marble slab with an appropriate inscription placed at her grave.

After the lapse of 40 years the stone had been mostly chipped away by relic hunters, eager for mementos of the "White Woman" who had so strangely figured in the history of Western New York, and a street had been surveyed through the cemetery which, when opened, would pass over the grave. So it was determined on the part of some of her descendants, seconded and encouraged by a number of benevolent gentlemen of Buffalo, to remove her remains from the grave that had been thus desecrated, and was soon likely to become obliterated, and deposit them in some place where such desecrations would not be likely to again occur.

Accordingly, in March, 1874, her remains were carefully exhumed by an undertaker under the personal supervision of a grandson, Dr. James Shongo, and placed in a tasteful coffin of black walnut. In making the necessary excavations, there was found near the center of the grave a porcelain dish, which probably contained, when placed there, some articles of food. A wooden spoon very much decayed was found in the dish.

It is supposed they were placed there by the pagan Indians at the time of her burial, to provide her with food while on her journey to the Indians' happy hunting grounds. The coffin in which was placed everything found in her grave, was then taken to the country seat of Hon. William P. Letchworth, at Portage, where, after appropriate services in the old council house of the Senecas, it was placed in a stone sarcophagus, sealed with cement and interred in a grave near by, which is curbed with stones that were formerly placed as headstones in the rude burial-ground at Gardeau, afterward plowed up and used in constructing a road culvert.

Mr. Letchworth and Dr. Shongo obtained permission to remove them from the culvert and place them around the grave of Mary Jemison, who quite likely helped to plant them at the heads of the graves of her kindred, so wantonly desecrated. Within this curbing the grave is planted with flowers, Dr. Shongo very appropriately furnishing the seed. Thomas Jemison, a grandson and son of the babe she brought on her back from the Ohio town in 1759, planted a black walnut tree at the foot of her grave, which grew from seed borne by the tree which sheltered her grave at Buffalo.

What was left of the old headstone was placed at the head of her grave, near to which stands a marble monument some six feet in height, on one face of which is copied the inscription which appeared on her old tombstone, which reads as follows:

"In memory of 'The White Woman,' Mary Jemison, daughter of Thomas Jemison and Jane Irwin, born on the ocean between Ireland and Philadelphia, in 1742 or 3. Taken captive at Marsh Creek, Pennsylvania, in 1755; carried down the Ohio and adopted into an Indian family. In 1759 removed to Genesee River, was naturalized in 1817, removed to this place (now Buffalo) in

1831, and having survived two husbands and five children, leaving three still alive, she died September 19, 1833, aged about 91 years; having a few weeks before expressed a hope of pardon through Jesus Christ. 'The counsel of the Lord shall stand.'"

On another side appears this inscription:

"To the memory of

MARY JEMISON,

Whose home during more than 70 years of a life of strange vicissitudes was among the Senecas upon the banks of this river, and whose history, inseparably connected with that of this valley, has caused her to be known as 'The White Woman of the Genesee.'"

While on still another side appears:

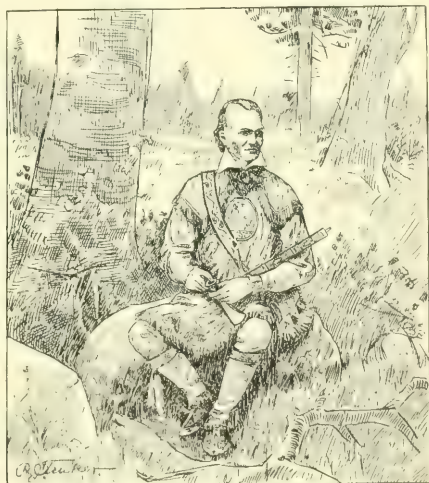
"The remains of the 'White Woman' were removed from the Buffalo Creek Reservation, and re-interred at this place with appropriate ceremonies, on the 7th of March, 1874."

It is said to be the intention of Mr. Letchworth to place upon this monument a statue of Mary Jemison in her Indian costume, bearing her babe upon her back as she came to the Genesee Valley. Here, within sound of the falls of the river, to the murmur of whose waters she listened for over seventy years of an eventful life, very properly repose her honored remains.

Mr. William C. Bryant, of Buffalo, is said to be the authority for the statement that the generally accepted orthography and signification of the name conferred upon the captive by the two gentle Indian women who adopted her as their sister, is incorrect.



MARY JEMISON, THE WHITE WOMAN OF
THE GENESSEE.



RED JACKET

He says "the name should be written Deh-ge-wa-nus, and the signification was "two wailing voices," given as a sort of memento of their own grief over the loss of their brother.

With manifest propriety, therefore, Mr. Letchworth has given the name to a beautiful little rivulet and waterfall in the neighborhood, and so Deh-ge-wa-nus, the crystal stream and murmuring fall, with its two voices, or the stream and of the forest, preserves and commemorates a name which has become renowned in the early history of Western New York.

Her three sons, Thomas, Jesse and James, all met with tragical deaths, thus contributing a heavy weight of sorrow, which, with other troubles, pressed upon their aged mother and made her last years quite despondent and sad.

John became the murderer first of Thomas, and afterwards of Jesse, and was not long afterward killed by two other Indians at Squakie Hill. These two Indians were named Jack and Doctor, and after the lapse of a few weeks, Jack poisoned himself by eating musk-rat root and Doctor died of consumption in 1810.

Her daughter Mary married an Indian named Billy Green, John Green married Betsy, and the youngest, Polly, married George Shongo, a son of the old Caneadea war chief.

They all settled on their mother's land at Gardeau, and all had large families of children; so the descendants of Mary Jemison are quite numerous, and many of the name are still found on the different Indian reservations in this and even other states. Indeed it has been strongly suspected that some have assumed the name who had no right to it, and all who bear the name or appropriate it seem proud of being called a Jemison.

About fifteen years since, Mr. Carlos Stebbins, of Pike, Wyoming County, an artist of celebrity, contributed to posterity and Indian history, a beautiful portrait in oil, which is considered by many who remember her, to be a remarkably correct representation of the form and features of this once noted and now historic character. In the prosecution of the work he called into requisition great natural aptitude for faithful delineation, which was supplemented by many suggestions from persons whom he interviewed, who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and the eminently successful portrait which resulted, reflects great credit upon the artist, and is considered a prize of great value by the Pioneers' Association to whom it was kindly presented by Mr. Stebbins.

Another conception, that of the late Mr. Martin Andrews, of Perry, is also in existence. The original was a pen and ink drawing, from that the photograph of which our cut was made. Mr. Andrews had the advantage of personal recollection of the "White Woman" and many regard it as a very successful effort.

It is to be regretted that some great artist had not been employed to transfer to canvass her features and form during her lifetime. Artists in those days, however, were scarce. Photography had yet to be born, and so we give to our readers the best likeness, so far as known, that has ever been made. It bears no very close resemblance to the other, nor yet is it very dissimilar, and we

flatter ourselves that it will pass into history as a thoroughly conscientious conception of the personal appearance of

De-he-wa-mis,
"The White Woman of the Genesee."

Dr. William B. Munson, a pioneer physician, who lived between Nunda and Brooksgrove, in a letter to Hon. William P. Letchworth, narrates his personal knowledge of the "White Woman of the Genesee." As a pen picture it is interesting.

"According to the picture of her I have in my mind she had the shape form and figure of an active, lovely little woman 75 or 80 years of age. She was about four and a half feet in height, exhibiting the remains of a fair complexion and regular features that had been in youth extremely beautiful. The cheek bones nor the chin were not prominent, neither was the nose large. Considering her age all these features were quite symmetrical. The head was of medium size, covered with gray hair, smoothed backward; the neck was not long but in due proportion to the head; her shoulders were rounded and stooping forward, a position she may have acquired by bearing heavy burdens customary with Indian women and from age, or resulted from the hardships she had encountered in her eventful life. Her eye sight had become dim, but her features were not wrinkled as much as might have been expected from the many trials and sorrows she had endured.

"The 'White Woman' was quite intelligent, social and communicative, but grave and serious, after the manner of Indians. With familiar acquaintances she would join in lively conversation and brisk repartee. Mentioning on one occasion that I had read her life and that it had interested me very much, she replied: 'Ah, yes! but I did not tell them who wrote it down half of what it was.' It is thought that she then withheld information which the Indians feared might stir up the prejudices of the white people.

"In making visits to the 'White Woman' we were in the habit of taking along some trifling present for her. At one time we carried along a bottle of the best Madeira wine. She manifested her grateful acknowledgment of the gift and taking the bottle of wine went and hid it carefully away from the Indians. She was at the time living in her own block house, superintending the preparations of provisions for a journey to Buffalo. This was about the last time I saw her. She was assisted in her work by her daughter Polly and a number of young papooses. They had a large brass kettle swung over an open fire of wood upon the hearth. The kettle was filled with boiling fluid. Sitting, standing and squatting around a large wooden trough filled with hominy made into dough the mother, daughter and grandchildren were busily engaged in making up balls of dough from the kneading trough and enclosing therein plenty of dried apples and pumpkin, which lay beside the trough. As the balls were made up they were tossed into the boiling kettle and when thoroughly cooked were taken out and laid upon boards or pieces of bark. The food had a savory odor, and appeared to be very good but we could not vouch for the palatableness of the delectable dumplings as they offered none of them to us. In viewing the preparation of this food we saw most beautifully and satisfac-

torily solved the problem that muddled and belabored the brains of King George the Third, namely, how the apple got into the dumpling.

"I saw her again late in the fall season. She was habited in woolen petticoat and short gown that came mid-leg below the knees, buckskin leggings and moccasins and over all a white common woolen Indian blanket. It was just at night and she was going after a stray pony, and was led by a young Indian, one of her grandchildren. She went spitting through the rivulet of ice cold water just north of the house, and although her sight was so dim she could scarcely see in the twilight twice the length of a horse, on she went in spite of every obstacle, with that energy and purpose that had characterized her whole life.

"After going to Buffalo she purchased of an Indian a house and lot. Her family consisted of herself, her daughter Polly and her son-in-law, George Shongo, and five grandchildren, three boys and two girls. She lost the money she had received for her lands at Gardeau by intrusting it to a white man, who lost it in an unlucky speculation. This was in harmony with the rest of her mournful misfortunes. She became dependent on her daughter and her son-in-law, but with filial love they cared for her tenderly until she passed away, September 19, 1833."

PRISONERS WHO HAD TO RUN THE GAUNTLET AT CANEADEA AND CARACADERA

The life of Major Van Campen, written by his grandson, Rev. J. N. Hubbard, and half a century later by John S. Minard, tells the story of his having been taken prisoner, brought to Caneadea, Ga-ah-ya-de-o (where the heavens rest upon the earth), where Van Campen was made to prove his prowess by running a distance of thirty or forty rods between two rows of men, women and children armed with hatchets, knives and sticks and free to use them as opportunity offered. It was for amusement of the Indians, especially for the women and children. If the prisoner displayed manly courage and dexterity the warriors treated him leniently. The cowardly or timid met with no favor from any. His life was of no value. The prisoners were all allowed to start together; behind them were the swiftest runners armed with whips to harass them all they could. The women had long whips and all expected to use them to advantage. The story as told in the history is better than any synopsis of it so I "appropriate it" and give it "verbatim."

"Presently the word 'joggo' was given and the prisoners sprang forward to the race. The Indian whippers started at the same time with a bound and made the utmost exertion to reach them with the lash. Van Campen had not yet received a single blow and was drawing near in his rapid flight to two young squaws who had their whips raised ready to strike and he did not expect to pass them without suffering the weight of their descending arms. Just before he reached them the thought struck him and as quick as lightning he gave a spring and raised his feet, which hit them on the breast and sent them, as if by a whirlwind, in the same direction in which he was running. They all came down together, tumbling heels over head, and Van Campen found himself between two squaws who were kicking and squabbling about, endeavoring to improve their position. He did not wait to help the ladies up but sprang

upon his feet and made good his race. The warriors beheld the scene with the utmost delight. * * * They made the air ring with shouts of delight. Some threw themselves on the ground and rolled and roared with laughter. Some of the young warriors came up to Van Campen and patted him on the back, saying 'Shenawanna,' 'Cajena'—brave man, good fellow."

Horatio Jones, at Fort Hill, met with this same treatment, but probably did not try any pranks on his tormentors. He was younger, was adopted into an Indian household and became one of the best of interpreters. His association with Astor in the fur trade and his early settlement at Leicester has often been told. His wife was also an Indian captive.

The story of the captivity of the Gilbert family and the running of the gauntlet by Joseph Gilbert and of Thomas Peart is chiefly interesting that after their adoption into Indian families they both spent part of their time (this was in 1780) at Nunda, called by them Nundow. Gilbert speaks of the kindness of the King in bringing them food and evidently meant to make a good Indian or good interpreter of him. Both finally escaped.

Gilbert was sent to one of the villages in Nunda—probably Nundao, almost seven miles from the scene of his torture—where soon after his arrival the Chief himself—also called a King or Sachem—brought him hominy and treated him with much civility and kindness, intending to adopt him into his family. For several weeks he resided with the Chief whose wigwam was superior to the huts of the other Indians. He was then taken back to Caracadera, his weakness of body from scanty nourishment being so great that he was two days in accomplishing a journey of seven miles.

Peart, the other prisoner, was then sent to the same place where he spent the fall and winter. Gilbert occasionally visited him there. Gilbert finally escaped to Niagara, and Peart, who had been adopted by an Indian mother in place of a son lost in battle, was taken to Buffalo by his foster mother and there made his escape back to the settlements.

CHAPTER XIII.

SULLIVAN'S campaign of destruction of the Indian villages of the Genesee, ordered by Washington because of the frequent massacres under the direction and immediate leadership of Brant Butler and Little Beard, made this severe measure a necessity. It has so often been told, it needs no retelling. It was the part of the Revolutionary struggle that came into the northern towns of what is now Livingston County. Conesus, where there was a skirmish and an Indian ambush and victory, Groveland, Sparta and Geneseo, Mt. Morris and Leicester the army visited. The torturing of Boyd and Parker at Little Beardstown (then O-nun-da-ga-o, now Cuylerville) was largely due to Boyd's belief that his Masonry would save him for Brant was a Mason and he had given the sign of distress. Brant simply took himself away from the scene, and Little Beard's desire for revenge for the destruction of their orchards, grain and buildings and the refusal of Boyd to answer questions concerning Sullivan's army led to the horrible torture of himself and his companion. It was only a specimen of Indian warfare under aggravating circumstances.

After the flight up the river towards Silver Lake the one characterizing act of Seneca spirit was bending a young tree's top to its body to symbolize their condition and spirit—"bent but not broken," conquered but not subdued. Who but a Seneca would have thought of this? It takes greatness to even symbolize greatness, and our predecessors were in spirit, giants.

There has been a belief that the destruction of villages and property stopped at Leicester, and yet it was thought at the time that the Senecas went up the river on the east side, though they were mistaken. It is also said that the army of destruction went up and down the river. How far could they go up the river on the east side without coming to the once great Onondao? If the destruction of crops and villages was their object could they, with Indian guides, fail to know that for a hundred years there had been villages in Nunda? There is said to have been a bridge in the town of Portage not far from the Genesee trail, called Sullivan's bridge? Who built it—no man of that name lived in Portage?

It is possible there is still a single page of unwritten history of that campaign. The bridge of logs was there in 1816 and no one knew who built it. The town was settled that year and the first settlers called it Sullivan's bridge. There was a Revolutionary soldier who built a mill on that bridged stream in 1817. It is possible that Sullivan's army went up the river trail that far—a dozen miles. White men's traditions are usually founded on facts.

Sullivan's campaign in 1779, had it not been followed by the Big Tree treaty in 1797 would not have completed the Colonists' "Winning of Western New York," but won it was, there and then, and the name of Thomas Morris, whom the people sent to Congress, should ever be associated with that of his father, whose agent he was, as the most skillful of all the diplomats who ever measured skill and eloquence with Red Jacket, till he won his aid in securing this grand desideratum, the purchase of nearly all the unpurchased lands of Western New York. If the village of Mt. Morris is named for the son, and not for the father, I rejoice in it. It is just; it is right; the fame of the great financier of the Revolution is world wide, but that of his son is local, and what he did at Big Tree was of more honor than any received as Representative of Ontario County in Congress. If Sullivan "closed the West Door, of the Senecas," Thomas Morris locked it.

A KEY TO RED JACKET'S ELOQUENCE

Gleamed from the story of Thomas Maxwell, Esq., Elmira, many years ago, in conversation with Red Jacket at Bath, after a little fire water had thawed his reserve, the Chief remarked that when a boy he was present at a great council fire held on the Shenandoah. Many nations were represented by their wise men and orators, but the greatest was Logan, who then lived in Shemokin. He was the son of Skekelleamus, a celebrated Chief of the Cayugas, who was a warm friend of the whites before the Revolution. On the occasion alluded to, Red Jacket was so charmed with his manner and style of delivery that he resolved to attain, if possible, the same high standard of eloquence though he almost despaired of equaling his distinguished model. He said that after his return to Kanadesaga, near Geneva, he sometimes incurred the displeasure of his mother by long absence from the cabin without ostensible

cause. When hard pressed for an answer he replied that he had been playing "Logan."

In his mighty soul the fire of a generous emulation had been kindled not to go out until his oratorical fame threw a refulgent glory on the declining fortunes of the once powerful Iroquois. In the deep and silent forests he practiced elocution, or as he expressed it, "played Logan," until he caught the manner and tone of his great master. What a revelation! Unconsciously the forest orator was an imitator of the eloquent Greek, who tuned his voice to the wild sea beach, to the thunder of the surge, and caught from nature's altar his lofty inspiration. With severest discipline did Red Jacket acquire the power of moving and melting his hearers. His graceful attitudes, significant gestures, perfect intonation and impressive pauses when the lifted finger and uplifted flashing eye told more than utterance that these were results of sleepless toil, while his high acquirement was the product of stern, habitual thought, study of man, and keen observation of eternal nature. Not to the occasion alone did he trust for his finest periods and noblest metaphors. In the armory of his capacious intellect the weapons of forensic warfare were stored away, ready and polished.

So-go-ye-wat-ha won his name, "he-keeps-them-awake," that has placed him high on the heights of oratory by no strategic tricks of skill but found the royal trail to fame by scaling rugged cliffs and never resting till he reached the loftiest heights.

Address by A. Sim Logan at Geneseo, N. Y., September 15, 1897, on the one hundredth anniversary of the Big Tree treaty which practically terminated the Indian occupancy in the Genesee Valley. A. Sim Logan was a student for several years in the Nunda Literary Institute, as was his sister Phebe.

Logan was brought here by their uncle, then a citizen of Nunda, Eli S. Parker afterward Chief of the Senecas, and Brigadier General on Staff of U. S. Grant.

Mr. Logan said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen—As a representative of the Seneca Nation of the Iroquois Indians I come before you on this occasion as a representative of the people who once held sway over this entire continent, and as I have consented to make a short speech on this joyous occasion I do so with the proper sense of the obligation I am under to my own race. We have laid aside all those feelings of animosity which actuated our forefathers when they saw that the vast country over which they roamed must give way to the civilization of the white man, and we have learned also that our children must take their places in the great procession of progress, and in order to do this we must have elementary and high schools where our young men and women may be equipped for a successful career. It is well known to those who have studied my people that when we get the better of your civilization we thrive under it, and our children take equal rank with yours in the acquisition of knowledge. It has been said, Mr. Toastmaster, that the only good Indian is a dead one. Give us your schools and your Christianity and a fair chance in life, and do not treat us as dogs, and we will show by our love for our white brothers and by our improvement that there are good Indians who are not dead.

"The Indians are not decreasing in this country; they are increasing, and so, Mr. Toastmaster, you are likely to have the Indian problem on your hands for some time to come, and the only proper settlement of this problem is to educate and Christianize my people. And it is a great deal cheaper to do this than to exterminate us. President Grant stated that it has cost this government two millions of dollars to kill an Indian, but it costs only about \$200 on an average to educate and Christianize an Indian, and an educated Indian is more glory to your race and to your civilization than a murdered one.

"Your centennial celebration is a great event, and I am here to-day, not to glory over the departure of my people from this region but to assure you that though we have parted with our fertile lands and gone from your immediate midst, with a good heart, we rejoice in your improvement, which God has spread over this land, and we unite with you on this great occasion out of respect for our white brother and his government and for our great white father in Washington, who recognizes the Indians, as wards of his government, to look with a father's interest after the welfare of us, who, like you, are the children of the Great Spirit.

"Although, Mr. Toastmaster, my people are increasing in the United States, our ancient customs are gradually fading away and we shall under the influence of the progress of the age, in taking our places in the procession with you, lay aside the customs of our fathers, but we hope to prove ourselves worthy of the advantages which our white brothers have brought us, and act well the part which the Great Spirit created us to perform."

AT BIG TREE

Thomas Morris—"The persuasive advocate."

Red Jacket—"The Indian diplomat."

A DIALOGUE

After the offer of \$100,000 and needed reservations had been declined.

T. M.—"Consider the liberal offer I have made. Do not act hastily."

R. J.—"We are not yet convinced that it is best for us to dispose of our lands at any price."

T. M.—"But what value can they be to you as they now are, any farther than the consciousness that you own them?"

R. J.—"Yes. But this knowledge is everything to us. It raises us in our own estimation. It creates in our bosoms a proud feeling which elevates us as a nation. Observe the difference between the estimation in which a Seneca and an Oneida are held. We are courted while the Oneidas are considered a degraded people, fit only to make brooms and baskets. Why this difference? It is because the Senecas are known to be proprietors of a broad domain while the Oneidas are cooped up in a narrow space."

T. M.—"Ah, you presume too much in regard to the consequence of your nation. It is far from being as great as you suppose, and in proof of this let me refer you to the manner in which your deputation to the Miamis was received in 1793. Though large and composed of many of the first men of your nation it had but little influence."

R. J.—“Very true, and why? It was because we were in bad company. Had we been alone we should have been treated with that dignity which belongs to the Senecas throughout the world.”

A Bystander—“He dare not sell; he is a coward.”

R. J.—“Yes, I am a coward. Assure me that you can create lands like these (pointing to the magnificent scenery around him) which the Great Spirit has created for us, his red children, so that you can give us lands like these in return and I will be brave. Until then I am a coward. I dare not sell these lands.”

CHAPTER XIV.

OTHER INDIANS WHO WERE KNOWN TO OUR FIRST PIONEERS AND WHO REGARDED EAST HILL AND THE FORESTS ABOUT CHAUTAUQUA HOLLOW AS THEIR HUNTING GROUNDS.

TALL CHIEF, whose Indian name was A-wa-nis-ha-dek-hah, or sometimes spelled Ou-nea-shat-ai-kau, signifying burning day. As he belonged to an earlier generation and lived nearer to Nunda we mention him first. His special home was at Murray Hill, Mt. Morris, where he had five huts. He also spent part of his time at Squakie Hill. Tall Chief was noted for his fine physique, while his natural grace and dignity of demeanor made him a suggestion of Henry Clay. Straight as an arrow, and quite senatorial in deportment, as he was always cool and self-possessed. Several anecdotes are related of him that illustrate his equanimity. An Indian of his village had killed a companion. Believing that Tall Chief could aid in securing the guilty man the authorities at once informed him of the deed, but he did nothing. They at length urged him to act. “Yes,” said he, “maybe, him-by, somebody ketch um,—kill um,—may be,—can’t say.” He performed better than he promised, and the culprit was soon after secured and handed over to justice.

Another anecdote displays this child of nature in all his forest freedom. Colonel Lyman, of Geneseo, having an errand, called at his cabin. The squaws of his household were sitting under a tree on the ground enjoying its grateful shade, for the day was hot and sultry. On inquiring for the Chief they pointed to another tree near by, where he was seen lying upon his back nearly naked. The Chief received his guest graciously but without change of position. After the object of his call was effected he politely invited the Colonel to remain for a visit. The guest seemed much surprised at the great Chief’s attitude but the females exhibited no surprise. He was simply a “modern Adam of a race renewed.”

As a guest of Washington he appears to better advantage than as a host. With a deputation of Chiefs he visited “the Great Father of the Thirteen Council Fires” to smoke with him the “peace pipe.” After a ceremonious, but no doubt an abundant dinner, a big pipe was lighted and Washington tried unsuccessfully to draw the smoke through the long stem. He handed it to Horatio Jones, who succeeded better. The President then took a whiff and passed the pipe to Tall Chief, to whom he paid marked attention, and then

to each in turn. The dignified Seneca was always proud of this distinction and courtesy shown him by the "Great Father" and often referred to this occasion.

Tall Chief was particularly noted for his medical skill, as he possessed the Indian secret for the cure of the bite of the rattlesnake. The pioneers of an early date regarded him with peculiar interest and some of their children still tell of his visits to their forest homes, but in this they are mistaken; it was his son, William Tall Chief, that visited their parents' homes after they were old enough to remember him, for Tall Chief left this section and removed to Tonawanda in 1828 where soon after his removal he died, in 1831. His sons, Straight-Back and William or Bill Tall Chief, were annual guests, though unhidden ones, throughout Nunda, Ossian, Grove and Portage.

Straight-Back and William Tall Chief were born at Squakie Hill. Straight-Back, who derived his name from his erect walk and stately manner, attained, to a large degree, the respect held by the white pioneers for his father. His dignity and grace, even as a member of a hunting party, won a courteous reception from his white admirers.

William Tall Chief, whose last Indian name was Ho-is-da-ga-thet—"he carries the medal"—of which he was very proud. He was like his father, of striking personal appearance, and splendid physique. One who knew him well says he was a man of integrity but more noted as a hunter than as a councilor. Most East Hill residents knew him well from 1816 when our first settlers sought the hills in preference to the valleys, to 1846 when he went to Kansas with a party of Senecas to settle upon the lands that were then set apart for the New York Indians. Local history tells us that on their way thither several of the band contracted ship-fever on board a Missouri River steamboat and nearly 50 fell victims to the disease.

Dissatisfied with the country, William sat out to return, but died on the way of consumption and was buried at Beaver, Ohio. The same historian records that he saw his widow, who was a granddaughter of the "white woman," and her grown up children in the fall of 1865. They were possessed of striking personal appearance, and were greatly interested in hearing about the former home of their relatives on the Genesee, as it recalled what they had before heard. The beauty of Conesus Lake and the great fertility of the Mt. Morris flats were among the things that was freshest in their remembrance.

Later historical matter has been obtained concerning these celebrated Indians. Tall Chief belonged to the Beaver clan and Dr. Mills is authority for this statement that at the age of 30 he was Chief of Kan-ags-saws (Conesus) village, when it was destroyed by Sullivan in 1779. He went to Mt. Morris in 1780 and from this we conclude that he was born in 1749 or 1750. After going to the Buffalo Reservation he returned occasionally, never losing interest in his former home, the Genesee Valley. On May 27, 1884, his remains were disinterred and brought to Mt. Morris for burial through the instrumentality of Dr. Myron H. Mills and the co-operation of the Cemetery Association. It is an interesting circumstance to Mt. Morris people that two of the relatives of Tall Chief, present at the reinterment ceremonies, were Mrs. Mary Logan and Alexander Tall Chief. It is interesting to the people of Nunda that three of the relatives of Tall Chief, one of them also a relative of Red

Jacket, lived in Nunda village. A. Sim Logan and his sister, Phebe, who attended for several years the Nunda Literary Institute, also that they were brought here by their uncle, a civil engineer, afterward Brigadier General Ely S. Parker, Chief of the Senecas and an aid on General Grant's staff. Mr. Parker lived on Mill Street for two years.

Big Tree (Ga-on-dah-go-waah), "Large Tree lying down." This notable Council Chief of the Senecas dwelt at Big Tree, the Indian village nearest Geneseo. An inn at this village still perpetuates his name. He was of great service to the American cause and as a counselor his voice was for peace. He was highly esteemed by Washington, who sent him, in the year 1778, to the villages along the Genesee, hoping that his influence, backed by his eloquence, might win the Senecas to the cause of the patriots. He found a concentration of many warriors at Kanadaseaga (Geneva) and at Little Beardstown, not only from their neighboring villages but many from remote tribes. The Senecas were inclined to listen to their Council Chief, but a spy having reported that an army of invaders were to visit their section, "all flew to arms" and Big Tree placed himself at their head determined to chastise an enemy who would presume to encroach upon his people's territory. He, however, informed the Colonists of the failure of his mission. When his own property shared the fate of those more hostile to the Colonists, and was pointed out the ingratitude of friends he took no offence at the act but ascribed it to the necessities of aggressive warfare.

A delegation of Chiefs in 1790 visited General Washington at Philadelphia and presented him an address, which ranks high as a specimen of Indian eloquence. Cornplanter, Big Tree and Half-town were part of the delegation. The first verse of the address is as follows:

"Father, the voice of the Seneca Nation speaks to you, the great councilor, in whose heart the wise men of all the thirteen fires have placed their wisdom. It may be very small in your eyes, and we therefore entreat you to hearken with attention for we are able to speak of things which to us are very great."

What modern diplomat could excel these "children of nature" in felicitous and courteous expression?

Big Tree was often a delegate, for any delegation of which he was a part was sure to receive a courteous welcome from the Great Father and Chief of the Thirteen Council Fires.

In 1792 he is again at Washington with a large delegation of Chiefs and warriors from the Six Nations where he fell a victim to the excessive hospitality extended to the delegation, and after a few hours' illness, caused by surfeit, he died, and in a day or two, on Sunday, April 22, 1792, he was buried with something like public honors. That he may have traversed our valley with hunting parties no citizens of Nunda can remember, but the Pioneer Wadsworths, William and James, and the very few who lived in the Genesee Valley at that early date owed much of the tranquility and peace they enjoyed to the friendship and influence of this notable Chieftain.

A son of Big Tree was better known by the early settlers. He was an expert in running and in wrestling. It is told that Colonel William Jones often wrestled with him and being younger and less muscular generally found himself undermost at the end of the scuffle. On one occasion, however, Jones

being challenged, succeeded in throwing his red contestant, who, greatly chagrined and offended, jumped up and drew from his belt a small tomahawk which he usually carried. This he raised and aimed at his antagonist. The bystanders grew excited but Jones remained cool, taunting him with cowardice for threatening to strike an unarmed man who, until now, had always got the worst of it in these contests. The Indian's rage died for he knew he was wrong and, dropping his weapon, he stepped forward, extending his hand. The two remained friends ever afterward but neither renewed the challenge.

Some of the Squakie Hill Indians who lived so near to modern Nunda must have been familiar visitors to our East Hill pioneers. These Indians were of various tribes and were in youth captives saved to increase their number of warriors.

Black Chief (Tha-on-dah-dis), "Long tree or log." He was darker than the average Seneca. He may have been of the Kah Kwas as his complexion and great size indicated. As a race they preferred peace to war and were known as "neutrals" but when they were on the warpath there was no discount on their valor. This Chief was famous both in war and in peace. He had the confidence and respect of his people. When enraged his face was a synonym for savage barbarity. He was usually calm, sedate and taciturn. His four sons also showed their foreign blood and were giants in stature. One of them was called Jim Washington. An only daughter who may have been more like her mother was a great favorite with all. She was said to be graceful, gentle and generous. After her father's death the tribe paid her peculiar honor. The Squakie Hill people held to a superstition that during their lifetime the Iroquois would regain their ancient power and prestige. Hence, every kindness was extended to her; her pathway was literally strewn with flowers, the finest fruits and choicest venison found their way to her cabin.

A pestilence passed over the villages of the Genesee and many died; but so long as she remained unharmed the natives bore their personal afflictions with resignation. The plague died away and general health was restored. But now the hope of their nation sickened and though the wisest medical men even the Prophet himself, exerted their best powers, she died. The light so beautiful to their eyes was extinguished, the hope they had cherished was changed to hopelessness and despair. Inconsolable grief filled the villages and every suggestion that an all absorbing affection could dictate found expression in acts of tender affection. In this strange story of a race of savages who were at this time as tender and sentimental as the most cultured of the white race of the present day could be. To-day we imitate them for we are told that the rose and the myrtle were scattered about the funeral couch. We are also told that they followed the usual Indian customs and brought corn in the ear, mint and costly furs, and these were hung around the lifeless form or decorated the place of burial. When necessity compelled burial, this was done with every mark of respect and heartfelt regret. The poetical instincts of this strange race had invested this Indian maiden with more than mortal purity and sweetness.

Some of the half-bloods were of unusual intelligence and seemed proud of their relationship to the white race. Jack Berry, or Major Berry, as he was called, was of this class. He lived at Squakie Hill until he removed to the Buf-

falo Reservation. His father was one of that class of early settlers who preceded the farmer pioneers. They were traders with the Indians, buying their peltries and paying for them with beads, trinkets and other harmless things, but also selling them the harmful fire water. I think we read of the inn kept by his widow and of her firmness in letting the red men have only a limited amount of the harmful drink. Their home was near Avon.

The Major always referred to his father, uncle or cousins, as the case might be, with pride rather than shame. He spoke the English language fluently and was serviceable as interpreter, and on one occasion went with Red Jacket to Washington. He had a peculiar way of prefacing and clinching every sentence of the great orator's speeches, thus "Jacket says" and would end the speech by saying "that's what Jacket says." The word Iroquois is French and derives its meaning from this very form of expression common to all the race of their orators. They conclude each speech by saying "I have spoken." The Major wanted it understood it was "Jacket" and not himself who uttered the words of eloquence. He was proud of his importance as interpreter, and his pride in being half white led him to befriend the whites on many occasions. It is said that he dropped a hint to Horatio Jones, just before he run the gauntlet at Fort Hill, which saved him many a blow from the savages' clubs. In person he was short and thick set. His house at Squakie Hill had a chimney and floor. There was but one other that had these conveniences. The house was bought by the wife of Thomas Jemison, the senior, when Berry went to Buffalo. He was somewhat intemperate but under all circumstances preserved his self respect. He died in the winter of 1838-9.

Captain Pollard, Ga-on-do-wah-neh, (Big Tree) was another of this class. He lived at Big Tree village. His mother was a Seneca squaw and his father an English trader whose name he took. He had great weight in councils. His judgment was sound and his oratorical skill second only to Red Jacket. He was pitted against Red Jacket in a memorable trial in Buffalo in which Tommy Jimmey was charged with killing a squaw, and judging by the effect on the Indians present was not second on this occasion. Hon. Orlando Allen, in a letter to Lockwood L. Doty (Livingston County historian), says: "He was one of the most honest, pure minded men I ever knew, white or red." While Horatio Jones is quoted as saying, "Morally speaking, Pollard was as good a man as any white minister that ever lived."

On one occasion Pollard and Captain Jones were in Washington together and Jones said: "I outran you, I think, some years ago." "Oh, yes," responded the Chief, good naturedly, but I have often wanted to try it over again, and you were never quite ready." Captain Jones laughed and said no more. In person, he was square built and above the medium size, with an agreeable countenance and a dignified manner. He had espoused Christianity and made arrangements for Christian burial. In the summer of 1834, when Black Hawk and the War Prophet and other Sac and Fox Indians were returning from their tour through the states and about to be released by the government, they stopped a day or two at Buffalo. Arrangements were made for a meeting with the Indians of the Reservation at the Seneca council house. Orlando Allen was present and is reported as saying: "Captain Pollard, who was familiar with the Black Hawk war, made the speech one of the most appropriate and tell

ing ones I ever heard; not a Senator in Congress would have done it better." Black Hawk and the Prophet replied, and both owned they had had enough of fighting the United States.

Hot Bread (O-ah-gwa-dai-ya) was one of the wise men of Canawagus. He was short and very dark but stood high with his brother Chiefs as an orator. He was indolent and his appetite was voracious. Red Jacket once said of him: "Hot Bread, waugh! big man here (pointing to his stomach) but very small here (bringing the palm of his hand across the forehead)." He died at Canawagus of smallpox. Hot Bread was heartily opposed to the white man's religion and the "black coats," as he called the clergy. The Scotch Presbyterians were at Caledonia at the time and they were extreme Calvinists. It is no wonder that this Chief preferred hot bread to still hotter doctrine.

He, with others, signed a petition, or memorial, addressed to Governor Clinton in respect to the "black coats." This paper closed with these words: "We ask our brothers not to force a strange religion upon us. We ask to be let alone and, like the white people, to worship the Great Spirit as we think it best. We shall then be happy in filling the little space in life which is left us, and shall go down to our fathers in peace."

Half-Town (Ga-ji-ot or Achi-out) "a stopper or a rock in the mouth of a bear's den!" was one of the chiefs at Big Tree,—Geneseo. He is one of those who first fought against the colonies in the Revolutionary war but fought for the states in the War of 1812-14. Captain Half-Town, Farmers Brother and Red Jacket were extremely serviceable in this latter contest and were in several engagements. He was manager of the funds of his nation. Half-Town was at Fort Harmer in 1789 where, with 23 other chiefs, he executed a treaty with the commissioners, General St. Clair, Oliver Wolcott and Arthur Lee. Big Tree was also one of the signers. Pennsylvania, in 1791, granted \$800 to Cornplanter, Half-town and Big Tree in trust for the Senecas. An Indian war was then feared, settlers were intruding on their lands. Half-Town proved the white man's friend and kept the garrisons at Venango and vicinity informed of every movement of the hostile bands. Much evil to the whites was prevented. Cornplanter and Half-Town kept a hundred warriors under arms and their runners were out constantly watching the movements of war parties till the danger was over. It is thought he died at Big Tree village.

Tommy Infant, lived at Canawagus. Most of the Indians were exceedingly dignified. Tommy was the clown of his race—his very name suggests a spirit of humor. He was very large, having the appearance of an overgrown youth; hence his name. He was rather fine looking and good natured. Several anecdotes are told of his awkward size. A modern Kenjockety (who was called in his youth Big Dog) being at Avon (near his home in Canawagus) he took the liberty of entering a vacant house through a door accidentally left open, and lay down for the night. The owner came along and saw the prostrate Indian and in much surprise asked: "Who's here?" "Oh, it's no dutchman," said the sixfooter in his ludicrous way. "It's me,—little baby,—Tommy Infant." A merchant in York owed Tommy for some peltry. Tommy called two or three times but the trader was in no hurry to pay him. After sitting two or three hours one day, without making any demand or saying a word,

Tommy, as he got up to go, turned around and said to the merchant: "I sue somebody, maybe—don't know," and soon sued the merchant.

Sharp Skins (Haah-ha-o), "he climbs," was a small Indian with diminutive legs, thin features and a squeaking voice, but possessed a gentlemanly demeanor. He was sometimes violent in temper but was reckoned among the leading men of his people. He was a noted runner in his youth. Sharp Skins was a guest with other Chiefs at the Pioneer Wadsworths on one occasion when they were entertaining, in 1815, their relative, Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, of Durham, Conn. Captain Horatio Jones served as interpreter. Colonel Lyman, who was also a guest, said that Sharp Skins took a leading part in the conversation, that his views were sensible and that he made a favorable impression on all present. He afterward lived up the river and was among the most noted of those Chiefs of the upper Genesee. Turner, the historian tells of one occasion when Sharp Skins and Horatio Jones began throwing tomahawks at each other in sport. Jones' life among the Indians had made him an expert in this dangerous game. The temper of Sharp Skins led him to change play to earnest effort to hit. Jones threw them back so dexterously that he rendered his opponent's recovery from injuries received doubtful. He recovered but was careful for the future not to provoke his white brother.

Cornplanter (Ga-gant-kwah-geh), "in or at the planted field." This noted half-blood was a leading Chief of the Senecas. He was born at Canawagus, near Avon, but in later life lived on the Allegany River. His father was John O'Bale, of whom Mary Jemison says: "Old John O'Bale in his younger days frequently passed through the Indian settlements and in one of his excursions had become enamored with a squaw by whom he had a son who was called Cornplanter." The writer has dug up the name of John O'Bale as one of our colonial delegates in Albany County in the days of the Schuylers and Glens, previous to the Revolutionary war.

It is said the Indian boys soon took notice that the skin of young O'Bale was fairer than their own, and the boy asked the mother why this was so. She told him his father was a white man named O'Bale and that he lived near Albany. After he grew up he sought out his father and made himself known. The father fed him but the son complained that he gave him no food for his return journey. "He gave me neither kettle nor gun, nor did he tell me that the United States were about to rebel against Great Britain," said the offended half-blood. Cornplanter was one of the first to adopt the white man's costume. He worked in his fields like a white man and in later years might easily have been taken for a well-to-do farmer.

He ranked higher than Red Jacket as a warrior and was little inferior to him as an orator. As a councilor, none of his nation was more highly esteemed and his wisdom rendered him, in the estimation of the white race, as one of the wisest and best of the Seneca notables. He was at Braddock's defeat and witnessed the skill of Washington, then a colonial Major. He was an enemy of the colonists and one they would have been glad to have had as a friend. He was not easily won over to the cause of the Young Republic. Horatio Jones, hit the nail hard when he said of Cornplanter. "He is one of the best of men to have on your side, and there you would be sure to find him if he thought yours the right side, but it was deucedly unlucky if he thought you wrong.

After Wayne's victory in 1794 it was then he knew what was best for his brothers of the red race. Had his father, whom he once took prisoner and released, been more like a father to him his position might have been different. His temperance principles proves him above his race, in the government of himself, for he was a man singularly upright in all the relations of life.

Major Henry O'Bale (Gasco-wah-doh or Gah-so-yo-wa) meaning "memorial belt," a son of Cornplanter, was also born at Canawagus. In person he was portly and fine looking and his manners were not without polish. He was placed at school in New Jersey by Benjamin Bontun and was graduated at Dartmouth College. Like Brant, he had the unusual distinction among his race, of scholarship. He was somewhat boastful in early life of his courage. Whether it was the Irish or Indian blood that made him so self-reliant it may be difficult to say. It led on one occasion to a trial of courage that was at least perplexing for the young would-be hero. At the Mansion House in Avon some question arose between him and Doctor Ensworth. O'Bale was told that nothing but a duel would adjust the matter. The ground was paced off and principals and seconds took their places. Word was given and O'Bale fired. The doctor reserved his charge and, walking close up to his opponent, fired point blank at his heart. O'Bale, supposing himself shot, fell into the arms of his second, but recovered on learning that the pistols had been loaded with blank charges, a fact of which the doctor was aware. The son, with his better advantages, was not the equal in integrity of his father, and his business transactions were not marked by that scrupulous promptitude so agreeable to merchants. Colonel Lyman had trusted O'Bale and went down to Canawagus to remind him that the debt was more than due. "Oh, yes," said the affable Major, "I will pay you at once. Mr. Hosmer owes me, you know him, of course, and I'll go to him and get the money." He went but forgot to come back. The debt was finally charged to "profit and loss."

Handsome Lake (Ga-nyu-dai-yah) "Beautiful Lake," the Peace Prophet was a half-brother of Cornplanter. He stood high with his people, both as a Medicine Man and as a spiritual guide. Mr. Hossford, of Leicester (who taught the first Indian school, kept a hotel, and even went to the State Legislature) was told of a young girl at Squakie Hill who was cured by him of a dangerous disease. All remedies failing, the friends dispatched a runner to the Prophet with the clothes of the afflicted squaw. He took them, laid a handful of tobacco upon the fire and as it burned offered an address to the Great Spirit. After a moment's silence he observed, looking at the clothes:

"This affliction to her is a punishment for wickedly drowning a nest of young robins and a few hours later repeating the offence. Two young deer must be killed—a yearling buck and a yearling doe—the whole of both must be boiled at once and the entire village called to the feast and then to dance." Some days were spent in finding the deer. When the directions of the Prophet were carried out, the girl recovered at once. The Prophet is described as of medium size, of good presence and of modest and quiet demeanor.

Little Beard (Si-gwa-ah-doh-gwih), meaning "spear hanging down," was a chief of such importance as to change the name of his village to that of his own. He was probably one of the two great war chiefs of the Senecas that this fifth nation of the Iroquois was entitled to from the time of the death of

the great Nunda Chief, Hohsque sah-oh, he comes into prominence. He excelled as a warrior and was a fluent talker. Physically, he was straight and firm but not tall. Border annals show how fierce he was, a typical Indian, who in war knew no mercy, but at other times he was esteemed for his good faith. Probably responsible for the unparalleled barbarity with which the tortures of Lieutenant Boyd and Sergeant Parker were conducted, we must remember that he knew the army of Sullivan was there for purposes of destruction and, judging by rules of Indian warfare of the utter extinction of his people. As a Chief he must be equal to the occasion. He treated his victims as spies and punished them accordingly. After the war was over he was friendly and proved social and interesting in conversation. But the same agent of destruction that made the Indians weak in effecting treaties—the coveted fire water of the whites—also caused the death of this valient but inhuman warrior. In a drunken quarrel at the old Stimson tavern in Leicester, in 1806, Little Beard was thrown from the outer door and, falling upon the steps, received an injury from which he died. He was well advanced in years.

An instance of the superstition of these unlearned sons of the forest is given in this connection. A great eclipse occurred soon after his death. This filled his people with superstitious fear. The natives thought that their Chief was displeased with the manner of his death and had darkened the sun so the corn could not grow. The hunters shot arrows and bullets at the darkened luminary, while others screamed, shouted and drummed until the sun's brightness was fully restored.

John Montour (Do-roh-do-ga), "Between the burs or combs," lived at Big Tree during the Revolutionary war and afterward, and is buried with three others there. He was a descendant of Queen Catharine Montour, a half-blood chieftainess of great beauty. Her mother was a squaw, and her father was said to be a French Governor of Canada. She founded a village at the head of Cayuga Lake. No Indian was more fierce and less humane than this female chief. Sullivan destroyed her village on his campaign of destruction and her kinsman made his future residence at Big Tree. His name is of special interest, as it is connected with the capture of the Gilbert family, a member of this family having been one of the captives who spent part of the time of his captivity at Nundaho, which he calls Nundow, in 1780-81. John Montour was killed by Quaw-wa, whose English name was James Brewer, a quarrelsome Indian of the same place. The death of Montour and the imprisonment of Quaw-wa were due to the use of too much fire water. The descendant of the French Governor was a man of great intelligence. Horatio Jones and Jellis Clute caused the arrest of Quaw-wa but became his bail and secured his release from prison that he might die at home.

The first settlers of the Genesee Valley knew well all these notables and have not failed to tell of their good qualities, while the settlers of the Keshequa Valley and East Hill knew only the hunters of the next generation.

YANKEE JOHN—AN OSSIAN INCIDENT

Among the Indians who visited the Ossian huntings grounds and even had a camp there in the early part of the nineteenth century was Yankee John. Jacob Clendenning had that year built a log house. The family, having spent

the evening with a neighbor, returned late and found they could not open their door. Mrs. Clendenning giving the door a violent push it flew open and a heavy object fell on her, giving her a severe fright. The object proved to be a quarter of venison which some one had placed above the door during their absence. She related the incident to "Yankee John," a frequent visitor from the camp, telling him how frightened she was, which so amused him that he danced around in Indian fashion, throwing up his arms and shouting between his peals of laughter, "Me! Me!" meaning it was he who had given her both the venison and the fright. It is said the skillful hunter often shared with the settlers the proceeds of the chase. "Laughing Molly" and William Tall Chief son of Tall Chief, were of the members of the camp. Humor is so unusual in an Indian that this may account for this Indian's name.

STORIES OF YANKEE JOHN

Yankee John was a large Indian, very good natured when sober, but had not fully recovered from a propensity common with the Indians of settling all disputes by using knives or other war weapons for that purpose. It is said on one occasion he came to the house of William Fullerton, in Sparta, one winter evening, with a deer upon his shoulder. He was always ready to share his venison with the whites with a view of exchange for bread or other things he did not possess. This time, however, he had been drinking fire water. He was cold and demanded liquor. This being denied he became angry and drew his hunting knife upon Fullerton. The Scotchman's blood was stirred. He took down from its hook a heavy black horsewhip and gave the Indian a fearful welting. Mrs. Fullerton begged for mercy for the Indian, who was quite satisfied to give up the whiskey, but accepted instead a warm supper, and he lay down quietly before the well kept fire of smoldering logs and slept as peacefully on the pioneer's hearthstone as of his own wigwam.

Yankee John had a halt in his gait, obtained in an unusual way. While pursuing the chase he was himself pursued and chased up a tree, but bruin was too quick for him. He pulled the Indian back, crushed his leg and would have made short work of him had not the red man's long knife speedily ended the controversy.

CHAPTER XV.

OUR IMMEDIATE PREDECESSORS.

"Realm of the Senecas no more
In shadow lies the 'Pleasant Vale;'
Gone are the Chiefs who ruled of yore,
Like chaff before the rushing gale.
Their rivers run with narrowed bounds
Cleared are their broad old hunting grounds,
And on their ancient battle fields
The greensward to the plowmen yields;
Like mocking echoes of the hill
Their fame resounded and grew still
And on green ridge and level plain
Their hearths will never smoke again."

Bard of the Genesee—Hosmer.

WHEN the French, English and Dutch were alike striving to possess the Empire State nearly two hundred years ago, they seemed oblivious to the fact that the Confederated tribes had had possession previous to the discoveries of Columbus, for their confederacy dates back to 1440 or 1450—and there must have been a time back of that when the Senecas or Nundawahonos stood alone in Canada, with slight relation to the other four nations allied in action. Although they call themselves the Hill-born-race and name the place or hill from which they sprung Ge-nun-de-wa, and locate it at the head of a lake within the Genesee county. The Iroquois were, however, the immediate predecessors of the Europeans and the Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or long house of the confederacy of five tribes called by the French the Iroquois, extended from the Hudson to the Genesee. Well may they have been called "The Romans of America," for their conquests extended in every direction, and they levied tribute from the extreme east to the foot of Lake Superior. Their war cry froze the tropical blood as far south as Florida, and the frosts of Algonquin and Huron placidity and stoicism melted before the fire of their wrath. To the valor of the Senecas is due the destruction of most of the Indian allies of France. Their wrongs exceeded that of their four allies and they redressed them Indian fashion by extermination or entire subjugation. All must be Senecas or die. The remnant of the Hurons became Senecas—their council fire was put out. Most of the western forages were conducted by the Senecas alone. With 600 warriors they invaded Illinois, and the Illini were put under tribute even to the Father of Waters. They extended their series of conquests. And if, when the struggle of the Colonists with the Senecas' allies, the British, commenced, they kept their silver chain compact and bright, who can attribute blame to them for that. The English and colonists were all alike to them except that the English were rich and the colonists were poor. They must have smiled, Indian fashion, to see these intruders on their domain trying to exterminate each other. Every dead white man was one less invader. Most of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras took sides with the colonists; those who did not, came to the Genesee and were merged with the Senecas. Two strands in the five fold cord, unstrained for more than three centuries, had nearly parted; only this Genesee fragment of Oneida and Tuscarora held firm. The Senecas were so inured to warfare that they went to look on and became as usual active participants—the "Romans of the West" began to meet their impending fate. Sullivan's campaign proved their final destruction as invincible warriors and closed forever their "west door."

OUR INDEBTEDNESS TO THE SENECAS

We owe our predecessors many a debt of gratitude for their hostility to the French, which kept Western New York from continuing to be a part of New France. We have reason to thank them also for their wars of extermination that decimated their own numbers, in subjugating others till they saw the utter futility of trying to fight with a power that had subdued the united forces of their strong army of allies, the British, and themselves. How, then could they contend alone? And when their generous conquerors pensioned

their subdued foes and treated them far better than their allies, the British, had done, and purchased from them the very lands they had won from them in battle, it is not a matter of surprise that in our second struggle with our hard-hearted Mother, the most of our former Seneca foes were ranged on our side and now won our gratitude, as they had before, by their valor, won our admiration.

We in this lovely valley shared thy name
Nundawahono of the centuries past,
We shared thy valor, and we won a fame,
We trust like yours forevermore will last.

In 1819 a census of the Indians was taken and in all of their reservations along the Genesee there were only 456. These only did our permanent pioneers know. Those from the "White Woman's" Gardeau Reservation were nearest, but Squeakie Hill, Big Tree and Caneadea were near enough, and the fine hunting grounds of East Hill and Chautauqua Hollow made them frequent guests, always ready to eat without urging. They were, after they became our allies, in 1812-14, well disposed, quiet and orderly, and began to practice husbandry, some keeping a few cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Some of the chief sons were sent away to school and John Hudson, a second son of that name of Chief Hudson went to Dartmouth College.

THE LAST SENECA OF THE GENESEE

Names of the Indians who signed the treaty at Buffalo creek on the last days of August, 1826, for the sale of the Caneadea Reservation to a syndicate of capitalists and land speculators for \$48,216. Forty-seven Sachems, Chiefs and warriors affixed their mark. Some of them are as follows:

Sa-gu-ar-gar-luch-ta or Young King; Forh-cu-ga or Little Billy; Cornplanter or John A. Beel (O'Beal), mixed blood; Ty-won-e-ash or Black Snake; On-on-da-ka-i or Destroy Town; On-a-ju-ah-ka-i or Tall Peter; Kan-e-ac-go or Blue Eyes; Nat-wen-dy-ha or Green Blanket, a Nunda Chief; Muk-ha-dagen or White Boy; Ha-pan-guish or Henry Two Guns; Shi-can-a-du-ah-que or Little Beard; Sa-tu-gan-a-cre or Twenty Canoes; As-lan-a-sa-ish or Silver Heels; Kan-a-ja-u-a-ri or Big Kettle; Sa-wag-doc or George Red Eye; Kan-ish-shon-go or Captain Shongo, son Colonel S.; Tal-a-gau-a-ta or Red Jacket also called Sa-go-ya-hat-ha); Sa-ga-in-a-shat-se-a or Stiff Knee.

John Grieg, attorney for Robert Troup; Thos. L. Ogden and Benj. W. Rogers, Commissioners.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE LAST COUNCIL ON THE GENESEE.

WHEN General Sullivan, on his memorable expedition in 1779, destroyed the Seneca village, Little Beardstown, he had closed the "Western door of the Long House." But there was an Indian village beyond unknown to him; this was Caneadea, described as "an open sylvan glade through which the river ran, shut in on either side by the dense forests and in front the open sky, where nestled Ga-o-ya-de-o—where the Heavens rest upon the earth—the last Seneca 'castle' on the Genesee."

"Its twenty or thirty houses stood somewhat back from a high bank that overlooked the stream, and its central feature was the old Caneadea council house, so fortunately still preserved to tell its story of a far-off past." It stood in the present town of Caneadea, Allegany County, and in the language of Henry R. Howland, from whom the above is quoted, it "was built of well hewn logs, a foot or more in thickness, neatly dove-tailed at the corners, their crevices packed with moss plastered in with clay. In length it measured about fifty feet, by twenty feet in width, and was roofed with 'shakes' or large split shingles held in place by long poles fastened at the ends with withes, an opening being left in the center of the roof through which the smoke of the council fire might escape. Its eaves were low and at one end was built a rude stone fire place with three large hearth stones taken from the river bed, covering a space ten feet square. There was a door at either side.

"Its age we do not know, but Indian traditions ascribe to it an antiquity that is venerable, and it is believed to long antedate the American Revolution. Upon the inner surface of one of the logs the sign of the cross is deeply carved and another bears the rudely cut totem of the Snipe clan.

"About it cluster thickly the memories of long ago; upon its earth floor has been lighted many a famous council fire, and its walls, smoke-begrimed and dark with age, have listened to the glowing words of many a red-skinned orator, whose eloquence fired his people to action, or, perchance, calmed the passion of debate.

"From this last of the Seneca villages went out the great war parties of the Iroquois that followed the Ohio trail to the great river of the Southwest. Here, too, they gathered for the border forays that carried terror to the Pennsylvania frontiers; and here the returning warriors brought their captives to run the gauntlet, to death may be, or in rare cases to escape their tortures and to find refuge and safety within the walls of their desperate goal, this ancient council-house.

"Here with their scarcely less savage allies, it is believed they gathered, as the rallying point before the massacre of Wyoming; and in these ruthless days the old council-house had doubtless heard the crafty but not inhumane counsels of Thay-en-da-na-ge-a, the great Mohawk Chief whom we know as Joseph Brant, the silver-tongue of that most famous of Indian orators, Red Jacket, the wise and compelling utterance of Cornplanter and the speech of Hudson and Young, King and Pollard, Little Beard and Tall Chief and Half-town and many beside whose very names are now but dim traditions, but who wrought their part and were loved or feared, as the case might be, by their people and by those who knew their power a century or more ago.

"A gentler association is that which the old council house holds with the memory of the white captive, Mary Jemison, 'De-he-wa-mis,' for here in the autumn of 1759 that weary-footed traveler (whose life of scarce eighteen years had already seen such strange vicissitudes, adopted by her captors five years before and married by their wish to an Indian husband) rested with her adopted brothers, who accompanied her on her long and tiresome journey of nearly 600 miles through an almost pathless wilderness from the Ohio to the Genesee country.

"By whose hand was carved the deeply cut symbol of the Christian faith within those ancient walls we may not know. Its presence would seem to show that in their time they have heard gentle teachings from lips that have told those husky hearers of long ago of the God of Revelation, of Christ the Saviour, of a gospel of love and peace, and in their own tongue, perhaps, made known to them the story of the Cross. Could the old council house but speak of all that it has seen, how filled with riches would be the record of its years.

"But times change and we change with them. The years swept by and the changes of another century than its own crept slowly around the council house. Little by little its old-time friends passed away and when in 1826 the Senecas sold the last of their Genesee valley lands, they parted with Caneadea and soon the old council house was left alone and deserted.



THE LAST COUNCIL OF THE GENESEE

"Shortly thereafter Joel Seaton, who had purchased the land where it stood, moved it to a new position near the roadside, some thirty or forty rods eastward from its old site and used it as a dwelling, making no changes in it, however, except to put on a new roof and to add three or four logs to its height, as was readily to be seen. Slowly it began to decay; it ceased to be used as a dwelling; neglected and forlorn it stood by the roadside, marked only by the curious gaze of the passer-by until, when it was about to be destroyed, shortly after 1870, it came to the notice of Honorable William Pryor Letchworth of Glen Iris, whose deep interest in the historic associations of the Genesee Valley led him to take prompt measures for its rescue and preservation.

"With painstaking care he caused each timber to be marked when taken down, so that it might be replaced where it belonged, and effected its removal, without injury, to the beautiful plateau overlooking the river and valley at Glen Iris, where it now stands. There it was carefully re-erected in precisely the position and the form in which it originally stood, even to the roof of

shakes with withe-bound poles and its own old fire-place with the original hearth-stones as in days of yore; the rotting timbers repaired where this was necessary for its preservation, and when all was completed and the venerable structure stood as of old time, the scattered children of those who had been most famous in the history of the Seneca occupation of the Genesee Valley were bidden to the memorable council of October 1, 1872. It was a strange and impressive occasion to those who gathered to hold a council of their people after the lapse of half a century, in the very house where generation after generation of those that slept had gathered before. To them it brought untold memories of pathos and regret. Doubly strange and impressive was it to the fortunate guests of another race who came at the wish of the Guardian of the Valley to witness such an unwonted sight; it dwells within their hearts in unfading recollection.

"The dust of Mary Jemison, borne back from the neglected grave near Buffalo by loving hands of descendants and friends, now rests in the soil of the valley she loved so well, and the white stone of her tomb, reared but a few paces from the council house, with it will form an enduring monument of the early history of the Genesee country. Some trees, also, brought from her former grave and set around the old building, will cast upon the place a memorial shade. One planted by the granddaughter of Brant, the Mohawk, stands guard at the eastern door; another, planted by the descendant of Red Jacket, keeps watch at the door of the west. In the branches of a third, set in the soil by the hands of her grandson, the wind, perhaps, will sometimes seem to whisper the name of the 'White Captive of the Senecas.'

"To Glen Iris came the lamented David Gray in attendance upon the 'last council' and he reveled in the charm and grandeur with which nature in her most prodigal mood had made a setting for this gem of the valley. The river, he writes, has scarcely cleared the base of the bridge over which he had journeyed when it breaks and tumbles some sixty or seventy feet in the first of a series of charming falls to a still deeper deep. Thenceforward it winds through the heart of an oval shaped valley, shut in by an arc of high and wooded hills. But following its downward course a little more than half a mile from the bridge, the eye is met by a rising cloud of spray, and easily descries the crest of the precipice from which the Genesee takes its second leap to find its channel at the bottom of the dark gulf below. Beyond and on either side of the fallen river loom the perpendicular walls of the deep and narrow canon down which it rushes and finally disappears.

"It is a sight for the drowsy passenger, when, as he crosses, the summer morning has come over the hills and filled this valley. Innumerable lights and shades of the varied verdure, the warm tints of the rocks and the flashing of the falling waters enliven a picture to which its sunken remoteness superadds an almost visionary charm. The two or three cottage roofs that peer from thick nests of foliage far down beside the river, suggest a life blissfully held apart from the world and its ways. Over all an atmosphere of thinnest mist, smitten to whiteness by the sunlight, wavers and shines like a translucent sea. The valley, indeed, is a region of lapsing streams and delicate rising mists, and never a gleam of sunshine visits it, but it deserves its name of Glen Iris.

"From the west end of the bridge the descent into the glen is made by the

aid of flights of rustic steps and a steep path through thick woods of beech, maple and hemlock, leading to the margin of the stream. Half way down and crossed by a foot-bridge, a little brook, christened by the valley folk De-ge-wa-nus—an Indian name of note along the Genesee—dashes headlong from the mysterious green darkness of the upper forest, and commits suicide at the cliff of the river's bank. On the way, too, fine views are afforded of the upper fall of the Genesee, which has hewn its way backward through the rock almost to the foundations of the great bridge. As we emerge from the wood the river grows quiet again among its stones, and the valley widens into tranquil pasture lands. Looking across to the easterly side of the river the line of the Genesee Valley Canal is seen, drawn tightly around the contour of the hills and half way to their summit. * * *

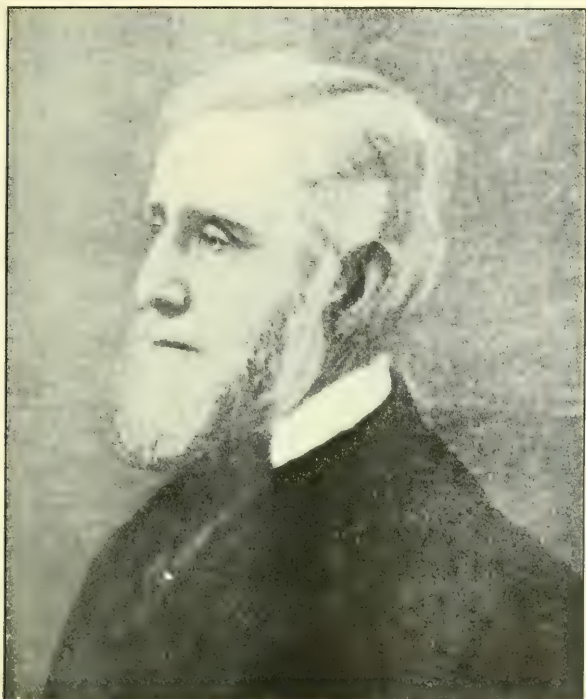
"Ascending the slope toward the farther end of the valley we come in sight of the second or middle fall, a full rounded shoulder and flounced skirt of rock, over which the water is flung in a single broad shawl of snow-white lace, more exquisite of pattern than any artist of Brussels or Valenciennes dared to dream. On a green tableland almost directly above this fall is the dwelling of the valley's good genius, a rustic paradise embowered in foliage of tree and vine and islanded in wavy spaces of softest lawn. Here art has aided nature to plant a true garden of tranquil delights. Each group of trees becomes the cunning frame of an enchanting picture or beautiful vignette. The hills, sentineled at their summits by lofty pines, are walls that shut the world out, while across the upper and visible approach to the glen the bridge stretches like a vast portal reared by Titans. It is the Happy Valley of fable realized, and the lulling sound of the near cataract gives fitting voice to its perfect seclusion and repose.

"I have spoken of the deep and winding canon into which the Genesee rushes, below Glen Iris and the middle fall. Following its onward course, the tourist makes his way cautiously along the dizzy brink of the westerly wall of the gulf. Higher and higher, as he progresses, towers the perpendicular rampart on which he treads, until, soon, it is from a sheer height of about four hundred feet that he leans, shuddering, to descry the river in its rocky inferno, and hearken to its voice softened by distance to a rustling whisper.

"About a mile from the middle fall the gulf partially relaxes its hold upon the brawling prisoner, and the visitor may make his way down a steep and wooded bank to what are called the lower falls of the Genesee. Here, in the midst of a wilderness still virgin and primeval, the waters shoot furiously down a narrow rock-hewn flume, their descent being nearly one hundred feet and the width of the torrent at some points scarcely more than the compass of a good running jump. From the somber chasm in which the cataract terminates, the canon once more draws the river and repeats on a still more magnificent scale the scenery at which I have hinted above. A walk of four or five miles down the river from the lower fall and along the westerly bank of the canon brings us to a sudden opening and retrocession of the rocky walls and here a fertile expanse of bottom land, extending from the river to the hills, are the Gardeau Flats, the ancient home of the White Woman. Nearly eighteen thousand acres of this and the scarcely less rich soil of the plateau above it were hers, the free gift of the Seneca Nation to their once helpless girl captive."

To this admirable pen picture of Glen Iris by David Gray, the journalist poet, quoted from his "Last Council of the Genesee," we supplement Mr. Letchworth's account of its purchase and improvement:

"Previous to my making a purchase of a few hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the middle falls, I had been impressed with the beauty of the scenery on the Genesee River in the neighborhood of Portage. When I first saw that portion of it between Portage bridge and the lower falls I decided at once to secure, if possible, a site for a residence here, and as my eye



HON. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH

took in a beautiful rainbow arched above the falls, the name of Glen Iris suggested itself to my mind. The lumberman's axe had made sad havoc in the surrounding forests, and the scene with its saw-mill perched on a cliff beside the middle falls, and the logs, lumber and rubbish that everywhere met the eye, made the locality seem quite forlorn. After securing title to the property in 1850 I began making improvements, directing my efforts to assisting nature in assuming her ancient reign. To shield places denuded of forest verdure I planted many trees and vines, and endeavored to develop on natural lines

whatever was attractive in the landscape. Finding it necessary to protect the scenery about me, I purchased from time to time tracts adjoining my own at high prices, until finally my purchase swelled the aggregate number of acres in the Glen Iris estate to about one thousand and included the upper, middle and lower falls of the upper Genesee.

"From the outset I set about improving the public highways and making private roads and woodland paths along the cliffs, with stairways leading to heretofore inaccessible places for the benefit of lovers of nature. Notwithstanding the many rocks and cliffs which came into my possession, my purchase included some good farming land. It soon became evident that my property here could be made of great benefit to mankind, and I have aimed to so improve it as to render it available for future benevolent purposes. It has seemed to me that the place being at the point of an angle about equi-distant from the large and growing cities of Buffalo and Rochester, it could be made a great health resort, especially for invalid children, who might be benefited by the pure air and natural delights of this elevated region. The possibility of this has afforded me great satisfaction in developing this project, and has more than compensated me for the large sums I have expended."

Mr. Henry B. Howland, in his admirable sketch of the "Old Caneadea Council House and Its Last Council Fire," published in volume 6 of the publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, gives an extended account of the last council fire, on an October day in 1872, with characteristic speeches from the noteworthy guests whom Mr. Letchworth, with great and discriminating care, had assembled. We believe that the interest which the present generation of dwellers in the Genesee valley feel, in things pertaining to the aboriginal occupants, justifies us in quoting at considerable length Mr. Howland's account of the proceedings at the last council.



GLEN IRIS, MIDDLE FALLS

"The morning of that perfect day, in the beautiful month of falling leaves, dawned brightly; early frosts had tinged the forest and loosened the leaves that dropped softly in the mellow sunlight. Some of the invited guests had come on the previous day, and when the morning train arrived from Buffalo the old King George cannon on the upper plateau thundered its welcome, as once it was wont to wake the echoes from the fortress of Quebec, and all climbed the hill to the spot where the ancient council house stood with open doors to receive them. They were the lookers-on who found their places at one end of the Council-hall where rustic seats awaited them, save that in a more suitable and dignified chair was seated a former President of the Republic, Hon. Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo, whose gracious and kindly presence—that of a snowy haired gentleman of the old school—honored the occasion.

"The holders of the council were 'robed and ready.' Upon the clay floor in the center of the building burned the bright council fire, and as the blue smoke curled upward it found its way through the opening in the roof to mingle with the haze of the October day.

"Upon low benches around the fire sat the red-skinned children of the Hode-no-sau-nee, who had gathered from the Cattaraugus and the Allegheny and from the Grand River in Canada as well; for on that day for the first time in more than seventy years the Mohawks sat in council with the Senecas. They were for the most part clad in such costumes as their fathers wore in the olden days, and many of the buckskin garments, bright sashes and great necklaces of silver or bone and beads were heirlooms of the past, as were the ancient tomahawk pipes which were gravely smoked while their owners sat in rapt and decorous attention as one after another their orators addressed them. No sight could be more picturesque than was that combination of bright colors and nodding plumes, the drifting smoke of the council fire, and, most of all, the strong faces of the score or more of councilors, the appointed representatives of their people, to speak for them that day.

"They had been wisely chosen, for they were the grandchildren of renowned men and almost all bore the names of those who had been the recognized leaders of their nation in council and in war. As might well be expected, the personality of each was striking and noteworthy.

"A commanding presence, that gave an especial interest to the occasion was that of Colonel W. J. Simcoe Kerr, 'Teka-re-ho-ge-a,' the grandson of the famous Chief, Captain Brant, whose youngest daughter, Elizabeth had married Colonel Walter Butler Kerr, a grandson of Sir William Johnson, the Indian agent for the British government, whose influence had been so potent with the Iroquois in colonial days. Colonel Kerr was a man of fine physique, an educated gentleman and himself the principal Chief of the Mohawks in their Canadian home, as well as the acknowledged head of all the Indians in Canada. He wore the Chieftain's dress in which he had been presented to Queen Victoria; a suit of soft, dark smoke-tanned buckskin with deep fringes, a rich sash, and a cap of doeskin with long, straight plumes from an eagle's wing. He carried Brant's tomahawk in his belt. By his side sat his accomplished sister, Mrs. Kate Osborne, whose Mohawk name was Ke-je-jen-ha-nik. Through her gentle-heartedness in such an unusual event, she had urged her brother to accept the invitation which had been tendered him, but he came

with some reluctance, for the long-cemented friendship of the great League had been broken.

"When the War of the Revolution had ended, the Mohawks left their former seats and followed their British allies to Canada, where they still continue to live on the Grand River. The Senecas remained in Western New York and by the celebrated treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784 became the friends of the Americans, a friendship to which they continued steadfast, so that when war with Great Britain was again declared in 1812 they were our allies, and on its battle fields, side by side with the soldiers of the United States, they fought the Mohawks, their ancient friends, who had now become their enemies. It could not be forgotten, and even when the Mohawk had been persuaded to attend the council, he wore an air of coldness and reserve because, as he said to one of the guests before he tardily took his place, 'The Senecas are not my people.'

"For a short time these children of time-honored Sachems and Chiefs sat and smoked in dignified silence as became so grave an occasion, and when the proper moment had arrived, as prescribed by the decorum of Indian observance, one of their number arose and, following the ceremonial method of the ancient custom, announced in formal words and in the Seneca tongue, that the Council Fire had been lighted and that the ears of those who were convened in council were now opened to listen to what might be said to them. Resuming his seat there was a moment of quiet waiting, as if in expectation, and then the opening speech was made by Nicholas H. Parker, 'Ga-yeh-twa-geh,' a grand-nephew of Red Jacket, and a brother of General Ely S. Parker, who served with distinction upon General Grant's staff during the Civil War.

"Mr. Parker was a tall, well-built man, with a fine, clear face, not unlike that of his distinguished brother, and with great dignity of speech and bearing. Around his sleeves above the elbows and at the wrists were wide bands of beaded embroidery, and, besides a long fringed woven belt of bright colors, he wore an ample shoulder scarf which was also richly embroidered. His tomahawk pipe was one that had belonged to Red Jacket. Mr. Parker was a well educated man, had served as United States interpreter with his people, and was a recognized leader among them.

"All of the speeches made in the council that day, until it approached its close, were in the Seneca language, which is without labials, very guttural and yet with a music of its own, capable of much inflection and by no means monotonous. Its sentences seemed short and their utterance slow and measured, with many evidences of the earnest feeling aroused by the unwonted occasion and its associations with the past, and as each speaker in turn touched some responsive chord in the breasts of his hearers, they responded with that deep guttural ejaculation of approval which cannot be written in any syllable of English phrasing.

"Many of the orators spoke at great length, and it is unfortunate that the full text cannot be preserved. Such portions as we have of three or four of the principals were taken down after the council from the lips of the speakers themselves; they are, however, but brief epitomes of their full orations. Such was the case, for example, in the opening speech of Nicholas Parker, who thus addressed the council:

" 'Brothers—I will say a few words. We have come as representatives of the Seneca Nation to participate in the ceremonies of the day. In this ancient council house, before its removal to this spot, our fathers, Sachems and Chiefs often met to deliberate on matters of moment to our people in the village of Ga-o-yah-de-o (Caneadea). We are to rake over the ashes in its hearth, that we may find, perchance, a single spark with which to rekindle the fire, and cause the smoke again to rise above this roof as in days that are past. The smoke is curling upward, and the memories of the past are enwreathed with it.

" 'Brothers, when the confederacy of the Iroquois was formed a smoke was raised which ascended so high that all the nations saw it and trembled. This league was formed, it may be, long before the kingdom of Great Britain had any existence. Our fathers of the Ho-de-no-sau-nee were once a powerful nation. They lorded it over a vast territory, comprising the whole of the State of New York. Their power was felt from the Hudson to the banks of the Mississippi, and from the great basins of sweet water in the north to the bitter waters of the Mexican Gulf. We have wasted away to a remnant of what we once were. But though feeble in numbers, the Iroquois are represented here. We have delegates from the Mohawks, who were the keepers of the eastern door of the long house; and of the Senecas, who were the guardians of the western door. When the big guns of General Sullivan were heard in the valley we were one people. But the tribes of the Iroquois are scattered and will soon be seen on more.

" 'Brothers, we are holding council perhaps for the last time in Gen-nis-he-o. This beautiful territory was once our own. The bones of our fathers are strewn thickly under the sod. But all this land has gone from our grasp forever. The fate and the sorrows of my people should force a sigh from the stoutest heart.

" 'Brothers, we came here to perform a ceremony, but I cannot make it such. My heart says that this is not a play or a pageant. It is a solemn reality to me and not a mockery of days that are past and can never return. Neh-hoh --this is all.'

"When each orator had spoken there was a short pause of silence, a little smoking of pipes as if in seemly expectation, and then another orator rose quietly in his place and with gentle manner and slow speech and with occasional gesticulations that pointed his statements, sometimes holding his tomahawk pipe in his hand and using it to excellent effect in his gestures (for Nature made the red man an orator), he addressed his listening brothers. Nearly all of the men in council spoke during its session, some at length, some more briefly, as the message chanced to be. The thought of their fathers was uppermost in their minds, and the deeds of their fathers in the old days was the burden of their utterances.

"That great orator of the Senecas, Red Jacket, 'Sa-go-ye-wat-ha,' (He keeps them awake) was represented at this council not only by Nicholas Parker, who made the opening speech, but also by his grandson, John Jacket, 'Sho-gyo-a-ja-ach,' an elderly man and a full-blooded Seneca as his strong, dark face betokened, with feathered head dress and broad beaded shoulder sash, who was one of the later speakers. He died in 1901 on the Cattaraugus reservation.

"Beside him at the council fire sat George Jones, 'Ga-o-do-wa-neh,' in all the glory of full Indian costume with waving plumes and beaded leggings, bright shoulder sash and belt girding his light hunting shirt; the grandson of 'Tommy Jemmy,' who was tried for murder in 1821, for putting to death an aged beldam, whom his people had found guilty of witchcraft and according to their custom had sentenced to death. His acquittal undoubtedly resulted from the efforts of Red Jacket, who appeared as his advocate at the trial, where he thundered his famous philippic against those who had accused his people of superstition. 'What,' said he, 'do you denounce us as fools and bigots because we still believe that which you yourselves believed two centuries ago? Your blackcoats thundered this doctrine from the pulpit, your judges pronounced it from the bench and sanctioned it with the formalities of law; and you would now punish our unfortunate brother for adhering to the faith of his fathers and of yours. Go to Salem! Look at the records of your own government, and you will find that hundreds have been executed for the crime which has called forth the sentence of condemnation against this woman and drawn down upon her the arm of vengeance. What have our brothers done more than the rulers of your people? And what crime has this man committed by executing in a summary way the laws of his country and the command of the Great Spirit?' It was a fitting and noteworthy circumstance that the grandsons of Red Jacket and Tommy Jemmy should sit side by side at the Glen Iris council fire.

"Two grandsons of De-he-wa-mis, the famous 'White Woman,' sat in the council that day. One, known as 'Dr.' James Shongo, 'Ha-go-go-ant,' from the Allegheny reservation, a stalwart man of 53 years, was the youngest son among her daughter Polly's five children. His father, George Shongo, was the son of that 'Colonel' Shongo who was in Revolutionary times a prominent Chief of the Senecas at Caneadea, a man of commanding stature and mighty voice, a fierce warrior, who is believed by some to have led the Senecas at the Wyoming massacre. James Shongo was a lad eleven years old when his grandmother, the 'White Woman,' removed from her old home at Gardeau to Buffalo in the spring of 1831; and when he spoke he told the story of that journey in which he walked all the way, a sore-foot boy who helped to drive the cattle and to minister in his small way to the wants of his mother and of his aged, feeble grand-dame.

"The other grandson was Thomas Jemison, 'Shoh-son-du-want,' old 'Buffalo Tom' as he was familiarly called; an old man esteemed by all who knew him and respected as one of the worthiest of men. He was the first-born grandchild of the 'White Woman' born at Squeakie Hill, and was the son of that little babe whom she carried on her back in that weary journey from the Ohio to the Genesee. All the virtues of his gentle grandmother had found place in his character, and had made him throughout his long life an example to his people of industry, truthfulness and thrift. Of stalwart frame, more than six feet in height, with broad, manly shoulders, only his earnest, wrinkled face and snowy hair told of his nearly eighty years when he arose to address the council. In part his words were these:

"'Brothers—I am an old man and well remember when our people lived in this valley. I was born in a wigwam on the banks of this river. I well re-

member my grandmother, the 'White Woman,' of whom you all have heard. I remember when our people were rich in lands and respected by the whites. Our fathers knew not the value of their lands, and parted with them for a trifle. The craft of the white men prevailed over their ignorance and simplicity. We have lost a rich inheritance; but it is in vain to regret the past. Let us make the most of what little is left to us.

"The last speaker spoke of the former power of our people. They used to live in long bark houses, divided into different compartments, and giving shelter, often, to five or six families. These families were frequently connected by ties of blood. When the confederacy was formed, which the French called the Iroquois, and the English the Five Nations, our New York Indians called themselves Ho-de-no-sau-kee, or people of the long house. It was the duty of Mohawks to guard the eastern door against the approach of enemies, and the Senecas were to guard the west. The principal Sachem of the Senecas is entitled Don-e-ho-ga-wa, the doorkeeper. Between these two nations sat the Oneidas, Onondagas, and Cayugas, making the Five Nations. After their expulsion from North Carolina, our brothers, the Tuscaroras, knocked at the door of the Long House and we gave them shelter. We adopted them as one of our family, and thenceforward were known as the Six Nations.

"I regret that our fathers should have given away their country, acre by acre, and left us in our present state, but they did it in their ignorance. They knew not the value of the soil and little imagined that the white people would cover the land as thickly as the trees from ocean to ocean. Brothers, these are painful thoughts. It is painful to think that in the course of two generations there will not be an Iroquois of unmixed blood within the bounds of our state; that our race is doomed, and that our language and history will soon perish from the thoughts of men. But it is the will of the Great Spirit and doubtless it is well."

"Among those of noteworthy parentage who took part in the council were William and Jesse Tall Chief, 'Sha-wa-o-nee-ga,' whose grandfather, Tall Chief, lived at Murray Hill, near Mt. Morris, and was well known to the early pioneers. He is remembered as a wise councillor of his nation and had in his day dined with Washington and smoked the pipe of peace with the great President.

"Another, William Blacksnake, 'Sho-no-ga-waah,' was a grandson of old 'Governor Blacksnake,' whose title was conferred upon him by the father of our country. More than any other of the Senecas did Governor Blacksnake's length of days link us to the past, for he lived until 1859 and reached the great age of 117 years. He was a boy of thirteen at the capture of Fort Duquesne, which he remembered well. With others who were also present were Maris B. Pierce, 'Ha-dya-no-doh,' a man of fine address and education, in his early years a graduate of Dartmouth College; and John Shanks, 'Noh-sahl,' an aged man, who spoke the first words of formal announcement; whose memory ran back to the time when he as a boy had lived with his people on the Canadea reservation before the title to its 10,000 acres had passed from their hands.

"Most picturesque of all who lingered around that dying council fire was the figure of old Soloman O'Bail, 'Ho-way-no-ah,' the grandson of that wisest

of Seneca Chiefs, John O'Bail, 'Ga-yant-hwah-geh,' better known as 'Cornplanter.' His strong, rugged face, deeply seamed with the furrows of advancing age, was typical of his race and of his ancestry, and was expressive of a remarkable character. His dress was of smoke-tanned buckskin with side fringes, and all a-down his leggings were fastened little hawk-bells which tinkled as he walked. Shoulder sash and belt were embroidered with old-time bead work, and around his arm, above the elbows, were broad bands, or arm-lets, of silver. From his ears hung large silver pendants, and, strangest of all, his decorations, deftly wrought long ago by some aboriginal silver-smith, was a large silver nose-piece that almost hid his upper lip. His head dress was an heir-loom, made of wild turkey feathers, fastened to the cap with such cunning skill that they turned and twinkled with every movement of his body.

"He had been an attentive listener to all who had spoken, and as the memories of the past were awakened the significance of the occasion filled his heart and the expression of his honest face showed that he was deeply moved. Especially significant to him was the presence at this council fire of the Mohawk Chief, Colonel Kerr, and the burden of his soul was that the broken friendship of the League should once more be restored. His speech was the most dramatic incident of the day. Rising gravely in his place he said:

"'Brothers—I will also say a few words. In olden times, on occasions of this kind, after lighting the council fire our fathers would first congratulate each other on their safe arrival, and their escape from all the perils of the journey from their widely separated homes to the scene of the council. In the Ga-no-nyok (speech of welcome) the orator would wipe the sweat from the brows of his guests, and pluck the thorns from his moccasins. Next, and most important, thanks would be offered the Great Spirit for their preservation and safety. Imitating the example of our fathers, while we felicitate ourselves on our safe arrival here and our presence on this occasion, we, too, give thanks to the Great Spirit who has kept us until this moment.

"'Brothers, it is true, as has been said by the speakers who preceded me, that our fathers formed and established a mighty nation. The confederacy of the Iroquois was a power felt in the remotest regions of this continent before the advent of the pale-face, and long after the white men came and began to grow numerous and powerful the friendship of the Iroquois was courted as Dutch and English and French struggled for the contest. They poured out their blood like water for the English and the French were driven from this great island. Our fathers loved their nation and were proud of its renown. But both have passed away forever. Follow the sun in its course from the Hudson to the Niagara and you will see the pale-faces as thick as leaves in the wood, but only here and there a solitary Iroquois.

"'Brothers, when the War of the Revolution was ended, our great Father, General Washington, said that he would forget that we had been enemies and would allow us to repossess the country we had so long called our own. Our brothers, the Mohawks, chose, however, to cast their lot with the British, and followed the flag of that people to the Grand River, in Canada, where they have ever since sat under its folds. In the last war with England the Mohawks met us as foes, on the warpath. For 75 years their place has been vacant at our council fires. They left us in anger.

"Brothers, we are now poor and weak. There are none who fear us or count our influence. We are reduced to a handful, and have scarce a place to spread our blankets in the vast territory owned by our fathers. But in our poverty and desolation our long estranged brothers, the Mohawks, have come back to us. The vacant seats are filled again although the council fire of our nation is little more than a heap of ashes. Let us stir its dying embers, that by their light we may see the faces of our brothers once more.

"Brothers, my heart is gladdened by seeing a grandson of that great Chief, Thay-en-da-na-ge-a (Captain Brant), at our council fire. His grandfather often met our fathers in council, when the Six Nations were one people and were happy and strong. In grateful remembrance of that nation and that great warrior, and in token of buried enmity, I will extend my hand to my Mohawk brother. May he feel that he is our brother, and that we are brethren.'

"The Indian character is reticent and hides the outward evidence of deep feeling as unmanly, but as the aged man spoke, the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and as he turned and held out his beseeching, friendly hand to the haughty Mohawk, strong ejaculations of approval broke from the lips of all his dusky brethren. With visible emotion Colonel Kerr arose and warmly grasped the outstretched palm. 'My brother,' said he, 'I am glad to take your hand once more, held out in the clasp of friendship; the Senecas and the Mohawks now are both my people.'

"'My brother,' said O'Bail, 'may the remembrance of this day never fade from our minds or from the hearts of our descendants.'

"As speaker after speaker had addressed the council the hours slipped swiftly by and only the embers of the fire still glowed when, at a pause toward the close, there came a surprise for all who were present, as one of the pale-faced guests quietly arose and, stepping to the charmed circle of red-skinned orators, spoke to them in their own tongue. It was the tall figure of Orlando Allen of Buffalo, then in his seventieth year, who addressed the council. As a boy of sixteen years he had come to Buffalo to live with Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, while it was still a hamlet, encircled with forests, which were the hunting grounds of the Senecas, who were then living on the Buffalo Creek and its tributary streams. He had learned their speech and had known their fathers, face to face, and now he spoke first in their own language to these, their children. He addressed the council in Seneca as follows:

"Brothers—I, also, will say a few words and would be glad if I might speak to you as once I could in your own tongue, so as to make my words clear to your understanding.

"Brothers, this valley of the Genesee, where your fathers once ruled, is filled with remembrances of old days, and we are gathered here to revive those memories. This is of great importance, as is the preservation of this old council house, which your fathers parted with when they gave up their lands, but which has once more been restored.

"Brothers, the words of my thoughts come more slowly in your speech than in former days, when I knew it well, so I will speak now in my own language. Neh-hoh—that is all.'

"An outburst of ejaculation testified to the pleased surprise and gratifica-

tion of his Indian auditors; then, turning to the group of pale-faces beyond the circle he spoke in English at considerable length in interesting reminiscence of the past.

"When Mr. Allen had ended his address, President Fillmore, with a few kindly words, presented on behalf of Mr. Letchworth, a specially prepared silver medal to each of those who had taken part in the council. As old Buffalo Tom came forward when his name was called, he thrust his hand into his bosom and brought forth a very large silver medal which was suspended from his neck. 'Perhaps,' said he, 'I ought not to have one; I have got one already which old General Jackson gave me.' He was assured that he was entitled to both.

"The ceremony ended, Nicholas Parker, who made the opening speech arose and, in a few words, gravely and softly spoken in his native tongue, formally closed the council. Then, turning to the white guests, whom he addressed as his 'younger brothers,' he spoke the farewell words.

" 'We have gathered in council here to-day,' said he, 'the representatives of the Mohawks, who guarded the easterly door of the Long House, and of the Senecas, who kept the western gate. It has been to us an occasion of solemn interest, and as one after another of my brothers has spoken around the council fire that we have lighted, we have rehearsed the deeds of our fathers, who once dwelt in this beautiful valley, and in the smoke of that council fire our words have been carried upward. Our fathers, the Iroquois, were a proud people, who thought that none might subdue them; your fathers, when they crossed the ocean, were but a feeble folk, but you have grown in strength and greatness, while we have faded to but a weak remnant of what we once were. The Ho-de-no-sau-nee, the people of the Long House, are scattered hither and yon; their League no longer exists, and you who are sitting here to-day have seen the last of the confederate Iroquois. We have raked the ashes over our fire and have closed the last council of our people in the valley of our fathers.'

"As he ended, his voice faltered with an emotion which was shared by all present. He had spoken the last words for his people, fraught with a tender pathos which touched the hearts of those who heard him with a feeling of that human brotherhood in which 'whatever may be our color or our gifts' we are all alike kin.

"For a few moments there was a becoming silence and then David Gray—name beloved of all who knew him—the poet-editor of the Buffalo 'Courier,' arose and read:

THE LAST INDIAN COUNCIL ON THE GENESEE

"The fire sinks low, the drifting smoke
Dies softly in the autumn haze,
And silent are the tongues that spoke
In speech of other days.
Gone, too, the dusky ghosts whose feet
But now yon listening thicket stirred;
Unscared within its covert meet
The squirrel and the bird.

"The story of the past is told,
But thou, O Valley sweet and lone!
Glen of the Rainbow! thou shalt hold
Its romance as thine own.
Thoughts of thine ancient forest prime
Shall sometimes tinge thy summer dreams
And shape to low poetic rhyme
The music of thy streams.

"When Indian summer flings her cloak
Of brooding azure on the woods,
The pathos of a vanished folk
Shall haunt thy solitude.
The blue smoke of their fires once more
Far o'er the hills shall seem to rise
And sunset's golden clouds restore
The red man's paradise.

"Strange sounds of a forgotten tongue
Shall cling to many a crag and cave
In wash of falling waters sung
Or murmur of the wave.
And oft in midmost hush of night
Shrill o'er the deep-mouthed cataract's roar
Shall ring the war-cry from the height
That woke the wilds of yore.

"Sweet Vale, more peaceful bend the skies,
Thy airs be fraught with rarer balm,
A people's busy tumult lies
Hushed in thy sylvan calm.
Deep be thy peace! while fancy frames
Soft idyls of thy dwellers fled,—
They loved thee, called thee gentle names,
In the long summers dead.

"Quenched is the fire; the drifting smoke
Has vanished in the autumn haze;
Gone, too, O Vale, the simple folk
Who loved thee in old days.
But for their sakes—their lives serene—
Their loves, perchance as sweet as ours—
O be thy woods for aye more green
And fairer bloom thy flowers!"

"It was the fitting close to a memorable day. The 'dappled shadows of the afternoon' rested on hill and valley as, one by one, the picturesque figures of those who had that day so strangely linked the present with the past, left

the old council house, bright colors and feathery plumes mingled with the autumn foliage and the softly dropping leaves until all had vanished. The story of the past had once for all been told, but around those ancient weather-beaten walls which had once more welcomed the children of those whom it had known long ago in the days of its prime, there lingers still the remembrance of their last council fire—a memory that cannot be forgotten."



GENESEE VALLEY CANAL AND THE GORGE AT PORTAGE

John Smith, a half blood Seneca Indian, has for the last ten years lived at or near Nunda. He is treated by the citizens of the town with courtesy as an equal. He is a member of Grace Episcopal Church and is married to a white wife of good family. He has been in the employ of William P. Letchworth but is now settled upon a farm. The only other person who comes to Nunda annually is a middle-aged Tuscarora woman who is skilled in bead work and embroidery. Her name is Emeline Garlow. Though not a full blooded Indian her complexion indicates her Tuscarora origin. She is lighter than most half bloods but has less than half white blood. She makes her home with the family of L. C. Roberts, at his cottage, called "Indian Lodge," whose large collection of Indian relics she enjoys viewing.



EMELINE GARLOW—A TUSCARORA BELLE

We present her picture as a type of

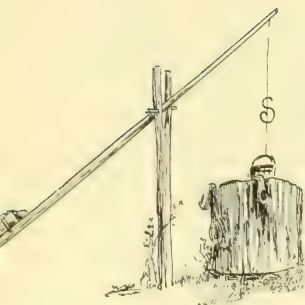
Tuscarora squaw.



LOWER FALLS OF PORTAGE

THE PIONEERS

Through deep, tangled forests their sharp axes rung
From Autumn's corn harvest till spring work begun,
To far Canandaigua each year to a day
They hastened, tho' footsore, their interest to pay.



Time's scythe, unrelenting, has cut them all down,
Their graves, oft unmarked, can no longer be found ;
Fertile fields are the monuments of the work they begun,
While the Angel records, true and faithful, well done.



BOOK II

DEPARTMENT I

PIONEERS

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER TO PIONEER HISTORY

THE SUBDIVISION OF NEW YORK COLONY

THE New Netherlands of the Dutch were never divided and the British who obtained possession in 1664 left the Colony undivided until November 1, 1683, when twelve counties were formed which included all of Vermont, the islands along Long Island Sound and even a part of Maine—all of this was transferred to New England a few years afterward, excepting what now forms the State of Vermont. Albany County included all west of it to the Niagara frontier, so the lands of our original township were in Albany County until 1772, when what became Montgomery County was taken off and named Tryon County. In parting with Albany County we pause to note, that the State Capitol was not occupied until 1807, and that the great men of the Colony were Major General Phillip Schuyler, Robert Livingston, and Jacob S. Glen, a Captain of the French and Indian War. Schuyler became Assemblyman, State Senator, Member of Congress and United States Senator, one of the greatest of the Dutch patriots.

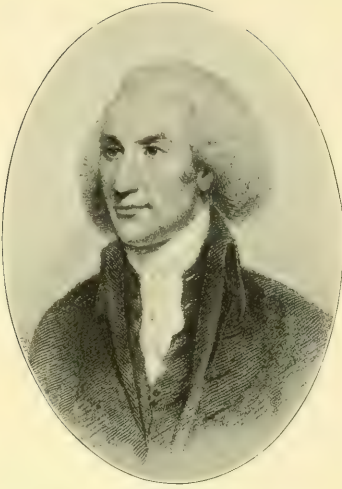
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Immediately after the Revolution the name of Tryon County was changed by the patriots to Montgomery County April 2, 1784. Sir William Johnson whose influence was great alike with the Crown and with the Mohawks—of whom he became Chief, caused the settlements to extend beyond Schenectady. At the beginning of the war, he suicided, rather than prove false to the colonists, his former soldiers, or disloyal to the Monarch who had ennobled him.

Montgomery County had the same western boundary that Albany County once had, and so our future township, was from 1772 until the forming of Ontario County a part of Montgomery County—Whitestown the western most part of the County comprised nearly all of what is now called Western New York. The Ancestors of William M. White of Ossian, were the earliest frontiersmen and most prominent citizens. They were not only honorable men, but could write Hon. legally before their names. James Wadsworth the pioneer of that name was the first path-master and road builder west of Geneva.

ONTARIO COUNTY

Ontario County, because of the great inland sea on the boundary of the Indian lands was given this name, although it had several others. It comprised the western half of the state, then best known as the Genesee Country, or Indian Lands. It was also nearly co-extensive with the Massachusetts land claim under Colonial grants of about 6,400,000 acres.



MAJ. GEN. PHILIP SCHUYLER
M. C., U. S. Sen.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Secretary of the Treasury



Z. JACOBY
The Author's maternal grand-father

The history of the purchase of these lands by Phelps and Gorham for \$1,000,000 needs no restating. Only a part of this vast section could be obtained by treaty from the Indians, and so the frontier stopped east of the Genesee River.

Northampton a subdivision of the town of Whitestown contained all the lands not already obtained by treaty. The purchase of all the lands by Robert Morris that had reverted to the State of Massachusetts, i. e., all but 2,600,000 acres caused other subdivisions of which the Morris Reserve of 500,000 acres was one part and the Holland Purchase comprised all west of the Morris Reserve.

GENESEE COUNTY

This county was formed entirely from the town of Northampton, Ontario County, March 30, 1802, and divided into five towns, Northampton, Southampton, Batavia (the largest section) and Leicester, first called Lester; Southampton became when settled by the Scotch, Caledonia.

The town of Leicester was a veritable "long-cabin" as the Senecas would call it, for it was 67 miles long and extended to the Pennsylvania State line, it was only twelve miles wide. In this town we find our first citizens of Nunda, but only two families.

The first settlers, other then the White Woman and Ebenezer Allan, a squaw man, tory and bigamist—were Horatio Jones and his kindred and Joseph Smith—both Jones and his wife, and Joseph Smith—were members of the Seneca race by adoption, having been taken captives during the war.

Leicester, the present town, is interesting because of its Indian villages, and the tragic fate of Boyd and Parker at Little Beardstown during Sullivan's campaign

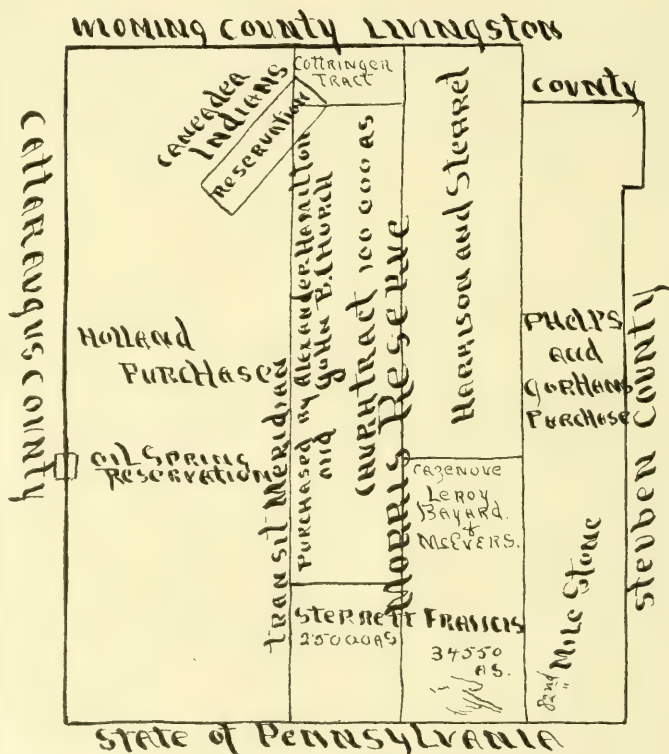
The lands of Nunda remained in the town of Leicester from March 30, 1802, until February 25, 1805, when they became the northern part of the town of Angelica, Genesee County.



MRS. MARY A. HUNT

Born in the Town of Leicester, 1802. Died in Beloit, Wis., 1908, Aged 106

ALLEGANY COUNTY PROPRIETARY TRACTS into which territory was divided PRIOR to its FORMATION 1806



ALLEGANY COUNTY

Allegany County was formed April 7, 1806, and the lands of Nunda were for nearly two years a part of the town of Angelica—a much wider town comprising all of Allegany County.

ALLEGANY COUNTY SUBDIVIDED

On March 11, 1808, additions were made to the County, and it was divided into five towns. The eight town plots on the north were called Nunda—Ossian and Alfred were in the east, Angelica was central and Canadea was on the western boundary. The principal settlements at this time were in the present town of Pike, of Mills Mills in Hume, and near Fort Hill in the town of Genesee Falls. Nunda remained in Allegany County until 1846—forty years—with Angelica its County seat. Hence we are intensely interested in its remarkable history and that of its founder, Philip Church.

ANGELICA AND ITS FOUNDER

“’Tis the top of the world from its heights you can see,
Its waters flow all ways, on their way to the Sea.”

Captain Philip Church, the son of Angelica Schulyer Church, the Grandson of Major General Phillip Schuyler, was born in Boston, educated in France, but whose father, John B. Church, was an English gentleman, and who lived when he chose to, near Windsor Castle, England. Captain Church came to survey the Church Tract of 100,000 acres purchased of Robert Morris through Alexander Hamilton, his uncle by marriage. John B. Church espoused the cause of the colonists but having lands in England that would revert to the Crown if he became an American citizen, transacted this transfer of property through his brother-in-law, Alexander Hamilton. This was about 1800, when Captain Philip had reached his majority. He located a future village and named it for his mother. The young man, assisted by Major Van Campen, John Gibson, and one other, surveyed these lands, but sprained his ankle, however, he limped to Niagara Falls, guided by Major Van Campen and from there alone to Genesee, where James and William Wadsworth furnished him with clothing and loaned him money to carry him to the end of his journey, which did not fully cease till he reached Philadelphia, where there was a magnet, who like himself was a friend of Washingtons. He married the magnet, Miss Matilda Stewart, daughter of General Stewart, and brought her from Bath to Angelica on horseback, and here at Belvidere overlooking the Genesee they lived. For neighbors he had some refugees from France, who had fled from death to this mountain fortress of safety.

Here was a young man who as Secretary and Adjutant to General Alexander Hamilton had had the unique experience of bearing dispatches from Hamilton to General Washington and bringing back and recording that historic document, “Washington’s Farewell Address to the Army.”

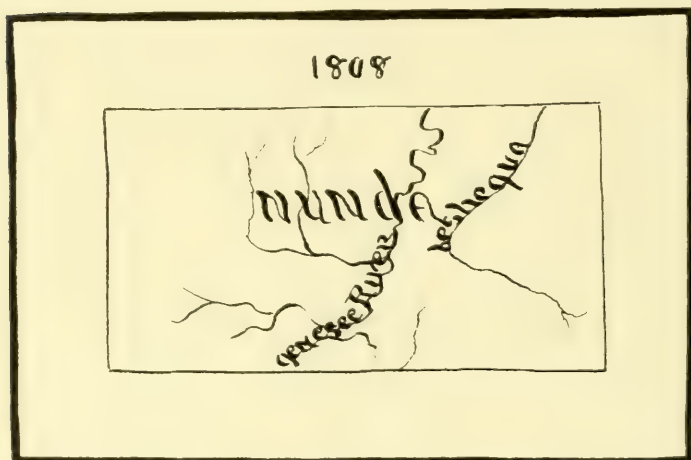
No wonder the people of Angelica are proud of having had such a founder with such a record. But a man who had hobnobbed with Pitt, Fox and Burke, did not quite fit well in this then backwoods settlement, and they did not let their pride and their votes lift this scion of gentility into the positions he must have been admirably fitted to fill. But now they, and we, who were once a part of his town, feel proud of his having been a fellow citizen of our first settlers in Nunda.

In 1804 came that damnable tragedy that robbed this country of its leading Statesman, and Philip Church of his renowned uncle.

The half-traitor, Aaron Burr, chagrined at his failure in politics, challenged Hamilton to a deadly trial by duel, knowing himself to be a sure shot. Unfortunately for the country Hamilton was not and so the traitor lived, and the patriot died.

The news of the result of the deadly conflict was brought to Angelica by letter carried on horseback from Bath, the nearest postoffice, forty miles away. For years these deadly weapons, used in the duel, were kept at the Church Mansion they are said to be the ones by which not only Alexander Hamilton was killed, but also his son, Philip (in duel), one year before, when Philip Church served as second to his cousin.

It cost the life of the Nations greatest Finance Statesman to make "Dueling in America" an affair not of honor, but of fool-hardy dishonor. But even yet we mourn, though it was a century ago "The deep damnation of his taking off."



All the world seems to have heard
Of Nunda:
And a vision quite superb
Fair as May,
Floats around the enchanted mind
Till the fancy is inclined
To seek out this realm refined,
And there stay;
A century's glow illumines the past
And holds our admiration fast,
And bids us all revere the past
Of old Nunda,
But see new glories with each glance
That have come to stay.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

NUNDAWAO (GREAT NUNDA)

Our Name and Its Significance.

There's magic in the word Nunda!
There's weird myths, hazy tradition,
Crude legends and old superstitions
Of the race that peopled Broad Nunda,
That reached to far off Sodus Bay,
Nor stopped till it gained Niagara.

There's History, in blood-bought Nunda!
Successive centuries of strife
That cost three valiant tribes their life—
Andastes, Kah Kwas, Eries brave;
Once conquerors, now passed away,
Your names, your fame, once great, we'll save.

The Hill-Born-Race, from far away,
Ere great Columbus sailed this way,
Won victories that still appall
No greater peril could befall
Than meet this race in deadly fray
The realm they won—they called "Nunda."

1797-1907.

A hundred years with a decade more,
Since Robert Morris good as great—
Bought from the Sachems at Big Tree
At the treaty of the Genesee,
All lands belonging to this nation
Save here and there a Reservation;
Reserved the best of his estate
A "Twelve Mile Tract," across the State.

1808-1908.

One hundred years—God bless the day!
On March eleven, eighteen-eight,
The BEST of this Superb Estate
Was given a name four centuries old,
(In honor of the race most bold)
It's future glories to unfold,
Valor is latent, here, they say,
In Ancient—Modern—Great-Nunda.

DEPARTMENT II

THE PIONEERS OF NUNDA, 1808-1818; 1818-1827; 1827-1841

CHAPTER I.

PECULIARITIES OF PIONEER HISTORY.

HISTORY differs from Fiction in several particulars. It aims at accuracy in names, dates and transpired events, and tells only of the *great*. Fiction is indifferent to the actualities of these, but aims at being *true to life*. Fiction captivates by the personalities and events it portrays. The ideal good man or woman it tells about represents humanity at its best, and the almost impossible bad man it distorts serves to make the ideal characters resplendent by contrast in some special phase of excellence.

Local History differs from both. Its "*dramatis personae*" include every class and condition. It resembles fiction in this, that the pioneer life it describes is a type of life with an unusual environment. It is "unique and extraordinary" as any the writer of fiction could depict.

To write it true to life demands some personal knowledge of conditions that obtained in that phenomenal era. Town histories are becoming a necessity. The mature mind longs for the story of the past in which, not the Washingtons, Hamiltons, Websters, the men of world wide celebrity, are the central figures, for these are to be found in every good library. The history found most interesting, and which charm most those conscious of the changes time has created in the locality in a narration of events pertaining to familiar spots once calling of names indelibly engraved on our minds in our youth! Why do men calling of names indelibly engraved on our minds in our youth! Why do men cross the continent after the absence of decades of years, to see the village, the old farm house, the brook, the hill, the people that knew the people, that were a part of their former life? Each house, however changed, has its surroundings, and has its story of the long ago and what is more, tells it to them again. We all know this is so. We like these stories the old scenes and the old houses tell. Why? Because they do not tell them to us, as-we-now-are, but the younger beings we-used-to-be. They accomplish the impossible,—impossible only when distance and a changed environment create the impossibility. We sing,

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night."

Not that we want to be children again, but we do want to forget we are growing old. We do want to get back to former scenes and days and feelings, by a sight of once familiar scenes and faces, back to former emotions, when fancy and imagination ruled the citadel of our being, and doubled and quadrupled reality.

A centennial e. g. multiplies by a hundred at least, what on other occasions would be meaningless and commonplace. The chance stranger sees only enthusiasm in all faces he cannot account for, but it is contagious, however, and he soon forgets he is a stranger—throws off his dignity and smiles into the faces beaming with smiles—and everybody thinks he is an old timer.

The new houses, though perplexing, speak only of the progress of the people, but the old buildings get their full share of attention. Why, this is the old Swain store and this is Jo White's old hattery where he made stove pipe hats. How silly I felt when I donned one of his tall silk hats for the first time! And here is the house I lived in once,—any day but to-day,—I'll tell you how long ago it was—but not to-day,—I have renewed my age. This was palatial to me once, but even in its dilapidated age or changed appearance, it can stir and warm the slower and calmer pulses of mature life, to activity and warmth. I would give—three cents—to skip up the stairs, two steps at a time, and tumble into bed and sleep for an hour as I used to sleep.

Local history, like the old local habitations, however commonplace and deficient in literary skill and adornment, comes to the heart like a letter from home when in a foreign land, or like a father's smile of approval, or a mother's kiss of constancy, after an absence from home, feeds a hunger in the heart. While we read it we renew our age, we are young again; and so are our mates of former days. A miracle has been wrought,—we are looking and seeing the past as it was when life was a thing of joy.

It is the Nunda, "encircled by hills," that these pioneers revere; not the "Potato Patch" that misinformed sketch-writers have given to our charming village and landscape.

Cast your eyes, if you doubt it, over the loveliest of the smaller valleys of Western New York and then tell me how the Indian with his inborn love of nature would have described it! We know he called the great village two miles west of our village, Onondao,—*"The meeting of the hills."* Had he stood in the valley he would have described it, *"Encircled with hills."* Had he stood in front of Stone-quarry Hill, (and several of the villages or camps were so situated) he would have called it Nundao (a high hill in front). If viewing the whole valley of the Keshequa, he would call it Nundawah. If the succession of small hills about Nunda Junction he would say Nundey (hilly). Of this section forming our village, Nunda (Nundah).

But we can look on this same scene, encircled by hills, with its sloping, graceful hillsides, now geometrically laid out in squares of verdant meadows, or russet grainfields, or parallelograms of pasture lands diversified here and there with an isosceles triangle of woodlands, cut out by mountain streams;—we can see the enchantment of this varied landscape that makes the valley and its winding streams so enchanting, and cannot contradict what our eyes see,—and be willing to accept of words that have no connection with this scenery because there was once, one hundred years ago, some Tuscarora Indians who had a potato field in this valley. Does "Nun" mean potato, or hill? Does "da" mean patch or valley? A rose by the name of potato would smell as sweet,—but its attractiveness is gone. Let us cease to claim superiority over these lords of forests and streams if we have less poetry and eloquence than they.

Kenjockety or Tom Jemison, if asked about the Indian Nunda,—if it was where the present village is, would say, no! that was where the Tuscarora village was. The word Tuscarora and potato, strange to say, have the same meaning. The Tuscaroras' "totem" was the potato. They were the potato nation. They brought the potatoes with them when they came into New York

in 1713. The Tuscaroras were scattered and we had a Potato or Tuscarora village at Nunda. In order to distinguish this village from the great village of Onondao, once their pride, they had to explain this difference by a word familiar to white men.

The national name for the Sixth Nation was Schones-chi-or-onon, the potato race or clan. Potatoes were called Schones by the Indians, and one nice variety, common fifty years ago, was the Ma-schon-ic. Nearly half our town and part of Mt. Morris, for some good reason, was called the Tuscarora Tract, and many a potato field could have been found there. The keen old "white woman" had one on the Creek road on the Kendall farm, and she insisted that her reservation should include her potato patches. Little dreaming that they extended so far, her request was granted, and it was found that she thus became the possessor of nearly 18,000 acres of land.

The last Indian potato field that was in this village was on the McSweeney lands. Some of these lands are now called Elmwood.

Most history sketchers, who have never tried to locate our Indian villages, have given the impression that Onondao, Nundao, Nunda, and Nundey or Nunde, were identical, and all located at Nunda village. There have been three Nunda camps in the village, one west of the village, one north. Onondao was west and Nundey near Nunda Junction. The burial ground, long sought, has been found to be south of the home of Jonathan Miller. Here the "banner stone" that we have had "photoed" for this work was found.

THEN AND NOW

There is very little left to-day but the axe and gun that were essentials in pioneer days. The gun was the only necessity to the Squatter, the axe and gun to the Transient. An unusually large class of men, called Squatters, occupied all the richest and best lands in our valley. Only a few of this class have even left their names behind them.

This class of men liked to get back to nature and live like savages. Many of them actually took squaws for housekeepers and to do all the hard work. They hunted for wild game and so moved on when game became scarce.

The next class of settlers were called Transients. They intended to stay until the lands they pre-empted were sold.

Our first two families of settlers have been called Squatters; they proved to be Transients, but lived from 1802 to 1817 in our town. One of them—Phineas Bates—our very first white settler (1802) left his name behind him by hewing out a road still known as the Bates Road—and a School House built upon that road was called the Bates School House. Many of the permanent settlers bought out some of these squatters or transients, paying for the improvements they found. John H. Townsend paid \$100 when he bought the State Road farm for the improvements. George W. Merrick paid forty dollars in gold for a small log house and a turnip patch owned by Eleazar Barnard. Seth Barker bought out a man named Pepper, and a man named Stork was settled near or on the lands of Ansel Kendrick. John McSweeney, the first land agent, drove a man named Beeda out of a log house in what is now the village of Nunda. A man called Bonfire lived on the Keshequa trail near the Stillwell place, but whether this was a nickname for a man named Bonfy,

who became a real settler nearer the Keshequa, is only conjectural. A man named Solomon Crowfoot lived for a time on the Jones Homestead until 1823 or 1824, who probably was simply a squatter. He moved to Grove in 1824. Ephraim Kingsley, who lived near the Cooperville mill in 1807 and was the third settler in the present township, was, while living in Nunda, from 1807 to 1810, a squatter, possibly because the lands were not in market. He afterwards became a purchaser of land in the town of Portage, and lived in that town until 1825, when he moved farther south. He was a first-class hunter.

Having disposed, for the present, of our first three Nunda families, an anecdote or two concerning some of our known squatters will be in order. As local history is mostly names and dates such anecdotes must serve as sugar and spice to make these dates palatable.

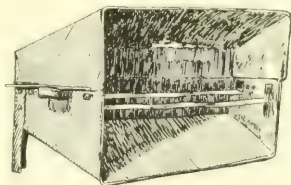
OKIE McCORMACK AND THE OWL

The late John Fitch of Oakland was good authority, for his father, Hon. Azel Fitch, one of our first Assemblymen and a pioneer of 1816 or 1817, knew the parties referred to, Mr. Stork and his man Okie, well, though the date of the story was probably 1818 to 1820, yet we are anxious to dispose of some of our known squatters and also to tell a good story, so we insert it here.

Mr. Stork, from Connecticut, a typical squatter-huntsman, had an old gray horse, so well trained that he would allow his owner to rest his rifle on old gray's head, and with this rest he could bring down his game, mostly deer, at any time. He also brought with him for good company and farm work, an Irishman, not long from the Emerald Isle. The Irishman, however interesting and amusing as a companion, was not as well drilled in the control of his nerves as old gray, neither was he as passive and obedient. Spring came and Mr. Stork found it necessary to return to the "Nutmeg State" for needed supplies, or a housekeeper, and made Okie McCormack promise to remain and hold possession of his shanty till his return. Okie promised by all that was good to do so. All went well for a week or two, though it was rather lonesome, until one fatal night an owl lighted on a tree that shaded the shanty, and began making inquiries, after the manner of owls,—who-who whooo-be you? Okie covered up his head with the blankets and said quietly to himself, "Bedad that's none of your business." Who? whoo? Who-o-o? repeated the owl. Okie quietly slipped out of bed and fastened the door for he began to believe old Clovenfoot himself was his visitor. Who-Who-Who-o-o? This was too much, he could keep silence no longer. I'm Okie McCormack, bad cess to you, just wait till morning and we'll see who-who is the best mon! The owl departed with a great flutter and the next morning Okie, forgetting all his promises, departed also, for Connecticut, where the powers of the air are less inquisitive.



BAKE KETTLE



TIN BAKE OVEN

CHAPTER II.

NUNDA, MARCH 11, 1808.

THE town of Nunda having been born with this illustrious ancestry, reaching back to 1683, according to its European ancestry, but back to 1450, according to the Indian possession of the Senecas, it was deemed fitting that this new town, lying at that time on both sides of the Genesee, be christened Nunda. It was eminently fitting and appropriate. The hills of this fine township, with their massive growth of trees, the product of centuries, was then its chief attraction. Caneadea had taken the name of one Indian village, and five or six Indian villages within this river valley had had various names, variations of this central word—Nunda, besides the Nunda-wa-ono, won this hill encircled valley, centuries before and held it as theirs, the longest of any race. The settlers found them here. This name the Senecas gave themselves because they claimed a hill-born origin. This must or should be preserved; valor and pride begot it; valor and pride should perpetuate it. The pioneers were mostly veterans of former wars, or sons of veterans,—and conditions have not changed. The town was well named. In the subdivisions that followed that left us but one-eighth of our territory, they left us, as a rich legacy to posterity, our birthday name—Nunda.

ALLEGANY COUNTY DIVIDED INTO FIVE TOWNS

The citizens of the town of Angelica, which included at that time about 49 town plots, and had been already designated Allegany County, again petitioned for a subdivision of the town and county into five towns and the eight town plots on the northern part were set off from four ranges of towns, with two town plots in each range; four from the lands of the Morris Reserve, and four from the Holland Purchase, became by act of Legislature, the town of NUNDA.

The Legislature enacted that "all that part of Allegany County bounded East by the east bounds of the said county; North by the north bounds of the said county, and South by the division lines between the fifth and the sixth townships in said county, be erected into a town by the name of Nunda, and that the first town meeting of the town of Nunda be held at the dwelling house of Peter Granger."

This house was in the center of what is now the town of Pike, Range 1, Town 7, Holland Purchase, and there in this commodious log house was held the first town meeting, on April 4, 1809.

We do not know that either of the three heads of families, whose names have come down to us, that lived in the present town of Nunda, were present.

The Indian trail was generally within the sound of the large creek or river, thus avoiding the curves of the stream and so shortening the distance between places.

The Keshequa trail between Tuscarora and Oakland was on the south-east of the stream till within a mile or so of our present village, then crossed to this northwest side through the McMaster and Dowling farms and through our village on East Street, passing diagonally through our plaza or public

square, north of the first Nunda house into the upper part of Portage Street, through (diagonally) the present Craig warehouse, a little to the east of the Gibbs-Fuller mansion and the buildings of the Hugh McNair place to Oakland, and beyond where it crossed over to the Genesee River.

1808

In this year there were no changes in Nunda and Portage, and no election. Pike was having large accessions, doubling her population. Eli Griffith, the leading spirit of the township, was proving himself progressive; he had opened the first inn in Nunda. Joseph Maxom, pioneer and bare foot boy hero, became this year the first settler of Centerville, trading off at Pike a new pair of boots for an axe, with which he hewed out a heroic history. (See sketch.) James Ward was his first neighbor eight months later.

At Mills Mills, Roger Mills, Sr., built a saw mill in 1807, and a grist mill, the first in Nunda, in 1808. Both Mills and Griffith had reasons to do their work quickly,—their years were limited.

Eagle was settled this year by Silas and William Hodges and their hired man,—— Smith. Neither of the Hodges had attained their majority. Both, however, were married soon after settlement. Not much time was wasted in courting in those days.

1809—FIRST BOOKS

In Pioneer History, first settlers, first births, first marriages, first deaths, first inns, first saw mills, first grist mills, first stores, first schools and teachers are always prominent. These we have obtained. The writer of these records, after working for a year along historical trails, stumbled over the "First Book" the town of Nunda ever owned, which recorded the names and business transactions of the town, which consisted mostly in paying out bounties for killing wolves and other destructive animals, and in building roads. The first law books were soon after sold, probably to some Justice of the Peace. School Records followed, and the Land Agent found it impossible to get along without a diagram of his territory, as it was subdivided into farms, and this first map of Judge Carroll has also come within my view, as did also the map of Nunda village, when it was laid out previous to the purchase of lands in the village by the Judge. These first books and papers render the reliability of the recital of the past as accurate as the occurrences that have transpired within the recollection of the writer. By means of this first book it will be easy to introduce to the readers our first town officials, probably all expert axemen in a day when the *axe* was mightier than the *pen*; for by its use the narrow trails thousands of years old were widened into sled paths, bridle paths and finally into the highways that have followed essentially those narrow Indian trails of the long ago.

1809

The book of highway records, with names of town officials from 1809 to 1817 inclusive, and with names of all taxpayers from 1812 to 1816, and all but four highway districts in 1817.

As history, this book is of value; how otherwise could these early pioneers of nine future towns be ascertained? The spelling is exceedingly prim-

itive. The town clerks were evidently selected for their popularity, not for their penmanship or proficiency in learning. I doubt if there was one among them could spell the word "annual" correctly. Thirteen years afterwards a book of School Records appears in the village called Nunda Valley, with nearly every word spelled correctly excepting "annual," and the very poorest speller in the whole batch was the only one who knew how to spell this trying word. The writer is so thankful that these records were preserved that he considers the spelling a secondary matter, and gives a specimen of it for the benefit of the youthful readers of these records of a century ago, and so I kindly call your attention to the fact that words like certify, were, clerk, ensuing, were then called "sartify," "ware," "clark," "insuin," in those good old days. I also call attention to the fact that there is not a single punctuation mark in the entire book; the dash, however, does duty to fill up spaces, and capital letters abound.

I transcribe this first record of our first town meeting as I find it, not to sneer at the primitive spelling and excessive use of capitals, for there are some words whose greatness is belittled unless invested with the dignity of a capital letter, such as teacher, pioneer, patriot, hero, statesman, philanthropist—a class of men the writer desires ever to extol.

"TOWN MEETING."

this is to sartify that the anneal Town Meeting was held at the Hous of Peter Grangers on April the 4-1809 for the Purpus of Choosin Town officers and other Purpuses ware chosen for the inSuing Yeare Viz

Eli Griffith	Supervisor)
Asahel Trowbridge	Town Clark)
John Griffith	{ Assessors
Asahel Nucomb	
David Iloyt	{ Constable and Collector)
Jonathan Willard	
Roger Mills	{ Overseers of the poor
Thomas Dole	
Amos Conkey	
Zebadeah Ward	{ Commissioners of Schools
Christopher Olen	
Josiah Hammer	Constable
Pascal Willard	Bail for the above Named
	Josiah Harmer (Hammer)
Isaac Granger	{ Fence Viewers
Joseph Bayless (Bailey)	
Aron (Aaron) Fuller	{ Damage Prizers
Peter Granger	
Caleb More (Moore)	Pound Keepers

District for Path Masters

Pasekal Willard (Paschal)	1 District
Robert Boggs	2nd....Do
Roger Mills	3rd....Do
Salmon Simonds	4th....Do
Jonathan Couch	5th....Do
Eli Griffith	6th....Do
James Wood	7th....Do
Peter Granger	8th....Do
Ezra Willard	9th....Do
David Hoyt	10th....Do

No Hogs to run at Large
Town Bounty on Wolves \$3 —"

This may serve as a fair record and specimen of the ability of the pioneers to transact business. It also shows that the "Highway" Districts were ten in number.

1810.

Thomas Dole was elected Supervisor, and John Griffith — "Town Clerk." Evidently the town clerk though a parson thought it was a poor speller who could not spell Town Clerk in more than one way.

The road districts had increased to 13.

This year \$30 was to be raised for the support of the poor and \$3.00 to be paid for each scalp of a wolf killed in the town.

At the election in 1810 Daniel D. Tompkins received 56 votes for Governor, and Jonas Platt 43 votes. Evidently the town of Nunda had increased in population to have 99 voters for state officials. New citizens that year.

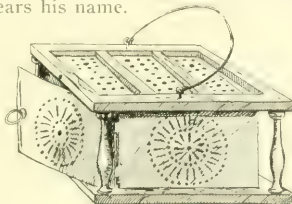
In Centerville: Calvin P. Perry, Abraham and David Gelatt, Zacheous Thomas and Strong Warner, Perkins B. Woodward (who taught school and made brick some years later) and Sargent Morrell, Elijah Thatcher, who opened an inn in 1810. In the future town of Hume, Joshua Skiff, Elisha and George Mills had become voters.

Elisha had started a store in 1809 in his father's mill. There was progress in Southern Nunda.

1811

Thomas Dole was elected Supervisor and Joshua Skiff, Town Clerk. Ephraim Kingsley (now on the Dea. Hunt farm, Oak Hill) was elected Assessor. There were 17 Highway Districts in the town. Phineas Bates was made Highway Commissioner and Robert Collar, Path Master. Both lived within our present township.

Bates had cut one road through from Sparta and now he probably, with the Collars and Elderkins assisting in laying out the road to connect with the Keshequa trail that bears his name.



FOOT STOVE

CHAPTER III.

FROM 1812 TO 1817. 1812 FROM HIGHWAY RECORDS.—JOHN GRIFFITH, SUPERVISOR—DAVID HOYT, TOWN CLERK.

THIS historic year, that stands prominently before all patriotic Americans, is distinguished by being the first of our second struggle with the Mother Country for our rights as citizens of a new but glorious Republic. Our little town, if measured by its population, but great only in location and extent of territory, was too near the Lake Erie frontier to escape being a participant to some extent in this great struggle, and three, at least, of our citizens were victims in the general calamity that brought untimely death to the conquerors. Our first supervisor, our chief citizen, was the first to enlist, namely, Eli Griffith, Sr. Jonathan Couch and Chandler Benton followed his example and shared his fate. Their death made them immortal. Probably there were others who went and returned.

This year our "Highway Records" give for the first time the name of the entire voting population. As there is no printed record of this extant, the author deems it best to insert the whole list.

CITIZENS OF GREATER NUNDA WHO PAID HIGHWAY TAXES IN 1812

This is the first authentic statement of the heads of families and of voters. No longer minors, many of them have already been mentioned; but as this was just before the war of 1812-14 it may include both the heroes who went to the war and the faint hearted ones, who when the Indians, because less affable, concluded to get back to New England, or Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, anywhere,—anywhere,—out of danger! We are told that the County of Allegany sent Major Hoops—the founder of Olean—to a council of Indians at Cold Springs, Caledonia, to try to persuade the Indians (the Senecas) to espouse our cause. He had been an aid on Washington's staff and as such was not without honor among them. His mission was successful. The county paid his expenses—\$8— and also the expenses of Eli Griffith, Nunda's first Supervisor, and a Mr. Mullender from Angelica, to the lines showing they were the first to enlist. Two others enlisted from this part of the town. (See Military Department of this book.)

On the 7th of April, 1812, John Griffith (Rev. M. E. C.) was elected Supervisor; David Hoyt, Town Clerk.

Ephraim Kingsley, Assessor (one of three); Path Masters: No. 1, Joseph Bailey (Oakhill); No. 2, Robert Boggs (Portage); No. 3, Reuben Collar (Nunda, near county line); No. 4, Roger Mills (Roger Mills, Sr., had died in 1811). There were thirteen Road Districts, about seven of them in Pike. Voted "that Hogs Shall Not Be free Commons," "Voted that Every Person Killing a Woolf Shal Be Allowed five dollars for the Same of the Town." This prodigality of capital letters and generosity of bounty for the killing of "Woolfs" with so much "Wool" in their teeth proves that our fellow citizens were not mercenary, for they spelled Dollars with a small letter and most of the other words with a capital. However, this Town Clerk gave us the names of all his townsmen, an example his successors followed. Two hundred and fifty dollars were voted for roads.

Districts and names (location not given):

1. Zedediah Ward, P. M., Jason Goodale, Joseph Bailey, John Bellenger, David Wood, Thomas Hunt, John Fields, David Fancher (Gen. Falls).
2. Josiah Hammer, P. M., ——— Fay, Samuel Fields, Josiah Webster, Nathan Dickson, Robert Boggs, Cole David Dickson, Josiah Dickson, Abraham Bailey, Stephen Rivenburgh (G. F.).
3. Reuben Collar, P. M., John Hunt, Jacob Shaver (Anger Farm), Levi Huntington.
Ephraim Kingsley, Jonathan Barnes, Seth Sherwood (Short Tract Road Portage), Reuben Collar, Jr., Phineas Bates, Bela Elderkim (Nunda).
4. Samuel Russell, P. M. (Hume), Rodger Mills, Rufus Mills, Pelatiah Mills, Thomas Pire,—Streeter, Wm. C. Lane (a relative of S. Swain, Sr.), Joshua Skiff, all of Mills Mills.
5. Michael C. Griffith, P. M., Oliver Sweet, Arunah Cooley, Philip Langdon, David Robinson, John Griffith, Joshua Powers, Albert and Alanson Langdon, Benj. Burroughs, Asaph Griffeth, Eli and Thomas Griffith, Aaron Fuller (Pike).
6. Salmon Simonds, Frederick Mills, Abel Townsend, R. Simons, David Simonds.
7. David Hoyt, P. M., Isaac Granger, Bartholomew Heath, Joseph Farrington, Jonathan Couch (enlisted-died), ——— Stone, Eben'r Smith, Joseph and Miles Rood, Asaph Parker.
8. David Granger, P. M.; Peter Granger, Richard Tozer, Asahel Newcomb, Judah Worden, Daniel Stewart, Josiah Metcalf, Thomas Dole.
9. Ebenezer Griffith, P. M., Jacob Niles, Michael Griffith, Eli Griffith, Abner Reynolds, Eli Stewart, Andrew Dalton, Thadeus C. Gilbert, Christopher Olin, Joseph Wallace, Tilly Parker (Pike).
10. Roger Campbell, P. M., Sim Eaton, Chandler Benton (enlisted-died), Russell H. Benton, Kelsey Bronton, Aaron Fields, Robert Campbell, William Campbell.
11. Joel Doty, P. M., Elijah Simason, Silas Hodges, Wm. Hodges, Reuben Doty, Roswell Doty, (Eagle).
12. David Flint, P. M., Daniel, Ira, Ezra and Noah Murray, Leonard Doty, William Flint, Samuel Flint, Asahel and Daniel Trowbridge.
13. Anthony Putnam, P. M., Ezra Willard, John Whiting, Leonard Randall, Samuel Woolcott, Danforth Webber.
14. Right Nambleton, P. M., Elijah Thatcher, Zach's Spencer, Allen Spencer, Samuel Hill, ——— Osgood, Reuben Ellis, Samuel Thatcher, Mark Blanchard, ——— Heten, Sargent Morrell, William Foy, ——— Leach, ——— Thompson, George Patterson.
15. Abraham Peterson, P. M., Perkins B. Woodard, Joseph Maxson, ——— Maxson, Daniel Wood, Strong Warner, Samuel Webster, Abraham Gelatt, Ammon Andrus, William Andrews (Centerville).
16. Moses Robinson, P. M., Skiff & Robinson, Amos Robinson, Justus Robinson, Edmond Skiff, Seth Shippey (Hume).
17. Joel Dutton, P. M., Asa Gilbert, John Willard, Zenarms Blatrum, Asa Whitcomb, Samuel Marsh, Peleg M. Terry, Job Terry, Daniel Johnson, Nathaniel Hill, DeWitt Blackmere.

18. Dan Beach, Amos Huntley, Loren Buckley, Adino Hill, Seth Wetmore, Erastus Ives, Jeremiah E. Youngs, Asa K. Tyler (Eagle).
Total 169 families before the war.

1813

Thomas Dole, Supervisor; Joshua Skiff, Town Clerk.

This year there are 23 Highway Districts.

Again our town clerk gives us some lessons in spelling and orthography. "Voted what any Woolf or Panther Keched and Killed by any Peirsn white or Black Reasiding in Said town ——— shall Receive five Dollars provided any Such Person give Satisfactory proof to any Justice in sd town. Voted that all Hogs runing at large from the first of Aprirel till the first of December the owner there of shall pay all dammage that shall acur." But what of these trifling mistakes, when we record that this very year the Great Town of Nunda appointed Commissioners, among them a teacher, Perkins B. Woodward and Thomas Dole, who afterward became a Judge of Alleghany County, to divide the town into School Districts, resulting in twelve School Districts for the entire town. Portageville, Pike, Mills Mills and Centerville receiving the first four of them, Perkins B. Woodward locating the latter of these in Centerville and became the first teacher.

This year there are only 153 names of heads of families and one is Molly Couch, whose husband perished in the war. We must conclude that there were more than three who enlisted and possibly more than that perished.

1814

Thomas Dole, Supervisor, and Joshua Skiff, T. C., Samuel Utterley is the new P. M. for district No. 1, Nunda, probably his name was Utter. With all absentees returned, the Austins and L. Harrington also on the list, D. McNutt and D. McNutt, Jr., J. McNutt, David Corey and D. Corey, Jr., J. Kennedy and D. Roy. This year J. Bailey is in No. 2 with Shaver; his farm was next to the Portage line. Seth Sherwood and Kingsley, leading to the belief that he is located on lot No. 1, Nunda.

The Highway districts had increased to 24, with 209 names on the list, expenditures 252.46.

The expenses of the town in 1814 were \$250.46.

Deer were so numerous this year that they furnished the main supply of food.

1815

Again Thomas Dole is elected Supr. and Joshua Skiff, Town Clerk. Dole had become the leading man in town, had been appointed Justice of the Peace (the office was appointive until 1817) and he became County Judge later. As for the genial Skiff, he was quite a penman and could spell as strong as any of his predecessors. There were 214 names on the list and the southern part of the town was making the most progress. This year the P. O. of Nunda was established with Russell G. Hurd as its first Post Master. It was located, of course, at Pike-Nunda. The nearest P. O. before this was at Geneseo, twenty miles away.

1816

Thomas Dole elected Supr. and Asahel Trowbridge, Town Clerk. This year there are 33 Road Districts. And as this is the last time our "first book"

gives the names from District No. 1, it will serve as a summary of families. This is the entire list. Bela Elderkim, Path Master, Phineas Bates, Samuel Wilsey, David McNutt, John McNutt, James Campbell, James Bennet, Chester Bennet, Alex'd McNutt, Michael Rhine, Levi Harrington, Asahel Herrington, Thomas Kennedy, Jeremiah Broach, David Corey, David Corey, Jr., Joseph Austin, Daniel Austin. In No. 2, Eleazur Barnard. The year 1816 is noted as the cold season when it froze every month in the year, destroying the scanty crops that the settlers depended upon for their winter's supply. It was much more severe than in 1806 when the frozen tips of the hazel drove Mr. Scott and others from settling in such a frigid district. To add to the distress of the community the less provident Indians from the reservations, who were nearly famished, sought for a part of everything but what they could procure in the forests. The settlers had to live that winter almost entirely on wild game; the gun was again king of Nunda.

1816—AN ANNIVERSARY ELECTION

As it was ten years since the organization of Allegany County, the election (County and State) was called by our gallant Captain of Militia, Asahel Newcomb, an Anniversary Election.

This time it was held at the house of Russell Thrall (a man growing into prominence), on the 30th of April, 1816, and closed at the house (an inn) of Susan Chamberlain—pursuant to law—(legal phrases add dignity to the proceedings) resulting in Daniel D. Tompkins for Governor, 117 votes, Rufus King, 95 votes.

"At a special town meeting held at the house of Ebenezer Griffith in the town of Nunda on the 28th of Dec., 1816, for the purpose of appointing a collector in the place of Ira Doty, voted Benj'n B. Earl be collector for the town, and here we have a little touch of pathos and sympathy, and public spirit, for the widow of Chandler Benton—one of the Nunda heroes who perished in the war of 1812-14).

"Voted that one dollar per week be appropriated for the relief of Mis Benton Widow of Chandler Benton Deceased till some other way shall be provided." Another case of indigence was provided for at a cost of ten dollars.

The county now took charge of the bounty on wolves and other destructive wild beasts, with bounties from five to ten dollars for old wolves and five dollars for young ones. Portage, Nunda, had as settlers this year, Zopher Strong, Samuel Fuller (Revolutionary soldier), George Williams (land agent), Solomon Williams, Dr. Carpenter and Prosper Adams (Borroughs farm), Oakhill.

OUR LAST YEAR IN GREATER NUNDA—1817

We have now 36 districts and 351 taxpayers. Not a rich man among them. Nunda has never been noted for rich men, all commenced poor, almost too poor for comfort; some started with only a gun, some with only an axe, some with one horse, more with a yoke of oxen, some hired their goods brought; one wagon carried them all, family included. Colonel Williams, having land galore, employed help. Such men as John Barber and Hiram Smith of Granger (born in 1808) paid for their farms by working for him at from \$10 to \$12 a month—but died comparatively rich. Captain

John H. Townsend cut wood at Hunt's Hollow to help pay for his first farm. But these stories of struggle and victory must be reserved. Lewis Gould—another who reached competence—commenced down at the bottom of the ladder. Great industry and perseverance, with a good sized modicum of common sense, were essentials long ago, and no less so to-day. But it is 1817 we are thinking of, when Alleghany County was but eleven years old and with wild beasts far more common than men or domestic animals. In proof of this, is the fact that as late as 1826 the bounty paid on wolves in Allegany County was \$510, without thinning them out much, for the same rates obtained for many years.

Unfortunately for historical research, the book that has given us more than a birds-eye view of early settlements leaves out Nunda and Portage in 1817 four districts, giving us only the names of their path masters. Fortunately, the settlers who came to Nunda in 1817 were mostly permanent and of a type of men who make homes, highways, and history. George W. Merrick and his brother-in-law, James Paine, and a friend, Reuben Bates, who proved but a transient. With over 500 families of mostly young men the big town became a bee-hive of activity and, like bees, made preparations for swarming.

There were not offices enough in one town to go around and Nunda, and its neighbor, Portage, which had quadrupled its population in the past two years, demanded that the place for voting be nearer the geographical center, on the natural dividing line of the Holland Purchase and the Morris Reserve.

This demand resulted in the division of Nunda into two towns of equal size, on the 6th of March, 1818. The southern town was named Pike in honor of Gen. Zebulon Pike of historic memory.



GOING TO A PARTY

CHAPTER IV.

NUNDA (PRESENT BOUNDARIES) FROM 1808 TO 1817

FROM 1808 to 1811 there resided within the present limits of Nunda only the three families already mentioned: Bates, Elderkim and Kingsley—The lands were not in the market, and there were only Indian trails and no roads.

In 1811, Thomas Austen, wife and children found their way either from Sparta or Ossian into the town. The highway records give us, in 1812, Daniel Austen; 1813, I. Austen and Josiah Austen; were they twins, or of a different family? In 1816, Joseph Austen. These dates suggest that they had just reached their majority.

Fifth family, B. Bada built a log house where the Livingston Building now stands,—the only house in the village prior to 1816. Though a squatter, he was the Adam of the future Garden of Eden,—Nunda village. His Eve was not mentioned, but, doubtless, they ate of all the fruit they found—berries, wild plums and crabapples—for all these grew here. He probably was crabbed enough when McSweeney, the Irish land agent, drove him out, that he might sell the land to James M. Heath, or some one else. Probably McSweeney was the next settler.

1811. Reuben Collar, from Sparta, moved across the line, and probably took up the Isaac Whitenack farm, for Isaac bought his farm years after of his brother John, whose wife was a Collar. Collar was appointed pathmaster, and it is to be hoped he collared the big trees and made the highway, after having warned out all the other heads of families to assist. In 1812 he is again pathmaster, and this time he is not alone. The town clerk has given us for the first time all the names of the men in District No. 3, evidently all there were in Nunda and Portage at the time. Those in Nunda and Portage were Phineas Bates, Bela (this time called Poles), Elderkim 3, Ephraim Kingsley, Josiah Austen, Reuben Collar and Reuben Collar, Jr., Lori Huntington, all from Nunda, except No. 3, Ephraim Kingsley, who had moved to Portage.

This first year of the war has thinned our settlement of three Austens, who either went back east for safety or west to Buffalo with the Sparta volunteers. We are told some pioneers were as timid as others were bold, and our meager population greatly changed during these two years.

1813. This year we have again these families, and the road district is divided; the Nunda part, being the farthest south, gets to be No. 1. Phineas Bates is pathmaster, with six days' work; Abela Elderkim, six days; Daniel Austen, two; Thomas Austen (returned), two; Alexander McNutt, four; David McNutt, three; Thomas Kennedy, two.

JAMES BENNET

James Bennet, wife and seven children settled in Nunda in 1813. The children were: James, Jr., Chester, who married and soon after moved to Oakland. Three daughters were born to them—one moved west, Susan married Cornelius Van Riper—the Miller at Oakland; Mary married Simeon Hall, and lived at Oakland. She was an editor of the Sunday Department of the Buffalo Evening News and a poetess of some merit. She published a book of poems entitled



PIONEER ROAD BUILDERS

Reading from left to right : Noah Warren, George W. Merrick, Nathaniel Clough, Silas Warren, Jonas Warren

"Live Coals." She died at Oakland in 1908. 3. Gaylord Bennet, lived in Nunda twenty years; 4. Vincent; 5. Truman; 6. Levi. The daughter, Lovina, was thrice married. 1, Barak Tozer; 2, Richard Bowen; 3, Hiram Bishop. Her children were Barak Tozer, Jr., an artist; James R. Bowen, a veteran, clergyman and author. He married Elizabeth Pratt, and an estimable lady in the west, who survives him. Chester Bowen, veteran, married Josephine Colby; moved to Texas and died there in 1907. John J. Bowen, a veteran, is still living.

Mrs. Bowen is authority for there being two camps of Indians in Nunda village; one south of the High School, and one west of Buffalo Street, in 1813.

1812. Thomas Kennedy, wife and minor sons (J. Kennedy became of age in 1814, S. Kennedy in 1816). Daniel Roy, Levi and Asahel Herrington (a daughter of one of these married Robert Gifford; L. D. Gifford, of Hunt, is a grandson).

1813. Mr. Treat. (Sons, Seymore and Francis.)

1814. Samuel Utterley (probably Utter). D. Corey and Daniel Corey; I. Austen and J. Austen returned this year. They had probably been soldiers from 1812 to 1814 but as they lived to return, mention is made of it. The John Austen family, living in Nunda at the time of the Civil War, sent four sons into the service—good, patriotic blood can be transmitted.

1815. Abner Tuttle, an uncle to Mrs. Silas Roberts, came this year and located on the Keshequa trail, (Mill house, Cooperville). Two brothers, Stephen and Henry, two years later, north of him, also on the trail, but moved to Grove later. A daughter, Amy, of Abner Tuttle, 19 years of age, died and was the first person buried in the cemetery at Nunda. Mrs. R. was living in the family at the time. Previous to this all burials had been at Oak Hill or at Wilcox Corners. James Campbell was a settler in 1815.

John McSweeney, first land agent in Nunda for Luke Tierney, of Baltimore, (an honorary creditor of Robert Morris) took up his residence in Nunda on what was for many years the large farm of Russell Barnes. This farm extended from Mill Street to Massachusetts Street, along Church Street, and included a good share of the Elmwood and the Jellerson lands to the Keshequa, lot 29. The land agent was intending to have a fine estate of his own when he grew rich selling farms to others. One small log house had an occupant on the site of the Livingston Block, and, anxious to make sales a little away from his coveted domain, he notified this tenant if he desired to stay he must pay. Mr. B. Bada could not pay, so he ejected him after the fashion of the English landlords with their Irish tenants in Ireland. So Bada was driven out, but the squatters were in the majority, and led by a sharp Portage pettifogger, named Dickson, they won all their cases against McSweeney and about 1819 or so they forced him to flee to Canada, as a "House of Refuge" from the settlers and from his superior, Luke Tierney. His wife, who was a high-bred Irish dame, was left in possession to pass her first winter in the wilderness of Nunda, not far from the Keshequa, somewhere on the present Barnes-Jellerson farm.

And this story of Mrs. McSweeney was long after told to the guests around the hospitable table of Deacon Russell Messenger, at Oakland:

MRS. McSWEENEY'S DILEMMA

It appears that Mrs. McSweeney, reared in Ireland near the western shore, had never seen any large amount of snow. Spending her winter alone, with no trading place nearer than Oakland, and few friendly to her husband, who had carried away with him their first payments for their farms, her life was extremely solitary and distressing. To add to her tribulation, a heavy snow storm piled up the snow around her log habitation and placed its two-foot depth of "the beautiful" between her domicile and the spring, much nearer to the Keshequa. She had food, plenty, but was out of water and expected to perish with thirst. A humane neighbor, though perhaps he lived a mile away, fearing she might be out of fuel, light or food, went to her house and offered his services. She had everything needed but water, and was suffering from thirst. To his surprising inquiry, why she did not melt the snow, she replied that she did not know she could do it.

She spent the winter there in comfort after this, but next spring sold to the Messengers and Fitches her silverware. The younger Messengers and Fitches were cousins, but the Messengers and Mrs. Bowhall were still nearer related, for Mrs. Bowhall was a sister Baptist. Mrs. B. has seen the spoons and heard the story of the woman, who, like the perishing sailor, might have said, "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink."

1816

In 1816 Noah Warren came through Nunda village with his brother-in-law, Schuyler Thompson, in search of a western home. Most of those who came now had friends somewhere near and always found the latch-string out even to a stranger. He has said he stopped the first night at the home of George Patterson, Sr., one of the funniest of all the pioneers in this section. The little hut, not over twelve feet square, and not much over six feet between joints, served as an abode for the night. Mr. Warren selected a home on the Norton tract, and went back to his eastern home, attracted by a magnet by the name of Ursula, and did not return until 1819. Schuyler Thompson found a home a little south of that in the town of Portage.

1815. Reuben Sweet, wife and children.

Peleg Sweet, a brother. These men settled on the road south of Walnut Street, and Reuben remained there for a decade or two. Peleg moved on to the south and settled in Grove-Nunda about 1823.

In 1816 we find these additional names on the highway lists; probably they came the summer or autumn before:

Samuel Wilsey, Jeremiah Broach, Michael Rhine.

Michael Rhine had a family.

Note—A daughter of Michael Rhine died only a few years ago, an elderly married lady, the ancestress of one of the many families near the Ossian town line. I think she was the mother of Michael Reichard.

1816. Eleazer Barnhard, located on the hill southeast of the village, and, it is said, with the assistance of four men, put up a log house in one day—Sunday at that—one log higher than the second floor. A Sunday's toil: "A Sunday well spent brings a week of content." This got into print at Utica, and led to the settlement in 1817 of George W. Merrick. Barnhard seems to have been a facetious chap, for he is reported as having said, when he finally

settled on the hill, a little bird used to cry, "Work or die!" Before he left, the bird had changed his motto to "Cheat and Lie." That bird must have come from some earlier settlement than Nunda. McSweeney, so far, was the only "cheat" in the town—there have been *a few others* since.

Recapitulation: We have mentioned previous to 1816, forty-two men, and, assuming that the heads of families were married men and some had children, there must have been a population at that time of at least eighty—probably one hundred—in this part of the big town.

SOME TRANSIENTS AND PERMANENTS

THE PASSAGES.

I. Jacobus or Jacob Passage, m. Catharine Shoemaker. (Children, II; grandchildren, III, signifying second and third generation; b., born; m., married; d., died.)

II. 1. George, m. ——— Fletcher.

II. 2. Margaret, m. Wm. Chilson.

III. Daniel Chilson, a Nunda soldier, died in the service.

Hannah Chilson, m. ——— Travis.

II. 3. John Passage 2nd, m. Elizabeth House.

II. 4. Lany, m. Andrew Bratt.

II. 5. Christopher, m. Fanny Long.

II. 6. David, b. 1807, m. Orpha Havens.

II. 7. Elizabeth, b. 1812, m. *John S. Culver; also his brother, Hamden Culver; d. 1875.

III. Mary A. Culver, b. 1834; single; resided in Dalton.

Martha A., b. 1836; d.

Lydia, m. 1st, Leander Sabin of Nunda; 2nd, John Kelly of Nunda.

Stella, died (young lady).

II. 8. Rachael Passage, m. John Van Sickle.

II. 9. Sophia, b. 1817, in Nunda; m. Marcellus Andress.

II. 10. Daniel Passage, m. Nancy White; b. in Grove Nunda, Aug., 1820.

Mrs. Daniel Passage is still living. She was the second child born of white people in Grove. Daniel Passage moved back to Nunda half a century ago and built the Sanitarium that only awaits the right manager to make the mineral springs of Nunda famous, and a modern Bethesda.

III. Martha, m. Daniel Price. There are two more generations of this family living in modern Nunda in R. S. Dana's family.

I. John Passage (brother to Jacob), a pioneer local Methodist preacher, who sometimes preached with his hat on, m. a widow, Mrs. Bratt.

II. (Children.)

Gideon.

Andrew, m. Harriet Hungerford (sister to Virgil Hungerford).

Wesley, m.; had a large family.

A grandson of Wesley Passage, lived in Portage, ——— Moses became a merchant of the Department Store type.

Children of David and Orpha Havens Passage

III. Mary Jane Passage, m. *Gardner Milliman. Gardner Milliman was a Nunda soldier, 22nd New York; died in the service.

IV. Mark Milliman.

III. 2. Hannah Passage, m. Martin Donahue. Martin Donahue m. 2 Mrs. ——— Wescott of Nunda.

IV. Lillie Donahue, m.

III. 3. Henry Passage.

II. Peter Passage (son of James; nephew of Jacob, John), m. Harriet Ward; 2. Pena Groce. Second marriage after 85 years of age.

III. 1. George Passage, m. Charlotte Lyon, daughter of J. S. Lyon.

2. Ward Passage.

3. Roxana, m. Harrison Colton.

* Deceased.

The Passage family, had they all remained in Nunda, would have added greatly to the population of the town. They moved to Grove and helped out there. Peter Passage, always young, though born about 1810, married, a few years before his death, one of his former sweethearts. She was nearly an octogenarian, and he was several years older. All this goes to prove that in Nunda the hearts of the people never grow old. He died in 1904, aged 94.

SCHUYLER THOMPSON FAMILY

Deacon Schuyler Thompson came to Nunda in 1816 with Noah Warren and remained, locating in Portage—Nunda.

THE JAMES BREWER FAMILY

A Story of Longevity, and a Three Life Lease

About 1815 or 1816, James Wadsworth, the pioneer, the first of the illustrious four that have honored that name, leased to James Brewer, who was born perhaps 140 years ago, a farm at Minden, with a rental of one peck of wheat an acre, as long as James Brewer, or his eldest daughter, Asenath, b. December 14, 1807, or his eldest son, Daniel, b. August 10, 1809, should live. Brewer selected lands similar to those here in the village, slightly wooded, and for the reason that these lands did not produce well at first, too sour or too exhausted from squaw culture, the first crop was a failure, so Brewer sold out his claim to a second party, subject to the three-life lease, and came to live in Nunda. This time he chose the hillside and located on the farm afterwards owned by Hiram Merrick, grandfather of Prof. Merrick Whitcomb. When the family came in 1818, his family consisted of himself, and his wife, (Grimes) Brewer; Asenath, b. 1807; Daniel, 1809; Amy, 1811; James, 1813, and Elizabeth, 1815. Melissa, the baby, was born January 26, 1818. He lived on his farm, cleared a spot, and sowed it to turnips, and this was his entire crop for the first year. He lived here until 1820. Amy and Melissa died, and there being no cemetery in Nunda they were buried on the farm. About this time Mrs. Brewer's brothers, Alvin and Richard Grimes, settled on East Hill, and the heartsick mother, wanting to be near her brothers, the family moved to their neighborhood. Here our venerable townsman, the late Jesse Brewer, was born, January 4, 1820, and was next to the Paine twins, being the third child born, so far as known, in the town. The family lived here about three years and another son, Joel, was born, December 28, 1822. The family, unable to cope with the big pine stumps, whose roots spread out over at least a

rod of land, moved to Grove-Nunda, and Brewer's Corners marks their place of settlement. Here the beech and maple stumps were less troublesome and here on June 1, 1825, our young townsman, Nelson Brewer, was born, and two years later, Clark Brewer, the youngest of the large household. Here they paid for the farm, and wishing to raise winter wheat, returned to Portage and Nunda. To return to the lease, when it had run half a century, investigation was made to see if any of the "three" were living. All were living, and the farm was worth now \$100 an acre. Only thirty years ago the Minden farmer came to Nunda, to see if any of the precious lives (to him they were precious) existed, and found that the son and daughter were both living; the daughter, Mrs. Asenath Chase, of Lakeville, lived near him; ten years more pass, and both were still alive; but nearly ninety years after the lease was given, Mrs. Asenath Chase died, in the year 1905, in the 99th year of her long, active life. This story is not as good as when told me by Nelson Brewer, of Mill Street (Stilson House), for then she was still alive. Her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Kingman, now only 92, when last heard from was doing the housework for her son-in-law, and still writes family letters to her young brother, Nelson, who is only 82. Jesse Brewer lived to a great old age also, and claimed that he was the first white child born in the town of Nunda. Mrs. Effie Brewer Chidsey is the granddaughter of Daniel Brewer, the youngest party of the three, of the Three Life Lease. Homer Brewer, a son of Daniel, no longer young, is still an active man, and lives in the town. Joel Brewer at one time kept the Eagle Hotel, and afterward boarded students. Joseph Mosher, son of William, an early pioneer, died at the Brewer boarding house. Mrs. Joel Brewer, now the widow of Wm. C. Fuller, lives with her son in Rochester. James Brewer died while comparatively young. The widow of his son, Henry, is still a citizen of Nunda. Mrs. Kingman and Nelson Brewer are the only ones living of the James Brewer family who came to Nunda when the village was principally noted for its berry bushes, where the older children of the family came to pick berries.

OTHER BREWERS

Clark and Havillah Brewer were cousins to Daniel, James, Joel, Nelson and Clark.

Havilla married a Gifford, and afterward the widow of Barnard Wagor, the father of Walter Wagor.

Clark Brewer, 2nd, was then the only son. He died in Colorado a few years ago.

Clark (brother to Havilla), married — Chase, sister to Sheriff Chase of Livingston County. Their daughter Mary, a beautiful young lady, married and soon after died.

This branch of the Brewer family is extinct.



CHAPTER V.

OUR PERMANENT SETTLERS—IMPORTANT LOCAL HISTORY.

ONE thought I would burn into the soul of every young American; our Republic is great, not because of the amount of dirt we possess, or the size of our census roll, but because of the genius of the race of pioneer white freemen, who settled this continent, dared the might of Kings, and blazed the way through the wilderness for the trembling feet of liberty."

Thomas Dickson, Jr., Author of the Leopard Spots.

Nothing in the past is dead to a man who would learn how the present comes to be what it is, and with retrospective glance seeks the source of present conditions.

THE PAINE FAMILY—WHO THEY WERE AND WHAT THEY DID

James Paine, the first permanent settler of Nunda, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., January 27, 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War. He moved to Herkimer County in 1800 and a few years later married Polly (Mary) Dana. He moved with his wife and two sons to Nunda, March 15, 1817. (Though not the first pioneer of our present township, he may be called the first permanent settler.) Two of his sisters with their families soon followed, Mrs. Zervia Merrick, wife of George W. Merrick, the same year, and his sister Betsey, Mrs. William P. Wilcox, in 1820 or 22. Mr. Paine arrived in the huge town of Nunda, in time for the town election and walked to the place of voting (in Pike), it took one day to go, he voted (second day) and returned (third day). He was a large, vigorous man, and it is said that he carried a bag of wheat, the first he raised, or bought, to Dansville, on his back, had it ground into flour and returned with it the next day. Recently a descendant of George W. Merrick, tells the same story of George W. Merrick. This does not hurt the story at all—possibly they went together on their fifteen mile jaunt, and to use an Irish witticism, for they may have reasoned the same way: "Sure mon there's two of us, it is only seven miles and a half a piece." Certainly in good company the distance did not seem so great. We may be tempted to ask, why did they not use a horse? Because the blazed path was too narrow and they were both young and strong.

The Paines were pioneers by nature and lineage, the Paine family were said to be pioneers also in the State of Connecticut. The sons who came to Nunda were Earl Judson, who was born at Paine's Hollow, Herkimer County, (the name indicates they were pioneers there also), March 24, 1807, and his brother Lucius F., born 1809. These boys 10 and 8 years of age lived in Nunda until they were the last of those pioneers that were here in 1817. Mr. Earl J. Paine was an authority concerning events of these early times, and among many other things records that Mary Jamison from Gardeau was frequently a visitor at the early home of the family. As the Indians took their families with them on their annual Autumnal hunt for winter supplies of meat, no doubt this white Indian came and was a welcome caller at many a settlers cabin. Earl was a farmer and lumberman and owned a fine farm that he carved out of a primitive wilderness. All such were benefactors.

The whole family in Nunda has consisted of four generations:

I. James, Paine, died April 8, 1866. Aged 83. Married Polly Dana, September 27, 1850. Born November 10, 1803. Died, aged 69.

II. 1. Earl Judson, born March 24, 1807. Married in 1827 to Catherine Grimes, daughter of Richard Grimes. Died February 25, 1879.

III. 1. Ann M., born 1828, married Prof. Buck, Vincennes, Ind. 2. Wells, born 1830, married 1832, (1) Emily B. Phillips, Wyoming County. Died 1870. (2) Celia M. Doolittle, born Otsego County, 1844, married 1871, who survives him.

IV. 1. *Carrie A., married Frank B. Chittenden.

V. 1. Two living children, Harry and Ada. IV. 2. May C., married Platt C. Halstead. 3. Earl D. 4. Fred E.

II. 2. *Lucius F. Paine, born 1809. Mechanic, (machinist) and manufacturer. Died February 12, 1883. Married Emmaline Hopkins, daughter of Charles and Emma H. Died 1889.

III. 1. *Mary, died in infancy. 2. Mary Hovey (adopted) married *Stephen Barrett, teacher. (Have a family of children.) 3. John (adopted) a tailor—went away and never returned.

(First births among permanent settlers.)

II. 3 and 4. *James Almiron and Mary Almira, born November 12, 1819, who (M. A.) married Rev. Lyman Stilson. Died March 30, 1857. 3. James Almiron, married (1) *Lucretia Putnam; (2) *Esther Greenwood. No children by first marriage.

Adopted Sarah Hovey. Married John D. Grimes. See Grimes-Hovey family.

Adopted Alfred Paine (a relative), married a Miss Cox.

Children of J. A. and Esther (G.) Paine. Born in Nunda.

III. 1. Grace, a professional Normal Teacher. 2. Allison James, born in Nunda. Married Minnie Rockfellow, daughter of Charles and Sophia (Walker) R.

Their children

IV. 1. Adeline and John.

*J. A. Paine for many years carried the U. S. Mail between Dalton and Nunda, and had a stage line between these places. He died at the age of 80.

*Deceased.

Nephews of James Paine, Pioneer.

Other giants of a Gigantic Race

I. 1832—William D. Paine and Carlos Grant Paine. These brothers built the Nunda House in 1836. William D. Paine, millwright, built many saw-mills. Married Samantha Rice, daughter of E. Rice.

II. William H. Paine married Ella Hitchcock, daughter of M. and S. Hitchcock. See picture Civil List.

II. Laura Paine unmarried.

III. William, a schoolboy, son of William and Ella (H) Paine.

I. 1832—Carlos Grant, farmer (109A) and lumberman, Born in Herkimer County, February 20, 1811. Died. Married 1, Jerusha Swift. Born 1811 married 1835; died 1853.

11. 1. Delos S., born in Nunda, 1840. 3. Fannie H., born in Nunda, 1838. She was a teacher in Nunda. Married Rev. Arba Town, who died at Spencerport, 1008. 2. 1 Harriet G., born in Nunda, 1830.)

Second marriage 1854. Mrs. Nancy Sweet Burdick. Born Delaware County, 1817.

Son of C. G. and N. S. B. Paine.

4. Nathan A., born in Nunda, 1801.

1. Abraham Burdick, born 1801. Married Nancy Sweet. Died 1850.

11. Ezra Burdick (veteran), born 1845. Married ——— Stonebrook. Mary Jane Burdick, born 1841. 1. Mrs. Goodemont. 2. Mrs. J. W. Smith. *Abram Burdick, Vet. Cav. Died in the service. Benjamin Range (lived in this family), veteran Civil War.

Deceased.

Lucius F. Paine, (a boy Pioneer of Nunda), tells his story of Pioneer days. He was eight years of age when he came to Nunda in 1817.

"The early settlers lived a life of roughness and severity compared to the lives of their descendants. Living in houses built from logs hewed from the forests which surrounded them; subsisting from the meager patches of land hurriedly cleared, or on the scant surplus of products produced by some earlier settler, often many miles away, toiling early and toiling late, and dressing in homespun from their own family looms; theirs was a rugged life and demanded more than ordinary perseverance and self-denial to procure a living for themselves and families. Shingle making and lumbering was at first a source of gain, the former being made at the rate of fifty cents a thousand, and the best lumber selling for two dollars per thousand feet. (And here comes in the compensation in a boy's life from incessant daily toil). In those days deer were abundant. There were also some bears and elk, but not so many. Wolves were so plentiful that the settlers could keep but few sheep, and a reward of several dollars was paid by the town for the killing of each wolf. Wheat drawn to Rochester, a three days' journey, brought three shillings and sixpence a bushel. It cost twelve dollars a year to get delivered a small paper published in Geneseo."

This record of pioneer life, with its evidences of light pocketbooks and heavy toil, coming from the home experiences of this once boy pioneer, furnishes a glance of James Paine and his sons, making their best pine lumber into shingles to be sold for a little cash or for groceries, while the patient Polly and her daughter Almira spin and weave the wools, so much needed for winter clothing.

"Say sons and grandsons of the pioneers
Is not your life a happier one than theirs?"

1817

Reuben Bates who came with James Paine to Nunda, if he settled at all in Nunda, must have been a transient.

John Eisonon did the same but a year or so later, he followed or preceded some of his neighbors to the Dutch Settlement in Grove. Good titles to lands could there be obtained.

Alexander Bailey, it is said by his grandchildren, tarried a year or two in Nunda before coming to Grove to reside, if so, he may have been one of the Baileys on Lot 1 who were here in very early days.

CHRONOLOGY AND GENEALOGY OF WILCOX CORNERS' CITIZENS

The Merricks, George W., Hiram B., Susan Merrick.

George W. Merrick married Zervia Paine, sister of James Paine, Sr.

Settled in Nunda 1817. He bought the half acre clearing of Eleazar Barnard with log house and 50 acres of land, for \$40 in gold. Mr. Merrick had read somewhere in a newspaper that a man by the name of Barnard had with the assistance of five others, on a certain Sunday, gone into the woods, chopped the logs and laid up a log cabin as high as the chamber floor and one log higher before sundown, in the town of Nunda. On reaching Nunda, Mr. Merrick found this place and purchased the claim with its improvements, consisting of a log house twelve feet square, and one half acre cleared land, sowed to turnips.

He raised the logs five feet higher and put on a roof of shake shingles (shingles about three feet long), made by himself, and fastened down with poles, without using a nail. Five hundred feet of boards for finishing purposes was all he could procure. These were probably procured at the Bennett & Nichols settlement, afterward called Hunt's Hollow. Mr. Merrick with his brother-in-law Paine and Wilcox (William P.), have been credited with laying out the state road in 1824, others like Captain John H. Townsend and the Warrens claim to have assisted and doubtless they widened the road after it was surveyed.

Mr. Merrick's ability to do things was well known and he was soon after coming elected Justice of the Peace, (an office that became elective about 1817), and held this position for 16 years. He was supervisor of the town of Nunda for six years. Higher offices would have been within the scope of his ability and within the circle of his well deserved popularity, but for an infirmity, (he became very deaf), that rendered office holding at Albany impracticable.

Mrs. Zervia Merrick's popularity was as great as that of her husband, resulting in her somewhat unusual name becoming a favorite one in the community. She died in Nunda and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery. It is said by a granddaughter of George W. Merrick, that he arrived in Nunda with one horse and a yoke of oxen. There was great scarcity of feed for horses or cattle in the year following the cold season of 1816, when there was frost every month and hearing of a settler that had hay to sell, he went the next day (Sunday) to secure some. The farmer lived somewhere south of the present village down the creek. There were only a few people then in Nunda and it being Sunday the settler refused to sell the hay until Monday. "But," said Merrick, "my live stock have been on the road a great many days, are used up and are starving, they must have something to eat." "I will not sell hay or anything else on Sunday," insisted the settler. "Then I will take it and pay you later." And take it he did. This gives us a fair type of two classes of men, the one a sensible practical man; the other, a formatistic, pietistic pharisee, who had neglected to read intelligently the Great Master's conclusion on Sabbath keeping; namely, "Wherefore it is right to do good on the Sabbath day." I was pleased when Mrs. Ross told me this story, for I felt I was better acquainted with her grandfather whom I had never spoken to, but had often seen, when I was a youth.

The children of George W. and Zervia (Paine) Merrick were:

II. 1. Delos Merrick, born in Nunda. Married Alvira Chase, East Street, Nunda. 2. Monzo Merrick, born in Nunda. Married Julia, daughter of Amos B. Barker of Nunda.

Delos Merrick was in many respects as much of a Paine as a Merrick. Strong, vigorous, resolute, energetic, a man who did his own thinking, and made "Reason" rather than "Ritual" or "Tradition" his pilot and guide.

Mrs. Almira (Chase) Merrick, the author remembers as a matronly woman with a pleasant face and a fine physique. She died recently.

Their children were daughters:

Julia, a teacher, married (1) Wilbur Wood, of Davenport, Ia.

Children—1. Endora. 2. Julia. 3. Daisey, and 4. Delos.

2. Mr. Powell, President Street Railway, was killed by being run over by the cars at Wichita, Kan.

Kittie Clarissa, a teacher in New York and the West. Married William Ross, residence Sparta, N. J.

Mary married Joseph Meigs.

I. Hiram Merrick married Esther Richardson.

The year of settlement is not given. This family, unlike their relatives of the Richardson and Wilcox families, were Universalists. It required some courage and strength of will to espouse a cause, which like early Christianity "was everywhere spoken against."

It must have been in the Merrick makeup of blood, brawn and brain, to be brave, strong and self reliant, to be themselves, instead of being pocket editions of pedagogues and parsons, who were supposed by most people in those days as the possessors of unlimited knowledge and truth.

A charge of heresy and the fate of ostracism, awaited those who dared to reason for themselves in those days, when Puritan Calvinism dominated in church circles. Even Methodism was tabooed and Universal Love was less acceptable than even universal malignity.

"Bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more. Amen." was a somewhat exaggerated statement of the family prayers and eschatology in Calvinistic households even fifty years ago.

And what is the writer doing but repeating the thoughts of his anti-Calvinistic mother.

The children of Hiram B. Merrick were mostly girls with masculine minds, and possessors of the Merrick makeup, supplemented by the devout spirit of the Richardsons. Their intellectuality, their freedom from fetters, their zeal for progress, progressive piety and patriotism, made them poor conservatives, poor imitators, but natural leaders among their own sex. Conspicuously so was Fidelia J. Merrick Whitcomb, a true logician, a subtle reasoner, a born theologian, a social leader. In theology a pronounced Universalist, in politics a Republican, she could make votes if she could not vote. A student of medicine for the sake of medical knowledge, she became not only the possessor of an M. D. degree from Boston University, but became a skilled practitioner. "She saved others, herself she could not save," from death, from an incurable malady.

In the time of our Civil War, her leadership led to the doing of great things for the soldiers. Since the united efforts of the patriotic women of Nunda, led by their strongest church leaders, Mrs. Whitcomb, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. King and Mrs. Herrick, working together in perfect harmony, there has been more of the spirit of the Master in the churches and less of that bigotry, too common in this community. At this time, all were patriots. Having worked together in the cause of humanity, it was easier to believe in the Brotherhood of man—and to find a larger sphere of inclusiveness in the greatest doctrine of the Gospels—The Fatherhood of God.

II. 1. Mrs. F. J. M. Whitcomb died at Tarpon Springs, and was buried there. Had she been buried here the wreath and flag we bestow, in gratitude to those who loved and served their country in the hour of her peril, would not be out of place on the grave of this ardent patriot.

Her sisters were:

2. Elvira, who married Henry DePuy, who was private secretary to Governor Horatio Seymour.

3. Pamela, who married Miles Cowen, has a son, Hall Cowen, Windsor, Ontario.

4. Moses Merrick, the youngest member of the household, is best remembered as the accomplished clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, Walter B. Whitcomb. He married Mary Craig, of Nunda.

For further information concerning the Walter B. Whitcomb family, see Whitcomb Family, 1834.

I. 3. Susan Merrick was a pioneer teacher of Nunda at least 80 years ago, when the Barkertown school first existed, and when our octogenarian, Munson O. Barker, first attended school. She was a younger sister of G. W. and H. B. Merrick. She was married to Luther, son of William Warren.

CHAPTER VI.

SUBDIVISION OF TOWN—NUNDA PARTS WITH FOUR SECTIONS—CENTERVILLE, EAGLE, PIKE AND HUME—CENTERVILLE'S FIRST SETTLER A BOY.

THE town of Centerville formed half of the western boundary of the town of Nunda for ten years. Its first settler, the "Monarch of all he surveyed" was a very king of a new realm, with energy enough to supply a whole dynasty of monarchs. He was only a barefoot boy of eighteen, the proud possessor of an axe, that mighty talisman whose transforming power was of more value to him than a dozen crowns and scepters. He came from Otsego County to Pike in the early spring of 1808, which made him a Nunda citizen. He must have been a dreamer of prosperity, a sentimental youngster, with a vivid imagination of achievements to be realized. His story as told by Turner is as follows

"The advent of Joseph Maxsom, into this primitive wilderness is worthy of notice. He was only 18, two cents and a few articles of provisions and clothing constituted his wealth. At Pike he took from his feet a pair of new shoes, bartered them for an axe, and pushed on into the wilderness, and in the center of

WYOMING After 1846 LIVINGSTON

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the township near a small stream, erected the rudest kind of a hut. For a bed he peeled basswood bark, used some pieces as a floor and others for covering. Not long after he came snow fell six inches deep. He persevered in his labors and passed eight months alone. In the books of the land office an entry made July 22, 1808, shows that he had five acres cleared, which probably meant nothing more than felling the trees and burning them. He raised a few bushels of corn and some potatoes the first year, and had two acres prepared and put in to wheat that fall.

"Success attended the young pioneer. He became an early tavern keeper and the owner of a large and well improved farm. After the country was considerably cleared up he became restive, sold out in the forties, went to Wisconsin and engaged in building mills. (Here is where the sentiment comes in.) He preserved for years, one of the cents before mentioned, one kernel of the seed corn of 1808, and an old wooden fan with which he cleaned the first wheat raised in town."

Of all the pioneer stories to be told of the settlers of Nunda, it is doubtful if there are any more indicative of self-reliance and energy. The record does not even say he had a gun to supply food for his table—was the one cent spent for a fish hook? If so, it helps to explain how this youth made his few articles of provision last so well. Did he trap his game? Did he carry ashes to Pike to sell for needed stores? How was his seed wheat secured? Ah, the pioneer, kinder than men of to-day, would sell to men of energy, without money as willingly as to men with a well filled purse.

THE FIRST INN

A man by the name of Thatcher kept the first inn. Most of these wayside inns return to their original use as private homes, but retain the appearance of hotels. Strong Warner kept another.

STORY OF A NUNDA MERCHANT

To one of these, probably the one on the Allegany Road, a belated traveler from our modern village, now a well known merchant, and a favorably known citizen, drew reins over a tired horse, and seeing the host and hostess of an inn sitting at ease on their piazza, asked to be entertained for the night. He stated he had expected to reach the place of his destination, but the roads being heavy his horse had tired and he had concluded to complete the journey on the morrow. The man on the porch asked him how far he had come. He answered "from Nunda." About twenty miles, though it seemed to be much farther. "I should like to accommodate a man from Nunda, for I once lived in Nunda myself. I kept a hotel there many years ago." "Indeed," said the traveler from Nunda, now on the familiar ground of long acquaintance with the town, "which hotel, the Nunda House, or the Eagle?" "Neither," said mine ancient host, "it was this place, this wayside inn." "But this is Centerville not Nunda," said our traveler. "True," said mine host, "but Centerville was in Nunda ten years, and my good wife and 'me' kept this hotel then. We were young and strong then, but we are neither of us strong enough to do that kind of work now, and you will have to go on to the next hotel though I hate to send a Nunda man away." And Joseph Lovell, genial Joe, otherwise well informed, who had grown to man-

hood in Nunda, had learned a lesson in local geography, that none of his teachers could teach, because they did not know of "Greater Nunda" and its "Long-House" from 1808-1818.

GOOD-BY TO CENTERVILLE

Centerville history of a later time is interesting, but is not strictly within the scope of this sketch. A few more statements relating to the children of these pioneers may be germane. Ellen Higgins, one of the daughters of Russell Higgins, attained considerable celebrity as a physician in New York City. A son of Packard Bruce, Edward S. Bruce, was a sheriff of Allegany County, and a daughter married Hon. Henry M. Teller, once Secretary of the Interior, from whom, Major George M. Lockwood, recommended by William H. Kelsey, received the appointment of chief clerk; both filled their positions with honor.

CHAPTER VII.

THE TOWN OF EAGLE—NUNDA—TOUGH TIMES—TIM BUCKLAND'S TRICKS—
TIPSY CUSTOMS—FIRST TOWN MEETING.

THE town of Eagle, once the northwest corner of the town of Nunda, was cut off with Pike from Nunda March 18, 1818, and it separated from Pike January 23, 1823. It lies on the summit of Western New York. Its water courses are tributary to streams whose waters reach Lakes Erie and Ontario and also the Gulf of Mexico. These streams at one time abounded with trout. It is said that Timothy Buckland often put a grain bag into one of the streams at the head of Spring Glen, and caught half a bushel at once. As this is a "fish story," it would be folly to dispute it.

William and Silas Hodges, and hired man Smith, were first settlers. William ran away from his home in Massachusetts when 19 years of age. Silas bought his time. Both were minors, but William had a magnet that drew him back to Herkimer County, so had Silas. William married the magnet, Miss Abigail Howard of that county, in February, 1808. Soon afterward the three men came to Nunda (Eagle), settled on Lot 8 and Smith felled the first timber in the town. A log house was built. Both Hodges returned to Herkimer and both returned married men (the magnets did not come with them to Eagle at first). In April, 1800, Silas came with an ox team and William hired his brother-in-law, with a horse team to move him and his, including wife and furniture, to their new habitation. They covered their chimney when going east to keep out the snow, when they returned, they found the house had been used by the Indians, who unaccustomed to chimneys, did not remove the cover, and the house had the appearance of a smoke house. In a few days the two brides, with a liberal use of water, ashes, and sand, had restored this primitive bark roofed cabin to all its former "elegance." Besides having a bark roof it had a floor, made of split basswood logs, and doors made of the same material. Necessity, in pioneer days, was the fruitful mother of invention. In 1809, William planted an orchard of apple trees, i. e., he planted the seeds of the apples they brought with them and fifty trees rewarded his effort. Three of these trees were standing in 1880. Early history fails to tell of marriages unless they were of those with the ceremony in

the town, but first marriages in town, first births and first deaths, are sure to be a matter of local history. Alanson, son of Silas Hodges, born October 13, 1809, was the first child born in Eagle-Nunda.

GOOD-BYE TO EAGLE

With the citizens who came to (Eagle-Pike, i. e., after 1818 or to Eagle after January 23, 1823), the pioneer history of Nunda has nothing to do. Some of them, however, like Timothy Buckland in 1833, a pioneer of Centerville, serve so well to illustrate a class of pioneers whose skill with rod, seine and gun, make them especially interesting to the young. We therefore give this phase of his career. Timothy Buckland came from Vermont to Centerville. He was a successful sportsman. His choice of location was governed by the abundance of fish and game. He had been a sailor and having lost the sight of his right eye by smallpox while at Liverpool, shot left handed, and a truer shot never lived in town. When seventy years of age, he was seen to center a snowball at ten rods distance, offhand. He came to Eagle in 1822, but did not purchase a farm until 1833. While at Centerville he killed 24 bears, 75 wolves, on which the bounty amounted to \$750, and deer unnumbered. He was also a successful trapper of mink, sable, foxes, racoon, etc. He caught a number of foxes in his wolf traps setting the traps in a spring.

A habit acquired at sea, was to save his rations of rum (some other tars did the same) and on Saturday nights, if weather and duty permitted, they would bring out their can of rum and have a jolly time spinning sea yarns, singing songs, and drinking. Buckland could sing songs all night without repeating one. This habit acquired at sea he kept up, to some extent, during his life. Sometimes these cans would last several days. The last day he would be asleep for an hour or two then get up, and take a drink or two, sing a song or two, go out and shin up the side post to show how the sailors climbed; on these occasions he wore only his night attire. He tanned the skins of the deer he killed.

MRS. LORINDA BUCKLAND,

his wife, made the skins up into gloves, mittens, moccasins, and when the skin was a light one into a vest. While the family lived in Centerville, two miles from any neighbor, with the wolves howling on every side, Mrs. Buckland would go on horseback through the forest visiting her neighbors very often alone, and enjoy the ride as well as the visit. The route was where the Rochester and State Line or Pittsburg Railroad now runs through the corner of Centerville and into the town of Freedom.

UNCLE TIM'S TRICKS

Mr. Buckland was known as Uncle Tim, and he was often heard to say, that when he set foot on the Holland Purchase, he had only eighteen pence and a chew of tobacco. He delighted in playing tricks on tavern-keepers, and he knew them all for miles around. He sent Dan Burrows, then keeping tavern in Castile, a quarter of wolf, for venison. Dan returned his thanks, accompanied with a paper of choice lettuce seed, with particular directions how to prepare the soil and to sow the seed. Tim bit the hook as greedily as any "gudgeon of the pond" and in due time Uncle Tim had a fine bed of luxuriant bull thistles.

Cherry lumber was plentiful, of large size, and for those times brought especially the wider boards, a large price, i. e., from \$20 to \$30 per thousand, every inch in width above twenty bringing an additional dollar.

Colonel G. G. Prey (of the 104th) and a brother-in-law, when this cherry timber grew scarce found a stub fifty feet high whose top had blown off. They bought it and got five splendid logs, about 2 1-2 feet in diameter. Two miles south lived Jesse Dutton, who weighed 440 pounds. It was proposed, in jest, to save a few of the widest boards for Uncle Jesse's coffin. In a short time those very boards were used for this purpose.

POLITICAL HISTORY

The first town meeting was held at the home of Seth Wetmore, agreeable to an act of the Legislature, fixing place and date, February 11, 1823. Dan Beach (the saddler innkeeper) presided at the board after innkeeper fashion.

The author gives an account of this first town meeting of this Upland town, to bring out one of its peculiarities. It was a jolly affair. In the room where the votes were polled, (good Wyoming Co. authority says), there was a barrel of whiskey, and on the table where the ballot box sat, and which was surrounded by the official board, were a decanter and glasses. (Remember they were no longer West Nunda). Surely this differs from the past and present custom in Puritan New England, of opening every town meeting with prayer, —this custom the author had witnessed in New Hampshire, but never in New York, and the extremes in these customs from the Eastern States and what was West Nunda, is at least worthy of notice. I would hate to swear even on a "Pilgrims Progress" that in New England, two centuries ago, that the clergy men present for duty and the "Select Men" as they call their highest town officials, were not given a glass of New England rum on these great occasions. At least, the author has the statement of Hon. John Randolph that "New England rum was the only thing that could take the taste of New England Calvinism out of the mouth." Possibly, the treat depended upon the strength of the theology. But in Eagle in 1823 it is doubtful if there was any church, parson, or theology of any kind requiring an antidote. These pioneer huntsmen and inn keepers seemed to care more for toddy than for temperance or theology of any kind, and not until 1846 was there any effort to control the sale of intoxicants which resulted in a vote of 58 votes for no license and 107 for license.

Nathaniel Hills and his brother, Adino Hills came from Mont. Co. in 1810. Both families lived in one room, but when Dan Beach came in the fall, he stopped with the Hills' a few days, three families in one room, (room must have been a misnomer). The next week they built a house for Beach. A portion of this was covered with bark, the remainder left open for smoke to escape, as the fire was built upon the ground. Elm logs were split and laid side by side for the floor. Hemlock boughs on the floor served for bed and bedstead. A bed quilt at first furnished the outside door. The opening in the roof and the spaces between the logs, served for windows. Who would not have been a pioneer? Camping out does not compare in "outness!" These first families of Eagle-Nunda were without roads or teams, they were 12 miles from a saw mill, 31 miles from Genesee, the nearest point where other building material could be obtained. Mr. Beach, however, was rich, compared with others, after paying the men for his transportation to this scene of primeval forests, he had \$104, a hoe an axe, and a shovel, all unfamiliar implements to him, for he was a saddler by trade. In eight years he had paid for his farm, had a comfortable home and kept a tavern.

Joseph Barnhart in 1819 bought Eber Benton's farm (Lot 24) for a yoke of oxen and a rifle. Eber Benton sold in 1816.

The winter of 1820-21 was very severe. The snow was two feet deep in April, fodder all used up, and the settlers were obliged to cut browse for their stock. Maple and basswood boughs seem to have served this purpose best. In May of this year, 1821, there was a three days' snow storm. Early herbs and leeks were up, and were serving as food, but the snow covered everything green and the cattle nearly starved. Timothy Buckland told that he fed out the straw from his straw beds, and when the last bed was emptied, he lay all day between two feather beds, in order not to hear the howling of his starving cows.

PIKE-NUNDA

The town of Pike was organized by act of the Legislature on the 18th day of March, 1818, dividing the town of Nunda into two equal parts, and organizing the town of Pike from the four western town plots (now Pike, Eagle, Hume, and Centerville). The new town was named after General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed at the explosion of a mine at the capture of Toronto, May 13th, 1813. This action was taken by the request of the people of Nunda, who in a town meeting held at (the present village of) Pike, December 18th, 1817, appointed Dan Beach, Thomas Dole, Asahel Trowbridge, Asahel Newcomb and Seth Wetmore, a committee to petition the Legislature in their behalf, to this end. A drag was the first pioneer vehicle, a sapling with two roots or branches used as runners, not over three feet apart. See picture breaking into the woods. They were used in summer or winter.

This divided the eight original 6x6 town plots into two equal parts, the four forming Pike were in the Holland Purchase, and the four that remained in the Morris Reserve. The town was first settled from Whitehall, N. Y., by Asahel Newcomb, Eli Griffith, Peter Granger, Caleb Powers, Phineas Harvey, Russell H. Benton and Christopher Olen. The first marriage was that of Russell H. Benton, and Phineas Harvey was the first adult to die. Eli Griffith kept the first inn, built the first saw mill and grist mill, laid out a road to Leicester. Enlisted (he was a Capt. of Militia) in 1812, and died December 11, 1812. Chandler Benton and Jonathan Couch shared his fate.

Abel Townsend was a pioneer of 1809, and married Beula Abell, who taught the first school in the town in 1809. She was an able teacher, a prudent and able housewife, but when Able asked her to teach a school of one, she was not "able" to answer in the negative. The sequel of this followed when their daughter and granddaughter came to Nunda to reside, as will be told hereafter. The first store in Nunda (Pike) was kept by Tilly Parker in 1810. William Hyslop was the first lawyer in 1812 and Luther C. Peck, 14 years after, Supervisor and J. P. for 10 years, was our first and last Member of Congress. He came to Nunda village to reside in 1841.

Aaron Fuller, grandfather of our townsman Willis Fuller was drowned in the Genesee River. Dr. C. C. Chafee, a medical celebrity, came from Pike to Nunda, and had for two years medical classes, and did wonderful things, raised the dead, for example, generally within 24 hours after burial.

The population of the town reached its greatest numerical strength in 1840, over 2,000 and has since gradually declined. Its Academy and wooden mills, while they lasted, were the chief agencies of prosperity.

CHAPTER VIII.

HUME-NUNDA, FROM MARCH 17, 1808, TO MARCH 6, 1818—HUME-PIKE, FROM MARCH 6, 1818, TO MARCH 20, 1822—TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 1.

ROGER MILLS, SR.

THIS part of Nunda has its own story of pioneer pluck and enterprise. Its first settler was a man with brains in his hat. He came to Township 7 and stayed a while, then went further down the stream in the search of the best water power available. He was planning for other wheels besides those in his head. He came from Montgomery County and he meant to build mills. His name was no misnomer, he built mills and they were called Mills' Mills. He had a large family of boys, or rather young men. It is said he hired Christopher Olen and paid him \$1.00 to pilot him through the Wiscoy Valley, that he might select a mill site. The upper one of the five falls that gave this plunging stream its Indian name, "Wis"—five—and "Coy or Koya", Creek, or Five fall Creek, satisfied his desire for settlement and his became the first family to settle in this Genesee River town. The water power is great in this town, its streams are large and strong and this has led to many small settlements instead of one large one. At one time Hume, Fillmore, Rossburgh, Wiscoy, and Mills Mills had post offices.

(Augustus Porter in 1798 after the Treaty at Big Tree ran the boundary lines of the Canadea Indian Reservation, which forms a large portion of the town of Hume, and in 1805 William Peacock subdivided most of the town not included in the Reservation into lots, and made no mention of any white man in this township.)

Roger Mills made a dam and erected a saw mill, the first recorded in Nunda, in 1807, to which those from above the mill, even as far as Arcade, came for lumber. Elisha Johnson, who subdivided the Cottinger Tract in 1807, reports this saw mill in operation. Mr. Mills built a gristmill in 1808, the very first in the town. The castings and stones were brought from Albany on sleighs, the winter of 1807 and 8 by George Mills and Zech. Keyes. White men and Indians (from the Reservation) came from Genesee, and from Canadea to help raise this mill. No event of the year, excepting the organization of the town, was so important. Pounding corn in a mortar became a neglected or "a lost art." The wild wood paths, only wide enough to allow the passage of "a drag," some brought grists from 40 miles away. The Indians brought their grists to this Tes-e-o-na, but the Kan-is-te-o-ni, or Saw Mill, they failed to utilize.

The first store was also at Mills Mills, and Elisha Mills was the first merchant in 1809, the very first one in the entire town of Nunda. The first inn was kept by George Mills in 1815. The Mills family were energetic and just the ones to inaugurate needed improvements. Roger Mills, Sr., died in 1811 and Roger Mills, Jr., became a settler at Mills Mills. Soon after, Caroline Russell, daughter of Samuel and Parmelia Russell of Montgomery County, taught the first school, in a barn belonging to the Mills family which is still doing duty, not as a school house but as a stable on the Philo Mills place. The mill also, for 80 years, was in possession of this family. It had served as mill, dwelling house,

inn, and store, all at the same time, for people came so far to mill, that they had to remain over night and were fed at the family table, and slept on beds of grain bags. Roger Mills, Jr., built an addition to the mill, and lived there until he built a good farm house in which the late Philo Mills, one of "God's good men," was born, lived 80 years, and died in the very same room where he was born, in 1892. Goodwin Mills was said to have been born in the old mill. George Mills was frozen to death and was buried in the orchard.

After the war of 1812-14, Leonard Smith sold army clothing in the mill. Joshua Skiff from Otsego County, s. in 1809, bought Lot 38, that had been booked to Roger Mills, giving him \$5.00 to give over his claim, and commenced clearing a field for wheat. At a "raising" he had in the fall there were present eleven men and two women. The Skiff family, judging by the highway records of Nunda, were public spirited and popular. Joshua held many of the principal town offices. He was often town clerk, and for his day a good penman.

Thomas Pyre was the pioneer blacksmith.

A carding mill was added in 1816 to the other industries of the town by Roger Mills and Bailey Clough, below the grist mill, that was of great benefit to the knitters and weavers found in all the best homes, and this preceded the one at Oakland or even at Hunt's Hollow. Machinery for dressing cloth was added and the cloth dressed at Mills Mills made the homespun "sheeps' gray" so common for several decades throughout all this vicinity. (The writer remembers distinctly his first suit of black homespun (for Sunday use only) that he possessed during the Mexican War, and though but ten years of age, he felt almost big enough to enlist).

Other settlers of Hume-Nunda were Peltiah and Rufus Mills, brothers of Elisha and George, and half brother to Roger, Jr., whose mother was a cousin to Noah Webster, the lexicographer. Roger, Sr., was the father of nine children and Roger, Jr., of thirteen. Samuel Goodwin, born November 22, 1811, Philo, born March 21, 1813, and Marvin, May 13, 1817, were citizens of Nunda by birthright. At least 100 "Millses" have been born in what is now the town of Hume. Marvin survived all who were born before him. M. W. Skiff, born in 1810, is believed to be the first white child born in the township.

Other pioneer settlers were Moses Robinson (Lot 32) and his brother Aaron, Hubbard Fuller, (s 1812), Luther Couch (s 1814), a pioneer teacher, taught near Fullers, and married his daughter Sylvia. He was an excellent farmer, but in 1844 or 5, he joined the Fourierite Association, sold his farm, and invested all in the "Mixville Association," became its president, but lost nearly all he possessed when it closed its affairs in disastrous failure. He died a few years afterward.

Aaron Robinson added a tannery to the business enterprises of the town and engaged in the boot and shoe business, employing several workmen. In 1815 there were less than 20 families in town.

Edward James and John Dowd settled in 1815, paying \$4.50 an acre for their lands, the largest price so far paid by any. The property is still in the possession of this family.

Charles Trall settled 1815 on Lot 7. His sons were Rhyla and Laman. Every pioneer town had its famous hunter or trapper. Trall seems to have lost no time in establishing his championship as a trapper. The next day after his

arrival, he caught a wolf and soon afterward helped to kill two bears caught in his traps. He had to divide honors, however, with one Damon who caught bears, wolves and other wild beasts.

Raising cattle for the Philadelphia market and selling them to the agents of the Holland Co. in payment for lands when money was scarce, helped to pay for the low priced lands. Even before this was possible the enterprising citizens killed, and received through barter with the Indians, venison, peltries and other things marketable, and hiring the best team in the settlement sent them in winter to Philadelphia or to Albany. Not a very handy market, but one that would pay fair prices.

Sylvester Hammond from Middlebury, became the pioneer of Hume Village in 1820, after it had ceased to be a part of Nunda. William D. Hammond his son, of Hume, came to Nunda in 1831 or 2, and became a prominent citizen, store builder and Justice of the Peace.

CHAPTER IX.

PIONEER DAYS—OUR SECOND TOWN OF NUNDA, 1818 TO 1827.

“O memory! thou midway world
Twixt earth and paradise
Where things decayed, and loved, and lost
In dreamy shadows rise
And, freed from all that's earthly vile
Seem hallowed, pure and bright,
Like scenes in some enchanted isle,
All bathed in liquid light.”

Abraham Lincoln—Our Pioneer President.

HON. CHARLES H. CARROLL, our second land agent, made a map of settlement of lands of the Tuscarora tract forming one half of the town of Nunda. Fortunately our principal surveyor, Munson O. Barker, who had the good fortune to be born in Nunda 85 years ago, has this identical map. It furnishes a list of the settlers as he found them in 1820, and of those to whom he sold lands. Unfortunately the lots are not numbered so their location is somewhat indefinite. Mr. Barker has also furnished the writer with a more modern map of the Wells tract, on which he was born. In this the lots are numbered. Of these people on the Wells tract more of their posterity remain with us. Highlanders cling to their mountain heights with greater tenacity than the possessors of the richer valley lands. The advancing prices of lands in the valley were temptations that prompted frequent changes. This year, 1818, the Genesee river was declared by legislation a public highway from its confluence with the Canaseraga to the Pennsylvania line, except between the upper and lower falls at Portage. Tree tops or other impediments were not to be thrown into it, canoe navigation being essential to settlement.

The first town meeting was held at the tavern of Prosper Adams on Oak Hill and the post office also was changed to this place. It is unnecessary to say that from 1818 to 1827, Portage-Nunda was “it,” but with (wisdom) acquired by experience she shared her political plums with her neighbors in the valley.

THE WARRENS

Noah Warren, veteran, was born August, 1793, and died February 15, 1881; his wife Ursula died March 22, 1871, aged 79 years, their children were: Porter, born December 11, 1818, who has lived in Nunda since 1819, no other person so long; *Jefferson, born 1819; *Esther married *Samuel Doane; *Goram, veteran Civil War; Lyman, a lifelong resident, married Sarah Greenwood. Children of *William Warren brother of Noah were: Jonas, Samuel, Maria married Abner Reed; Lydia, married *Russell Smith; *Sarah, married *Louis Angles who died February, 1905, aged 85 years. Other brothers of Noah were: Luther, who had four daughters. *Wright who had five daughters. *Silas, veteran, War of 1812, first pioneer carpenter of Nunda had six children. Reuben, Fayette, Washington and Wellington, twins, Leland and William. Other grandchildren of Noah Warren are children of Porter and Maria Fuller Warren: Edwin, married Charlotte Swartz; Emma died, aged 16 years; Julia, married Frank Parker; Cora, married ——— Christopher, ——— married Egbert Bartholomew. Children of Lyman and Sarah Warren: *Eva and Emma, twins, married Fred Reed and James H. Baker, respectively; ——— married ——— Meyers; Harry, married Martha Skillen; Frank De Witt, superintendent of schools at Iliion, N. Y.; Sally Warren married Deacon Schuyler Thompson, a pioneer of 1816, and one of the founders of the Baptist Church in 1819; children, Marlow, Valoris, Luther, Lorina, Susan, Eliza Jane.

All the historical sketches of the town say they were unable to locate Schuyler Thompson, and yet he lived most of the time on one of the Cooper farms, now owned by H. Milton Coats, son of Milton H. Coats, who lived there till he died of old age, one mile from our village. Deacon Thompson, a prominent church worker, could not be located, when all the Warrens were his kindred, and could have furnished all the information required. The family moved away about the time Samuel Cooper came to Nunda, 1840. Such instances prove the necessity for town histories, in order that county histories may be correct.

NOAH WARREN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF PIONEER DAYS IN NUNDA, GIVEN IN 1776 TO C. K. SANDERS

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea."

Noah Warren was born in the town of Fitzwilliam, N. H., July 27th, 1793, and at the time of our Nation's Centennial was 83 years of age. When a child his father moved to Cheshire, Mass., where he kept a store and tavern, and died there, when Noah was seven years of age. In August, 1817, he was married to Miss Ursula Cole of Washington, Mass., who died at Nunda, May 22nd, 1871, aged 79 years.

Previous to his marriage in the year 1816, he came to Nunda, from Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y. About this time he heard of the famous Genesee country, a term then applied to all Western New York, and concluded there must be some better place for farming than his hilly, sterile locality in Massachusetts.

so he left Cherry Valley on horseback in search of a more desirable country than any he had yet seen. He was fourteen days reaching Nunda, where he selected the farm, afterwards owned and occupied by Abraham Burgess, but owing to some flaw in the Articles of Agreement, he did not retain possession of it, but for a few years.

He returned to Massachusetts, and was married the following year. On April 10, 1819, he again arrived at Nunda, being three weeks on the "overland route" to Nunda. This time he brought his family with him. Porter Warren, his son, still living, was at this time six months old.

He stayed the first night after his arrival, with George Patterson, Sr., a bachelor, who lived in a little log shanty in Oakland, or Messenger's Hollow, as it was then called. The hut was so low that it was impossible for a tall man to stand upright in it. Here Patterson lived, cooked his own meals, did his own washing, mending and sewing. It is related of this somewhat eccentric man, that when he needed a new pair of pantaloons, he would spread out the buckskin on the floor, sit down upon it, and with his hunting knife, mark out the outlines and cut them out.

The pioneers Mr. Warren speaks of in those first years were Mr. James Paine, Peleg and Reuben Sweet, Abner Tuthill, George W. Merrick, Wm. P. Wilcox (at the corners now known as Guy's Corners), and John P. Townsend. Mr. Wilcox had a store, kept a few dry goods and notions, but no groceries or provisions. The store was on the corner opposite to the Hotel, long known as Guy's Corners, where Jacob Guy was for many years proprietor. It was expected that the corners would be the future village of this present town.

Mr. Warren first settled a little south of what was known as the "Corners." his brothers Luther and Wright, and his mother. He located one hundred acres on what was known as the "Norton tract," cleared up about fifty of it, and lived there until 1823, when he moved to where he resided until his death, having purchased sixty acres on the Tuscarora Tract, the Lewis-Ensworth's and Tuttle's of to-day have since owned it. It is located on the "State Road" near the hill south of Nunda Village. At that time he could have purchased land, where the village of Nunda now stands, for one dollar less an acre than where he bought. The timber on his farm was so much larger than that a mile farther south that he supposed like many others, that where the timber was large the ground was strong.

There was a loghouse where the Livingston Block now stands, and plenty of huckleberries could be picked on Main Street, and that was all the signs of life in what is now Nunda village. (This was in 1816.)

Mr. Warren is the only one that mentions a house where the Livingston House was afterwards built on the former site of the once famous Eagle Tavern, built in 1832.

The first winter spent in Nunda, the Warren's saw pretty hard times. He had cleared some of his land and sowed wheat and raked it in among the stumps, as all pioneers had to do. Though richer than his neighbors in stock, for he had two cows and a team of horses, these had to be fed, so he had to go to Mt. Morris and purchase straw of Gen. Mills to feed them. There were two or three stores at Mt. Morris then, but like that of William P. Wilcox they did not deal in provisions, for these he had to go to Moscow where Allen

Ayrault then had the principal store in this section. Game was quite abundant, especially deer. Wolves were too common, though not abundant, however, they destroyed fourteen of his first flock of sheep. Sometimes they would make night hideous, and then everything had to be looked after until morning.

When Mr. Warren first moved onto his farm on the Tuscarora Tract, he built a log house which served him for many years. He afterwards built a frame house where he lived with his youngest son, Lyman. He often drew his wheat to Geneseo and sold it for fifty cents, or to Rochester for seventy-five cents a bushel. James Harvey Rawson was his nearest neighbor. In 1824, Mr. Warren and others (George W. Merrick, William P. Wilcox, John H. Townsend, James H. Rawson, N. Clough), cleared the State Road from Wilcox Corners to the town line, chopping down the trees, carrying off the brush and making it a passably good road for those days. They all camped out one night in the woods, and the next day finished the road to Mt. Morris line. See page 114.

The Indians were not very troublesome, though there were at this time a great many here. They often called and generally asked for bread or salt. They were peaceable and quiet, and they gave the settlers no trouble. Mr. Warren often visited Mary Jemison, the "old white woman" and knew her sons, Thomas and James. He crossed the river at Gardeau the day after the great landslide. It was a sight then well worth seeing. The Indians were very much frightened. They thought the Great Spirit was about to summon them to the "Happy Hunting grounds," and it was a long time before they were quieted.

Mr. Warren attended the first funeral, in what is now the Town of Nunda. Cornelius Bulson, who was at work for Mr (William) Richardson, was killed by the falling of a tree in March, 1820. About 10 o'clock the accident occurred. He lived several hours. He was taken to the home of George W. Merrick, and the fleetest horse in the settlement was sent to Hunt's Hollow for Dr. Amos P. Parmalee, but life was extinct before he arrived. The funeral was held next day, and the services consisted of reading a chapter from the Bible and a prayer by one of the neighbors. Nearly everyone who lived in the section was present. The burial was on the farm, afterwards owned by Mr. Partridge (the grand-sire of Mervin Aylor, who now resides there). It was a sad company who gathered and departed from that first funeral in our present town of Nunda. A rude fence that once surrounded the grave for many years, no longer exists, and the location is now forgotten. His military career of Mr. W., is given in the Department of this History entitled "Patriots of Nunda," in the chapter "Pioneer Patriots of 1812."

Mr. Noah Warren saw the village of Nunda with its one loghouse change to a settlement of from six to ten loghouses; saw the first frame building go up, it is said in 1824; saw the Genesee Valley canal surveyeed and dug, given up for years, saw its first boat the "Statescow" pass through the village one Sunday morning, lived to see it complete its work a quarter of a century afterward, lived to see the first worktrain on the Railroad that took its place; patronized the first school that was built in the present village in 1822, saw three successive academies come and go; worshiped in a barn, still in existence, in the twenties, saw all the churches ever built in the village reach completion, nine in number, all still standing, except the First Baptist which was burned in 1859; lived to see the days of the Civil War, when in a single battle more lives were lost and

more men lost to the service than fell in the eight years of the Revolution and the War in which he took part in 1812-14. He has left sons, one of whom served in the Civil War (Goram), and one who has the honor of being the oldest living son of a pioneer, who also saw Nunda while it was still a huckleberry patch, and who is probably the oldest person who attended the school. The late Moses Barron, who taught in the McSweeney log schoolhouse in the winter of 1824-5 was the teacher.

A SNAKE STORY

A man by the name of Pepper, settled on the farm he sold to Seth Barker, and had this experience. After cutting down a big tree he was tired and lay down in the shade of the felled tree to rest, but fell asleep, and when he awoke he found lying by his side a huge rattlesnake. He got up carefully and with his axe despatched the snake, but supposing himself the possessor of a colony of these reptiles resolved to sell out to the first person willing to buy. Mr. Barker who bought at a bargain this property did not find the place pre-empted by rattlers.

THE LOWELLS OF NUNDA AND GROVE

are descendants of Percival Lowell, who came to Massachusetts in Colonial days. Percival was alike patriot and poet, and the Hon. James Russell Lowell, one of his posterity of 2,250 Lowells is the great figure head of the family.

A FUNERAL "ELEGIE"

(Written many years since)

On the Death of the Memorable and truly Honorable
John Winthrope, Esq.

You English Mattachusians all
Forbear sometime from sleeping
Let everyone both great and small
Prepare themselves for weeping.
For he is gone that was our friend
This tyrant Death has wrought his end
Who was the very chief among
The chiefest of our peers.
Who hath in peace maintained us long
The space of nineteen years,
And now he's breathless, lifeless, dead,
Cold earth has now become his bed.
The Jews for their Moses weep,
Who was their Gubernator.
Let us for Winthrope do the like,
Who was our Conservator.
With lines of gold in marble stone
With pens of steel engrave his name.
Oh let the Muses everyone
In prose and verse extol his fame.
Exceeding far those Ancient Sages

That ruled Greeks in former ages.
 O frightful Death, and also cruel
 Thou hast quite slain New England's Jewel.
 Show us vile tyrant if thou can
 Tell where to find out such a man?
 Methinks, I hear a spirit breathe
Non est inventus here beneath.
 He was (we surely may say this)
Rara avis in terris.

Let Winthrop's name still famous be
 With us and our posterity.

Well we are glad he wrote, and glad that so many of his posterity found their way to the Keshauqua Valley, that wonderful vestibule to Nature's Paradise, the Genesee Valley.

Percival I., was a better man of business than poet, and as such his descendants here, have been conspicuous. The military achievements of the family require many pages of history to register even the names of this patriotic as well as poetic family.

Two hundred and fifty-nine of the name of Lowell that are found on the Revolutionary rolls of Massachusetts and Maine, 157 in New Hampshire, with 123 found elsewhere. It seems that England might better have given Percival a peerage and kept him from furnishing a half regiment of rebels to fight for the cause of Freedom. The Lowell genealogy claims a full regiment of Lowells in the Civil War.

The Lowells of Nunda, Portage and Grove displayed the same patriotism and therefore win from the admiring author unusual space. Even the clergymen among them believed they were serving the Prince of Peace, when they enlisted to preserve the unity and integrity of this nation.

THE PIONEERS AND HOW THEY CAME TO DALTON

The elder Lowells, three in number, came from the east. They and their wives were on horseback. They stopped at Syracuse and again at Rochester, where there was but one loghouse. Thinking the place was not healthful they came on and settled near Dalton, giving the name Lowell's Corners to their settlement.

The third generation of the Gideon Lowell family were doubly connected with the Elias Rawson family, so we will call them the Lowell-Rawson branch of the family. The family came from Madison, N. Y.

A son of Moses, brother of Gideon, married a daughter of David Baldwin, a Revolutionary soldier, and an early pioneer of our present township, so we will call the Moses Junior branch of the family, the Lowell-Baldwin Branch.

Both branches of the family repeat certain family names, Moses, Gideon, David, Daniel, Mariam, Ebenezer, that we are forced to trace them back to Moses, the pioneer that we call Moses I, genealogically the patriarch of the Lowells in Nunda.

I. Moses Loweli was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1736, and married Mariam Knowlton. He served, with three of his sons, in the Revolutionary

War (his two eldest sons, Thomas and Jonathan, remained in the East). His sons who came with him were Gideon and Moses, Jr. He was a shipwright by trade, but became a farmer. He died in Grove.

II. Gideon, settled in 1818, said to have been, when a boy, in the battle of Bunker Hill, and when older an enlisted soldier, born Standish, Maine, September 12, 1761, married Mrs. Elizabeth Beal Cookson, a widow with two sons, named Samuel and John Cookson. He located in Nunda, on the Partridge-Aylor farm in 1818. His sons were: Willoughby, Asa, Ebenezer and David; his daughters, Melissa and Mariam.

Willoughby Lowell built the first saw-mill in the present village of Nunda. The Keshequa had already been harnessed to serve industries farther up the stream. This useful industry bears date of 1820. As a result, Nunda hamlet, ville and village, had but comparatively few log houses. Lumber was cheap and more easily handled than logs. The figures 1820, cut on one of the timbers of this mill, tells its age. He may have had a saw-mill on his small farm, near the Grove boundary. There have been several of them built in that section since.

Every sketch writer of pioneer Nunda has told of this saw-mill built by Willoughby Lowell, but nothing else of the man or of his family, his future or his fate. The author now will take this naked fact and clothe it with the habiliments that will bear their own distinctive characteristics. Soon after coming to Nunda, he met at his sister's, Clarissa Rawson. His sister Mariam was married to Clarissa's brother, James Harvey Rawson. She went west to visit or to teach. He went west also, and brought her back as Mrs. Lowell. The two men thus closely connected by this even exchange of sisters lived on a small farm with a stream upon it, intending to erect a sawmill; perhaps they did. They had a log house well furnished for that time, and here both couples were spending their honey moon happily. They had neighbors,—the Lowells, Merricks, Paines and Brewers. An evening spent at the neighbors was the one delightful source of variety from their daily toils. This desire for society is as potent in the wilderness as in the city. But log houses with mud chimneys over wooden frames were always sources of anxiety, and when the young people after a happy evening spent with friends came in sight of their treasured home, only glowing coals and ashes marked the spot. All was gone—beds, bedding, crockery, cooking utensils, food, surplus clothing; nothing left but what they had on. We can imagine what this meant of discomfort, sorrow, loss. Mrs. Adeline Barker, daughter of Mrs. Mariam Lowell Rawson, tells how often she has heard her mother speak of the complete desolation of heart and spirit, she felt, when she found their comfortable home in ashes, for the house was theirs, and her household treasures gone. Now, reader, you have entered into the life of these households, you know them better, and though all this happened almost ninety years ago, and our newly awakened sympathy cannot take practical form, yet somehow "that touch of nature which makes all men kin" stirs within us a belated commiseration, that is, in spite of time, genuine and heartfelt. When Willoughby Lowell built, it was a house near the mill race, and a saw mill west of where Swain's grist mill was built, ten years later. The Swains bought out this mill, and Lowell, who could build saw mills as well as run them, went west, where he helped that community

as he helped this by his enterprise, and they named (in gratitude) this place Rawsonville.

And now when your eyes have hardly had time to dry, although over twenty years of time since the events narrated, another sad scene must be narrated. While success attended this venture in the west, and a household of children shared their prosperity and their joy, Death came without the slightest announcement of his coming, a single misstep, a fall, a plunge into the miller's own mill race, and there is a corpse, and a burial, a widow and orphans. This is the completed story of Willoughby Lowell never told before. Mrs. Clarissa Rawson-Lowell completed her life in the home of her noble son Hudson, born in Nunda, so many years ago.

III. 1. Willoughby Lowell, born June 11, 1792; died May 11, 1843. Married at Muncie, Mich., February 20, 1820, Clarissa Rawson.

IV. 1. Frank, born in Nunda, 1821, married Angie L. Turner. 2. Hudson, born in Nunda, 1824, died in Marinette, Wis., 1885.

III. 2. Asa, born October 6, 1794. Married *Mrs. Smith, died 1803.

IV. 1. Amanda Melinda, born in 1823. Married Moses Kingsley, residence, Kalamazoo, Mich.

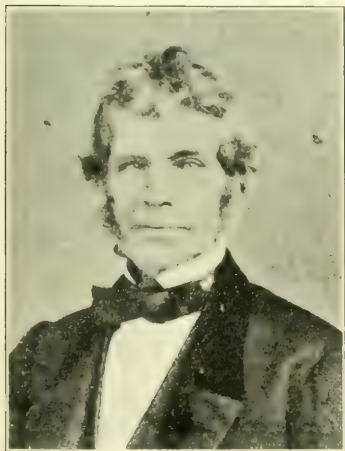
2. Mary Vestalina, born in Nunda, June 10, 1828. Married in Michigan. 3. Frances. 4. Eliza. 5. George, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Stepchildren of Gideon and Mrs. Cookson Lowell: Samuel, born June 30, 1786, died 1876. John Cookson, born 1788, died March 28, 1842. Lydia and Elizabeth Byron, residence Battle Creek, Mich.

III. 3. Moses (son of Gideon), (son of Moses), born October 21, 1797.

III. 4. Children of Mariam and James H. Rawson. Five sons and three daughters. See Rawson Family.

III. 5. Ebenezer Lowell, married Hancy Bowen.



JAMES HARVEY RAWSON



MRS. MARIAM LOWELL RAWSON

- IV. 1. Amenzo, married Martha Gearhart, daughter of John.
- V. 1. Clella, married Will Pettis. 2. Hattie, married Rev. Clark. 3 Minnie. 4. Genevieve.
- IV. 2. Marcello, married Mrs. Abigail Babbitt.
- IV. 3. *Melissa, married Rev. L. L. Wellman.
- IV. 4. *Harriet, born in 1840, died in Nunda, March 17, 1905. Married *Delos Paine, died February 23, 1897. She died 1900.
- V. Children of Harriet Lowell Paine: 1. Welcome L., married Addie Fenton. 2. Grace J., married Joseph Durkey. 3. Jay Paine (adopted).
- II. The other branch.
- II. David, brother of Gideon, son of Moses, born near Portland, Me., May 14, 1780, S. 1822. Married (in Maine) Abigail Burnell.
- D. L., who came with his father to Nunda in 1822 died at Dalton, March 21, 1861. Mrs. L., died in Grove, March 29, 1859.
- III. John B., came with his father to Nunda in 1822, married. He died at Charlton, N. Y., 1850. Most of this family died about this time.
- IV. Ann D., married, ——— Reed, residence Kent, Orleans County, N. Y.
- III. 2. Rev. Daniel, born at Sangerfield, December 12, 1807. Died at Grove, April 13, 1863. Married *Louise Baldwin of Nunda, April 29, 1811. Children died at Wellsboro, Pa., 1883.
- Other grandchildren of Moses Lowell.
- Children of Rev. Daniel.
- III. 1. David B., born September 28, 1830, at Nunda. Residence Pitts-ville, Wis.
2. *Rev. Daniel Dean Lowell, born in Nunda, June 24, 1832, veteran of the Civil War, Baptist clergyman, married Lydia A. Carpenter of Angelica, she has been hopelessly insane for a quarter of a century at Willard Asylum.
- Rev. Daniel D., died at Macedon, N. Y., where he had been pastor for 11 years. He was chaplain of the 170th. They had four daughters, but they were not born in Nunda. Mrs. Cassie Gillis lives at Macedon.
3. Eliza Celinda, born in Nunda, July 14, 1834. Married Richard Essex Carpenter.
4. Rev. Julian Verinoldo, M. D., graduate Michigan State University, Medical Department, was also assistant surgeon 58th N. Y. N. G. He became a clergyman Methodist Episcopal church, studied medicine with Dr. C. F. Warner of Nunda.
5. Rev. Carlos Gould Lowell, born in Nunda, 1844 (not a pioneer), named for Rev. Carlos Gould, a circuit preacher in Nunda and Grove, about 1840. Served in the Civil War, veteran of G. A. R., Dalton, N. Y. Pastor at Dalton, died at Angelica, 1904.
6. Mary Jane, born in Grove, 1842. Married John Wesley Bush, residence North Cohocton, N. Y.
7. Harvey Marion, born 1846.
8. Achsah Louisa, born 1848. Married Amasa T. Warren, Naples, N. Y.
9. Milo Scott, born 1855. Married at Dalton, *Carrie L. Eldridge. Died 1897, Lancaster, N. Y.
- III. 3. Chauncey Lowell, son of David II; son of Moses I; born September 28, 1809; died at Fillmore, 1883.

IV. Moses, son of Chauncey III; son of David II; son of Moses I; born, 1836. Married the widow of Clark Brewer, Elmira Brewer.

IV. 2. *Mary, born 1838, married Henry Greenfield, born 1837.

H. G., is a veteran of Co. I, 1st. N. Y. Dragoons.

V. Their children. 1. George, married Katie Bell Atkins, daughter of Dwight A. 2. Stella, married Kelsey Coffin, son of Walter B. C. 3. Esther, married Charles A. Wright, son of Robert W. Lowell E. (single).

VI. Grandchildren of Henry Greenfield and Mary Lowell. 1. Walter Coffin. 1. Robert G. Wright. 1. Dwight A. Greenfield.

IV. 3. Lorenzo, born 1840, a veteran Co. F, 1st N. Y. Dragoons. Married Jennie Post, sister of Rev. Bela Post, a veteran.

V. Lillian, born in Oakland.

IV. 4. Died in the service Co. F, Dragoons.

IV. 5. Esther (not a pioneer), married Henry Brewer, grandson of James Brewer.

V. 1. Nellie, preceptress Dalton Union school.

2. Eliza, died in 1823, age 10.

III. 5. Mariam Knowlton Lowell, born in Madison County, January 14, 1814. Married ——— *Cortez, etc.

*Corlex Baldwin, son of David Baldwin of Nunda, born on May 30, 1807, died at Nunda, August 21, 1887.

Mrs. M. K. B., died July 29, 1893.

They lived all their married lives in Nunda. See Baldwin Family, Lowell Genealogy.

III. 6. Gideon, brother of Chauncey, son of David II, son of Moses, born at Sangerfield, May 13, 1816, died at Fillmore, April 21, 1887. Farmer and merchant, married at Nunda, Zuelma Weed, daughter of Reuben Weed. 7. William L., son of David II, son of Moses I, born August 8, 1818. Married Van Nostrand. W. L., died at Grove, 1852. 8. David Knowlton (D. K.) born August 15, 1820, married Cornelia. D. K. Lowell well known produce buyer at Dalton, N. Y., died at Dalton, August 23, 1887.

IV. 1. *Agnes, married Daniel Grunder, 2nd wife of D. G., Miss C. Annie Williams, daughter of Charles Williams. 2. Lillie married George Woodward. Jennie married William Mayo. Mina married Charles Wirt.

III. 9. Malachi, born in Nunda, 1824, Horneli, N. Y., died 1870.

III. 6. Children of Gideon Lowell and Zuelma Weed. 1. Edwin A., born in Portage, 1843. "Cultured, genial, energetic," Rochester Lowell Gen'y. 2. Corydon L., born in Portage, a soldier of the Civil War. 3. Seth Weed, born in 1845, married Jennie Snyder. A stirring business man, Inventor and manufacturer of Whitby, Canada. 4. Maretta F., born in Portage, 1848, married John Caldwell, Lincoln, Neb. 5. Ada M., born in 1860, married Lorenzo S. Gelser of Fillmore.

HERRICK FAMILY REGISTER

As furnished by George B. Herrick of Whitesville

I. Zadock Herrick, born Berwick, Mass., October 23, 1772; removed to Granby, Vt., married Elizabeth Pike, 1794.

Their children were:

1. Alpheus, born October 23, 1797; 2. Zadock Jr., born March 27, 1799; 3. Mary, born November 30, 1800; 4. Lydia, born December 14, 1802; 5. John

P., born January 10, 1805; 6. Phoebe, born June 9, 1807; 7. George B., born April 26, 1809; 8. Edward H., born November 24, 1811; 9. William, born July 24, 1814, died July, 1831, in Mt. Morris; 10. Emily, born February 10, 1816.

1. Alpheus Herrick, married Ann Maria Cookson, Nunda, April 18, 1830. Children born in Nunda:

1. William. 2. Mary. 3. Elizabeth.

William was a Baptist minister, he was killed at Gettysburg, while serving in a Wisconsin regiment.

2. Zadock Herrick married Sarah Mather, daughter of T. J. Mather of Nunda, a pioneer, March 15, 1826.

Their children were:

15. Keziah. 16. Clark M. Clark married Sarah Hann, daughter of John Hann, Groveland, had two daughters.

Note.—Zadock Jr., died in Nunda, 1850.

4. Mary Herrick married David J. Hamilton, pioneer, Nunda, September 20, 1823.

Their children were:

17. Jane, married Morris Phillips, who died in Nunda; afterwards married Charles M. Hendee, West Bloomfield. Three daughters were born to them.

18. George T. Hamilton, First Lieutenant Co. F, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Killed in Cuba in war with Spain.

19. Mary Ann, married John Ayres Wirt, Bloomfield, one daughter, family now reside in Chicago.

8. George B. Herrick, married Mary Wildman, West Bloomfield, August 14, 1833; removed to Nunda, April, 1836, one son. Died 1848.

26. George B. Jr., born in West Bloomfield, May 28, 1834. Married Mary E. Wildman, Whitesville, N. Y., September 28, 1869. Enlisted in Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry.

9. Edward H. Herrick, married Jane Adams. Five children born in Nunda. Died 1852.

27. Mortimer, Co. F, 33d N. Y. Died of wounds. 28. Alice Amelia, died in Nice, France, 1870 or '71. 29. Eugene a veteran. 30. Warren. 31. Lewllyn (daughter) married Mr. Joslyn.

7. Phoebe Herrick, married James M. Dartt, formerly a hatter in Nunda. There were four children:

22. Elizabeth, died in Nunda. 23. Franklin. 24. Issora. 25. Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. Dartt died in Conesus.

6. John P. Herrick came to Nunda with George B., in 1836. They bought a place on East Street in partnership; John sold his interest to George B., and removed to Michigan. He lost some sons in the service during the Civil War. There were two boys in the family when they left Nunda.

11. *Emily Herrick lived in Nunda several years, married after removal from Nunda, died several years ago.

THE PRENTICE FAMILY—1818

The Bennetts mention the Prentice family living near them, as most if not all of these early pioneers took up lands without consulting land agents, it is

possible in that early time 1814 to 1816 that the Prentice family lived in Nunda.

I. Nathan Prentice and Elisha Prentice settled 1818. The mother of these sons, Betsey (Elizabeth) died in Nunda, 1823, age 90.

II. 1. John, married Eliza Borroughs, daughter of Stillwell B.

II. 2. Hiram married Mary Gifford.

Their children:

III. 1.*Orville (a veteran of the Civil War), married Amelia Pierce. 2. William Wallace, married in Pennsylvania. 3. George H. soldier, Co. F. 33, died in the service. 4. Emaline. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Melissa Jane. 7. Mehitabel, married James Wilcox, residence Center Street, Nunda. 8. Nathan, single. 9. Ellen Isabel, married George Flydie, Tuscarora, N. Y.

Ellen Isabel, married George Flydie, Tuscarora, N. Y.

Children of John and Eliza Prentice.

Addie, married Adelbert Watrouse of Nunda. Elizabeth, married McIntire. *Sarah, married *John Crumack. Amanda, married Henry McCartney, who died in Nunda.

Henry McCartney's second wife, Jennie Howd of Nunda.

Catharine, married Lucius C. Fenton (veteran). James married Besimee Runyon. Sarah, married Joseph Denton. Isabel, married Edward Rathbon, State Street, Nunda. Then have seven sons.

III. Addie, married Frank Fencedemaker. Edward, married in Dakota.

Grandma Prentice died at the home of her son Elisha in 1822 or 23, aged 90 years. If so she must have been born about 1733. She was the second person buried in Oakwood cemetery.

1818

THE BAKERS OF BAKER'S CORNERS

One of the few families that settled in Nunda in 1818, was the family of Ephraim Baker. Baker's Corners have been in existence nearly ninety years, five generations of Bakers have lived in Nunda, on the southwest corner of Norton now Wells tract, a large farm was located at this early day.

The sons of Ephraim were:

Leonard, born in 1818, and if born in Nunda, one of the very first children born in the town, and Ephraim, Jr.

Leonard, married ——— Patterson. He died in 1902, age 84 years. His sons are Alonzo D., Amenzo and Alvaro. Ephraim Jr., is still living in Topeka, Kansas, and is about 87 or 88 years of age.

The children of Ephraim Jr., are Charles, Stillman, Freeman, Rebecca (Mrs. Ira Town), Sally and Frank, a half brother who was killed by a boiler explosion at Dalton. His sons are Adelbert and Frank Jr.

III. Alonzo D. Baker, son of Leonard, was born in 1839. Married Mary E. Ward, born in Allegany County in 1840. He is a farmer (225 acres), was a drover and stock dealer now a produce buyer. He has also established a bank at Dalton. He is at this time sixty-seven years young, and one of the most active and energetic men of the thriving village of Dalton. He was born in time to be classed with the third generation of pioneers.

His children were three in number. *Dorr A., born in 1859. Married Esther Benson. He became editor of the Dalton Era.

L. Earnest, born in 1861. Married Esther Doud. Four children.

Plinn W., born 1875, married Blanch Westbrook of Nunda. A fifth generation will perpetuate the name.

Miss Zada Baker, adopted daughter was married October, 1907, to Myron W. Smith, grandson of Myron Smith, son of Darting Smith an early pioneer of Granger, Nunda. (1818).

1818.

I. Cornelius Acker, Sr., S. in Nunda, 1818, died soon after settling in Nunda. Mrs. Acker married Arba Town. Children of C. A. and Mrs. A.

II. 1. Cornelius Acker, Jr., married Elvira Parker, daughter of Lyman Parker. 2. Phebe Acker, married 1, Gifford; 2, Wetherby.

III. Daniel Gifford, married Mary Santee.

IV. Belle, married Myrton Bentley.

II. 2. William Acker.

*Lyman Parker was killed by an imbecile, John Emmons, Jr., who kicked him on both sides of the head. The imbecile died in the County House, Geneseo.

II. 3. Nancy Acker, married. 4. Eliza, married late in life A. Town. 5. William Acker, soldier from Nunda, died in the service. Marker at Dalton.

I. Eliza, married William Christee. 2. Lucy, married Peter Van Houten. 3. Jane, married James Fox.

II. William Acker (went west); Susanna.

Philena married Wadsworth Pierce.

Children of Phebe Acker and Wetherby.

II. Edwin Wetherby, railroad engineer.

III. Delina Wetherby, married Charles Maker, son of Rev. Archalaus Maker. C. M., produce buyer and merchant, student Nunda Literary Institute.

THE DANIEL JOHNSON FAMILY—1818

The writer had occasion several years ago to visit Jesse Brewer and his wife Mary J. (Johnson) Brewer, about a year before this couple passed away.

Mr. Brewer was claiming he was the first white child born in the town of Nunda.

Almiron Paine made the same claim for himself and twin sister born in 1819. One party claimed the other was born in the town of Grove, when it was a part of Nunda, and that that did not count.

Mrs. Brewer listened a while to the arguments, and then said, "The Johnsons are just as much pioneers as the Brewers, if they don't live forever. I was born," she said, "in the town of Nunda more than eighty years ago."

This lead me to look up the record and I find that the Johnsons were indeed among the very early permanent settlers, (though they also lived part of the time in the town of Grove). They settled first in Nunda in 1818, and Mrs. Mary Jane Brewer was their eldest child born in 1820.

The following record copied from the family Bible now in possession of the step daughter and niece of Jesse Brewer, is interesting and confirms the claims of early settlement and furnishes a family of ten children, the usual number in pioneer families. I find also that Mr. Johnson was born in the same year my father was and died the same year that he died. 1797 and 1884.

Daniel Johnson, born June 9th, 1797, died January 22, 1884. Elizabeth, his wife, born January 8, 1798, died March 21st, 1870.

Mary Jane, born August 27th, 1820. Married Jesse Brewer, born 1820. John H., born June 13, 1822. Elijah F., born February 19, 1825. Alonzo M., May 20, 1827. Norman M., May 4, 1829. Lucina C., August 17, 1831. Hiram D., March 24, 1834. Married Abbie Jane Bentley. Moses J., March 9, 1836. Harriet S., June 25, 1838. Married John Utter. George S., August 13, 1842.

Of these all lived till middle life or beyond except Norman who died at the age of 10 and Lucina who lived but three years. At the present time those that survive are Hiram, Moses, Harriet.

The following newspaper notice of the death of this pioneer from the Nunda News, is reproduced at this time as it tells its story of toil as well as of life. He evidently died at the home of one of his daughters, while his funeral was in our village at the home of his first born.

"In Warren, Pa., January 24, 1884, Mr. Daniel Johnson, of paralysis, aged 87 years. His funeral was attended on Sunday, January 25, from the residence of Jesse Brewer, Portage Street, Nunda.

Deceased was born in Dutchess County, June 9th, 1797, was married in Cayuga County to Miss Spangler. He settled in Nunda in 1818, when this country was a wilderness, and has lived to see the great changes that have taken place. He has resided many years in the town of Grove, he had reared a large family, one of whom is our townsman Mr. Hiram Johnson. Several members of the family reside in Pennsylvania, Eliza, Moses, and George S. Johnson of Duke Center, Pa., and Mrs. J. Utter of Warren, Pa., all of whom were present at the interment of their father's remains in the Snider cemetery. It is thought he and his six sons have manufactured more lumber than any other family that have ever lived in Livingston County. Thus the old pioneers are fast passing away."

The family of Hiram who married Abbie Jane Bentley, a sister to Melissa (Hagadorn) Town.

The children are:

Mrs. Frank DeMocker; Charles Johnson, Esq., an attorney, and Mrs. Walter Chandler.

THE TOWN FAMILIES WITH AN INDIAN STORY.

Settled on Lots 100 (W. & L. Town) Wells Tract.

I. *William Town and Esther, died aged 90.

II. *Ira Town, married *Rebecca Baker. *Arba Town (lot 90), married Mrs. Nancy Acker or Ecker; 2 (late in life) Eliza Acker.

III. *Alfred Town (died young.)

Children of Ira and Rebecca Baker Town.

Esther Sophia, married Dr. Charles F. Warner. Nancy, married Morgan Veley. William Ephraim, married Emma Veley. Rev. Arba, married Fanny Paine, daughter of Carlos Paine, residence at Spencerport. F. Marion (a veteran), married Maria Veley. Walter E. (a veteran), married Mrs. Melissa Hagadorn.

II. *Sophia, married a veteran of N. Y., 1812, Lyman H. Newton. Mrs. Newton was a milliner and lived on First Street. She also kept boarders (stu-

dents of the Nunda Literary Institute). She died January, 1891, age 91. *John moved away. Samuel, married.

III. 1. Henry, son of Samuel, married ——— Parker. Charity, married Seneca Merithew.

IV. 2. Martha, married Bert Skeelinger. 3. Harriet, married ——— Thompson. 4. George, married ——— Wirt.

Mary Jane, Elmira, married ——— Goodamont. *Esther, Frank, married ——— Holly. *Sophia.

The Town family have an Indian story in connection with their ancestor, the father of William Town, the Nunda Pioneer of 1818, that is well known because it was printed years ago by Salem Town, the compiler of a series of Reading Books and a spelling book, used in our schools a half century ago. A Mr. Town, a relative of Salem Town, and the father of William Town, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was taken prisoner by the Indians in winter. Some of the Indians had procured some skates and were practicing on the ice. They thought it would be amusing to let their captive have a few falls on the ice, and as he claimed not to be a skater, they bound them on his feet, and he proved at first very amusing, as he fell again and again, and seemed to be taking his first lessons. They ran races with him as he began to improve, but as they left him far behind, they tried their skill with one another, and when they were beyond the reach of arrows, he proved an expert and soon placed himself beyond their reach by skating away from them to safety.

II. 6. Ruel Town lived on First Street, Nunda. Married Emaline Johnson.

Children. *Etta, married Obed Howell, Canada. Eva Belle, lives in Nunda.

II. 7. Lucinda Town.

Daniel, married ——— Davenport. Tom lives in Ogdensburgh, N. Y. *Sophia buried in Oakwood. Charles.

CHAPTER IX

PIONEERS OF 1819 AND 1820—THE HEATHS AND SATTERLEES

THESE families settled in what is now the village of Nunda in 1819. Asa and James Heath, and Alanson Hubbell came the same year. Joel Satterlee came also, Asa Heath's wife, Amy, was his sister. Joel had 35 acres, Asa and James about 65 each, Alanson Hubbell 30. Joel Jr., and Halsey, then or afterward bought 2 acres each on East Street, along the Keshequa Trail. With the exception of William Goulds who had a log house on what is now State Street, opposite the Union Block of to-day, and McSweeney the Land Agent, there were no settlers in the future village.

Asa was a hunter and taxadermist, James an innkeeper. Hubbell was a tinsmith. All nicely adapted to become village builders but there is no evidence that they suspected to help bring this about.

The sons of Joel and Esther Satterlee, who died at the great age of 92, were Joel Jr., Halsey, Leroy and Nelson. Joel was a shoemaker, Halsey a wagon maker, Leroy a scholar and teacher. Sylvester, brother of Joel Sr.,

settled on Seager farm a few years later, but his son, Barton, (the father of John, who died in the Civil War, Barton Jr., Eugene and Marion Satterlee), lived in the village and helped to develop its industries. Halsey built, after clearing away the scrub oaks and bushes on the north side of the old trail (East Street), the A. C. Colby-Cleveland house and Joel built the Cyrus Rose house, east of it and planted the orchard, that grown worthless with age, I caused to be cut down, a few years ago. Two trees remain on the Joel Satterlee lot, one an oak, then a mere sapling and the other, an acacia, thorn or fern locust, was planted by Cyrus Rose, 75 years ago. The shops of these workmen no longer exist. All the four houses built by Joel Satterlee and his sons are in existence now, but the one built by Joel, which served as the home of the late Cyrus Rose, has been moved to Fair Street.

The children of Joel and Esther Satterlee were Joel Jr., Halsey, Leroy and Nelson.

The brothers and sister of Joel Satterlee were Sylvester, Amy, (Mrs. Asa Heath), and Asa.

Eri Satterlee was a relative, a cousin of Barton Sr.

The only son of Halsey Satterlee, Artemus, died while young. The children of Joel Jr., were: Electa, George (died in the Civil War), Leroy, Harriet, Charles, Sarah and Lewis.

The children of Sylvester were: Hepsabath, married Pettis, also Rev. Jacob Seager. Maria (Mrs. Moore), Hannah (Mrs. Perrin), J. Barton who married 1, Elizabeth Miller, 2, Sarah Newcome.

The children of Asa: Florinda, Mary Louisa and *Harrison.

The children of Leroy Satterlee were Eugene, and a pair of twin girls Ida and Emma.

The children of J. Barton Satterlee were John (died in the Civil War), J. Barton Jr., *Eugene, F. Marion.

The children of J. Barton Jr., were, Ivez, Harry.

The son of Marion, Floyd, now a pharmacist.

THE CALL OF THE WILDS

A story founded on facts. Asa and James M. Heath settled in Nunda in 1819, on lands on which the business part of the village now stands, extending from the Whitcomb or C. B. Lawrence place to Vermont Street on the State Road. Asa built the first frame house in 1824 on the west side of the plaza, and James M., the Eagle Hotel. Both sold their farms too soon. Asa to Lawyer Chipman and James M. to Henry C. Jones, who changed his purchase to a small laid out village. Asa was a hunter and taxadermist and the sound of the "Cracking Gun" was the only music he could hear, as he was deaf. He desired to sell out and go west, his wife Amy Satterlee, sister to Joel and Sylvester, would not go, so he gave up half, the avails of the sold farm, and started off to live a life congenial to himself, he died and one of his sons went after his horse and gun. The honest man at whose home he lived gave them up, and \$1,600 to the son, so the story says. The call of the wilds could not be unheard even by one with impaired hearing.

Soon after James M., his brother built the most famous hotel in this region, the Eagle in 1832, here all elections were held. It has passed through many hands and is now for sale. It is looking better than when first built.



MRS. PARMELLA HUBBELL
Oldest living pioneer—born in 1805
Hubbell's Corners in 1824



MRS. BARON
Age 94—The oldest citizen living in Nunda



MRS. CELESTIA J. HILLS
Died, Aged 98

LONGEVITY—We present the pictures of four ladies whose united ages are 387. Mrs. Hill was 98 when she died, Mrs. Roberts 91. The other two are living. Mrs. Hubbell is 103½, and Mrs. Barron, the oldest person in Nunda, is 94½. Mrs. Barron came to Nunda when she was 20, Mrs. Hubbell at 19, Mrs. Roberts at 17 and Mrs. Hills at 22.



MRS. LYDIA ROBERTS
Died, Aged 91

Asa Heath's children were Asa R., by a former wife, who lived a few years in Nunda, and the rest of the family went west with him, so the Baptist church records say.

Sylvester Heath, his son moved to Grove and Lemira married a man by the name of Plummer, both are forgotten now, but strange to say, a son of this forgotten couple, has held the highest office of any man born in Nunda, as will be told later.

Van Rennsalaer, Arden and Diana, were the other children. Mark W. Heath, a son of Sylvester, a Nunda soldier living in Grove, is the only near relative surviving. James M. Heath's family also, moved away. Sylvester stayed. Arden his uncle married a sister of Sheriff Thomas Chase, and moved from town. The author has repented and will now tell that the son of Lemira Plummer, William S. Plummer born in Nunda was U. S. Senator from California. Great Scott! No, Great Plummer! Political plums hang within reach in California.

THE RAWSONS

In 1819 Palmer Rawson located on the south part of the creek road now known as Walnut Street and built a log house on crooked brook south of the Balty House. His brother, James Harvey, settled in the southern part of the town with his brother-in-law Willoughby Lowell. James Harvey, married Willoughby Lowell's sister Clarissa. Their home with its contents was burned the same year.

I. ELIAS RAWSON 1820

The next year their father's family came. It was a grown up family of sons and daughters, just what the community needed. Besides Palmer and James Harvey, Elias Rawson, the father, had two sons, Lyman and Coleman and three daughters. Lyman settled on the Willoughby Drew farm, for a year or two, and I presume started the second industry "an ashery" for there was one on that farm. Coleman married Miss Bowen and settled near the corner of State and Rawson (sometimes called Water Street). Clarissa was soon married to Willoughby Lowell and they settled on the Lewis Close place, near his saw-mill, where he built the upright part, the wing of logs having been previously built probably by some squatter.

Ralph Page, son of Eli, another young bachelor, built a log house east of the Palmer Rawson house on a part of the E. O. Dickinson farm but back from the present road, for Mill Street had not then been laid out, except from the saw-mill to the creek road. In line with these two log houses was a third one west of the road that passes the Chidsey farm, but east of the Page house, and here lived Thomas Rathbun, a young married man, with a wife and young son, James. This trail or bridle path extended from Chautauqua Hollow past these three log houses to the Coleman Rawson frame house on State Street. It failed to become a street for after the grist mill was located in 1828, houses were built on that highway, and so only the short street, between State and Church Streets, has recently got back its own name Rawson Street, which should never again be lost. Why? Do you expect me to tell all the love stories of two generations of Rawsons in one chapter instead of having, as authors do, a twenty years or later sequel. Well if I must—here goes.

THE ROMANCE OF RAWSON ROAD

Ralph Page and Palmer Rawson became great friends and not wanting to live alone in their new log houses, or even with each other, they traded sisters. i. e., of course, with the said sisters consent. Ralph married Rhoda and Palmer married Leua Page. Sequel in after years. Minerva Rawson, their daughter, a generation afterward married the young boy James Rathbun, a few years her senior, who grew up in the third log house on the Rawson road, owned by Thomas Rathbun; and a generation after that our Mrs. Rathbun furnished both her husband and her only son Adrian in answer to Father Abraham's call for 600,000 more. This patriotic lady, born in our village and who has lived most of her life in our village, bore a double load of anxiety, during those dreary dreadful years, thinking by day and dreaming by night,

"Of the fire balls of death
That crash souls out of men."

J. H. Rawson traded his farm for village property after some years, and a generation afterward, his daughter, Adeline, was married to Munson O. Barker, who was born in our young town 85 years ago. A son of Coleman Rawson, Homer, lived on the north side of Rawson Street, Caroline, youngest sister of Palmer, J. H. and C. Rawson, married Asher Clough, son of Nathaniel, a pioneer of 1821. The three log houses and the Rawson road are things of the past, the frame house on State Street is now back of the fine gothic house built by Homer Elwood, a grandson and the short street renamed Rawson Street in our last county atlas is all that is left to perpetuate the Romance of Rawson Road.

J. H. Rawson was supervisor of the town of Portage, and for many years Justice of the Peace in Nunda. Both Elias Rawson and his son, J. H. Rawson, were deacons of the Baptist church of Nunda.

RAWSON GENEALOGY

As this was one of the largest and strongest families that helped to settle Nunda, town and village, we give extra space to this family that have a printed Genealogy.

I. Elias Rawson, Deacon Baptist church s. in Nunda 1820, lived in log house on Walnut Street, near the house of Barnes of Kentucky, now owned by Mrs. Belle (Shaut) Balty. E. R., was born April 4, 1768, he was the eighth child of a family of 22 children. He was the son of Silas and Abigail Chapin Rawson. He married Rachel Coleman. They had 10 children two of them died in infancy.

II. 1. James Harvey, Deacon Baptist church, supervisor of Portage 1819), J. P., of Nunda. He was born December 11, 1796. Married Clarissa Lowell who was born October 12, 1799. Died April 19, 1879.

II. 2. Clarissa Rawson, married Willoughby Lowell, died 1846. Had four children, see Lowell Gen'y.

II. 3. Lyman, born 1801, married Mrs. Lydia Street. Two children born in Nunda.

III. Willard, born 1824. Maria, born 1826. Two others born in Minnesota (Amanda and Sybil).

Children of James H. Rawson.

III. 1. Lucetta Rawson, born 1821, died 1902. Married William Aiken, died 1906. James Harvey Aiken, born 1845. Married Ella Merwin, Portage. Eugene Adel Aiken, born 1847. George W., born 1849, (two soldiers in the family), Erastus, Alonzo and Esther M.

III. 2. Nelson Coleman Rawson, born in Nunda, died January 28, 1880. Married Florence Taylor. Mrs. Rawson married second, *Dr. J. W. Mullen, died 1906. Mrs. Dr. M., resides La Fayette, Ind.

III. 3. Julius Addison, born in Nunda, died in California, November 1, 1877. 4. Adeline B., born 1828. Married Munson O. Barker, both living in Nunda. For children, see Seth Barker Family. 5. *Moses Lowell Rawson, born in Nunda, veteran Civil War. Married Susan Ashley. Son and daughter born in Portage. 6. Hiram L., unmarried. A miner. Residence Blackford, Idaho. 7. Laura Malvina, born in Nunda, died 1860. 8. *Fernando Cortez.

II. 4. Palmer, born in 1803, s. 1820 married 1st, Leua Page; 2nd, Mary Ann Clough.

III. 1. Minerva, born in Nunda, 1826, still living in Nunda. Married *James L. Rathbun of Nunda, a soldier. 2. Harriet A., born 1828. Married William Twist of Nunda. (See Twist Family.) 3. *Francis M., born 1830 in Nunda. Married *William Lindsley. (See Lindsley Family.) 4. Silas P., born 1834. 5. Elias M., born 1841.

II. 5. Rhoda, born 1805, married Ralph Page of Nunda. Seven children (see R. Page Family.) 6. Zenas Coleman, born 1807. Married Lucy Bowen of Nunda.

III. 1. Ellen. 2. Homer A. 3. Josephine C. 4. Hancy S., born 1835.

II. 7. Mary Eliza, born 1810, married S. Felton in 1828, died 1833.

III. Elias Felton, Mary Felton, died young.

II. 8. Caroline, born 1815, married Asher Clough, January, 1841, and died April 22, 1842.

III. 1. Clarence M. Clough, born March, 1842.

Thomas Rathbun Family (Chidsey Farm).

I. James. 2. Hiram. 3. Thomas. 4. Louisa.

WILLIAM DEAK (OR DAKE) GOULD

Revolutionary soldier from Albany County which at the time of that war included most of Vermont, came to Nunda in 1819, and probably into our present village in 1820. He built or occupied the second log house built on State Street opposite the Union Block.

Mr Gould had been wounded and walked with a cane. He wore a queue or cue, and dressed as a Continental soldier, was a subject of both interest and fear to the children of sixty years ago. He was buried on the Levi Gould lot near the Richmond and Whitcomb vault with no stone to mark his grave or tell of his valor. An illustration of a regretted fact.

"The graves our sons have given us
Grudged us our renown."

The family of William Gould, second settlers in Nunda village consisted of the following persons:

William D. Gould and Abigail Cattrell Gould. Daniel who married in Sparta. Buel who went West and died there. Levi married Amelia Weedright. George lives at Craig Colony. Milie married Harvey Free love. Eliza married Jehial Johnson (who was drowned at Wellsville). The obituary of Mr. Gould by his pastor has recently been found.

OBITUARY

In Nunda, N. Y., November 24, 1842, Mr. William Gould, aged 88 years. In the death of Mr. Gould, his companion has lost a partner with whom she had lived fifty years. But she mourns her loss, with the hope of meeting the departed in a brighter and better world. Seven children have been called to weep over the departure of an aged and respected father. Mr. Gould lived in the days that "tried mens souls," and took an active part in the struggle for our national existence. His was also the second family that settled in this now thriving village. He had long been a believer in the restitution and maintained his confidence in the unfailing mercy of God, while he could express his feelings on the subject. For the last year or two, he has been mostly confined to the house. But whenever he had an opportunity, he expressed to the writer his earnest desire for the prosperity of our common cause. On the occasion of his funeral, a discourse was delivered to the mourning relatives and sympathizing friends by Rev. W. E. Manley.—Copied by Rev. Anson Titus from Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate, Utica, December 30, 1842.

THE WILCOX (1820) AND RICHARDSON FAMILIES

A Genealogical pamphlet compiled by William Alonzo Wilcox of Scranton, a grandson of Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, (who died in Nunda), furnishes facts that are surprising to those who live in a town where Civil honors are seldom conferred.

We are especially grateful to this filial son and worthy grandson, for the use of his well written genealogical record of an unusually successful and interesting family, of our early pioneers.

I. William Pendleton Wilcox (Isaiah, Edward 1), born in Herkimer County, N. Y., May 30, 1794. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was deputy sheriff of Allegany County, N. Y. He removed in 1820 to Nunda, and in 1831 to McKean County, Pa., where he became the sales agent for Benjamin and Andrew M. Jones, afterwards the McKean and Elk Land Improvement Company. County superintendent of the poor and P. M., of Nunda, 1828-29. In 1835 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and was re-elected for three successive terms, serving through Governor Ritner's administration and the "Buckshot War." He was then elected to the Senate and in 1845 to the Speakership of that body. In 1858 and 1859 he was again a member of the House of Representatives. He also served a term as Associate Judge. The latter part of his life was spent on a farm at Williamsville, McKean County. The newspaper notices of his death speak of his public and private life, his abilities, his generosity, his commanding appearance.

and the evenness of his cheerful, genial disposition. He died at Port Allegheny, April 13, 1808. He was first married to Betsey Paine, by whom he had three children.

II. 1. Elvira Zeviah, born Danube, December 29, 1815; 2. Alonzo Isaiah, born Danube, March 22, 1819; 3. Clarissa Prudelia, born 1821, died unmarried January 9, 1845. His wife Betsey died, and he married in 1824, Esther Swift, born in Tolland, Connecticut, who had removed with her parents to Onondaga County, New York. She died at Port Allegheny, Pa., January 5, 1881, aged 79 years. There were no children of the second marriage.

I. 2. Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, (a brother of Wm. P. W.), born Herkimer County, N. Y., May 3, 1804, removed to Nunda, N. Y., where he was the architect and builder of the First Baptist church. (The Brick church was not built till 1842, which was after his death). He married, October 9, 1828, Lurancie, daughter of Lt. William and Sarah (Norton) Richardson, of Madison County, N. Y. He died April 24, 1833, aged 29 years. His widow married William Williams of Snethport, McKean County, who had a considerable family by a former wife. She survived him and died at Sewickley, December 10, 1893. They had two children.

II. Thomas Jefferson, born April 29, 1830; died July 30, 1830. 2. Nathan Pendleton, Jr., born May 16, 1832.

II. 1. Elvira Zeviah Wilcox, married September 26, 1839, Chester Irons Medbery of McKean County, Pa. Their children were:

III. 1. William Chester; 2. Alonzo Harris Irons.

They lived in McKean County until October, 1883, when they removed with their son Alonzo H., to Beadle County, South Dakota, and remained there with him until their death. Her husband died March 17, 1893. She died October 5, 1900.

II. 2. Alonzo Isaiah Wilcox, son of Wm., born Danube township, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 22, 1819, married, June 2, 1846, Lovisa, daughter of Judge Isaac and Lucy (Warren) Horton. She died at Kendall Borough, Pa., January 3, 1881, aged 65 years; he died July 28, 1899, at Hackensack, N. J. Their children were

1. Clarissa, born, 1847. 2. Susan, 1853. 3. Ida, 1857. 4. William, 1860, of whom all but Ida died without issue.

He was a lumberman and oil producer; he located an extensive saw mill in the wilderness of Elk County when he was but a young man, and the town of Wilcox was named after him at the suggestion of President Buchanan, whose friend he was. He was much interested in the general development of the section and an active promoter of the Equitable Pipe Line Company, the Tidewater Company, of the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek; Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania; Bradford, Bordell and Kinsua, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads. He served as Colonel on the staff of Governor Packer of Pennsylvania and again on the staff of Governor Geary; was a member of the Lower House in the Legislatures of 1847, 1848 and 1870. He was elected the first two terms as a Democrat; the last as a Republican. All the other Wilcoxes and all the Medberys have been life-long Democrats. Colonel Alonzo I. Wilcox identified himself with the Republican party about the time of the beginning of the Civil War. He was sheriff of McKean County 1881-84. The notable floods of 1861 de-

stroyed his lumber business and caused him heavy losses; he repeatedly lost heavily through endorsements and had his full share of reverses, but they never conquered him; he never lost heart, and retained throughout his characteristic buoyancy of spirit and generous charitableness. He was a man of the broadest sympathies, notably hospitable, congenial, liberal, deservedly popular and respected.

II. 1. Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, (son of Nathan Pendleton), born at Nunda, N. Y., May 16, 1832; married at Coventry, N. Y., by Rev. J. B. Hoyt, October 6, 1856, to Celestine, daughter of John and Nancy (Little) Birge, of Coventry. Their children are:

III. 1. William Alonzo, born Olean, July 25, 1857. 2. Clara Birge, born Olean, March 28, 1859, unmarried. 3. Henry Pendleton, born Olean, December 28, 1860. 4. Anna Janet, born Nicholson, Pa., July 25, 1862, unmarried.

Received his education at Nunda Academy. Was merchant at Olean, N. Y., and removed in 1862 to Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pa., where he was a hardware merchant for many years and a leading man in the community. For thirty-five years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was commissioner to the notable General Assembly of 1869 in New York City when the union of the old and new schools was consummated, and again to the General Assembly of 1879 at Saratoga Springs. He has held many local public and corporation offices. Is a past master of Nicholson Lodge, No. 438, F. and A. M., and a member of Temple Commandery at Tunkhannock. Of late years he has been largely occupied as a surveyor and conveyancer. He died April 25, 1904.

III. Ida Wilcox, (Alonzo Isaiah, William Pendleton), born at Wilcox, Elk County, Pa., in 1857; married in 1882 to Ernest H. Koester, son of G. F. and Mary B. Koester. Their children are

I. Maurice Alonzo, born June 29, 1883, died February 17, 1889. II. Frederick Ernest, born May 10, 1887. III. Nina Gildea, born November 18, 1891.

Mr. Koester served a term as District Attorney of McKean County, Pa., and is at present an active lawyer at Hackensack, N. J., and prosecuting attorney at Bergen County, N. J.

William Alonzo Wilcox (Nathan Pendleton, Jr., Nathan Pendleton), born July 25, 1857; married April 22, 1885, Katharine, daughter of Hon. Steuben and Katharine (Breese) Jenkins of Wyoming, Pa. Their children are:

IV. 1. William Jenkins, born March 17, 1886. 2. Emily, born January 7, 1889. 3. Helen, born March 4, 1892. 4 and 5. Stephen and Henry (twins), born January 31, 1898. The former died January 7, 1899, and the latter April 23, 1898.

He is a member of the Lackawanna County Bar, and has been in active practice at Scranton since 1880. One of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and a member of the American Bar Association. Was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church while at Wyoming.

William Pendleton Wilcox, was the first merchant in Nunda (1822). He also kept an inn, and for two years was the first post master in the present town of Nunda. He was one of several, to lay out the State Road that passed his house in 1821. It was not till one year later he opened his house as a store and inn, for before the road was laid out, there would have been no travel. Wilcox

Corners was also called "The Center." As he sold out in 1831 to Jacob Guy it has since been called "Guy's Corners." Mr. Wilcox was a member of the Baptist Church and this society sometimes held services there.

Few of our citizens have attained as high honors in civil life.

One of our best known citizens Utley Spencer clerked for him and under the Deputy Sheriff, became Constable. The family seem to have been fitted for official life, as one of his brothers, and one of this brother's sons, were able to write Hon. before their names.

His son Alonzo Wilcox seems to have had the same pushing qualities. As he was a cousin to Delos Merrick and the second generation of the Paines, we naturally inquire if the change of location, and occupation was not a large element in his rapid advancement.

NATHAN PENDLETON WILCOX

The early death of Nunda's first architect, Nathan Pendleton Wilcox (who probably was the builder of the old Nunda Literary Institute building and is said to have been of the Baptist Brick church of Rochester), cut short a career of interest in another direction.

Fortunately he left a son and namesake, who has led an unusually useful life.

Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, born in 1804, in Herkimer County, if he came with his elder brother William P., to Nunda in 1820 would have been but a youth of 16.

This excellent young man contracted consumption and died April 24, 1833, age 29 years. His dream of life and love already past.

II. 1. Thomas Jefferson Wilcox, born April 29, 1830, July 30, 1830.

2. Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, Jr., born May 16, 1832.



NATHAN PENDLETON WILCOX, JR.



WILLIAM A. WILCOX, ESQ.
Scranton, Pa.

School-days come and we find the name of Pendleton Wilcox, as attending the Nunda Academy and Nunda Literary Institute in 1844 and 45. The widow was married to William Williams, with a large family of children and one of his sons married his stepmother's youngest sister and Smethport, Pa., becomes the home of the families.

I. Lieut. William Richardson, veteran 1812, wife, Sarah Norton. Lived near the Fuller farm south of Walnut Street.

He was Justice of the Peace, and County Overseer of the Poor.

Exchanged farms with Palmer Rawson, and was one of the prominent Baptists.

II. 1. Children of William and Sarah (Norton) Richardson. 1. Cynthia, born 1800, married *Elliot Tyler, died while young. Came with her father to Nunda, but lived only until 1838. Her children were:

(1. Alonzo Tyler, married Turza Guy, daughter of Jacob Guy. 2. Melissa. 3. Willis died age 8 years. 4. Mary.)

II. 2. Lurancie Richardson, born 1808. Married Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, married second William Williams. 3. Esther, married Hiram Merrick. See Merrick Families.

II. 4. Diantha, married Cornelius F. Fielding, (Jennie Fielding, page estimator in New York City); 5. Cordelia, married Welcome Jilser, pioneer teacher, Nunda; 6. Jeremiah W., (merchant), married Emeline Dake, daughter of Charles Dake; 7. Mary Ann, married Ludowick Williams, son of William Williams, Smethport, Pa.

1819

I. Lieut. David Baldwin a veteran of the War of 1812, a prominent member of the Baptist church of Grove, Portage and Nunda, a pensioner of the War of 1812-14, came to Nunda and lived and died there.

His wife was Achsah a sister of Rev. Samuel Messenger. The family attended the first schools of Nunda, when it was known as Nunda Valley. Deacon Baldwin was trustee for several years, and lived in the village about 6 years, then bought a farm.

Children of David.

II. 1. Orren Nelson, married Emaline Gearhart Palmer. Children.

III. 1. Hanor Philena Baldwin, married John Kelley. George W., was killed by a falling limb, married Libby Randall; Volney E., married Elizabeth Colton.

II. 2. Louise, married Rev. Daniel Lowell. See Lowell Family.

II. Emma, married Hiram Bardwell; 3. Philena, married Roswell Lawrence.

II. Cortez Baldwin, married Mariam Lowell.

III. 1. Chauncey, married ——— Buno.

IV. 4. Isora, married Hebert Bentley.

V. 5. Leila, married Charles Cleveland. 2. Scott, in school.

II. 6. Sarah, married George Gearhart, Jr. (See Gearhart Family.)

III. Cornelia, married George R. W. Fay, soldier. 2. Charles Fay.

IV. 1. Elsie, married William Spphoon. 2. Mariam, married W. H. Havens.

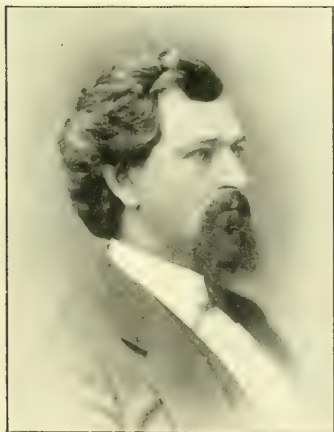
V. Charles Spphoon, graduate G. N. S. Principal of Union School. Wells Spphoon, farmer, married ——— Waters.

- III. *Malvina, married Perry Buno. Sophonia, married Perry Buno.
- III. Ellen married Charles Carter.
- III. Fernando, married Helen Hovey.
- III. Salina, married Hiram Weed.

1821 TO 1828

THE BOUGHTONS IN NUNDA

The Boughtons of Boughton Hill (Victor) were settlers there at an early date, as early as 1789. The Boughton family are the same as the Bouton Family. The family is French in origin. The Bouton-Boughton genealogy dates back to the time when France was a monarchy. A daring soldier rescued his monarch in battle, by killing the King's antagonist, whereupon the King cut a gold button from his coat and gave it to the soldier. After the battle, the King called for his preserver, and made him a knight, "The Knight of the Golden Button." The soldier took the name, given him by the King, Bouton, which has been Anglicised into Boughton. One of the Boughtons, a Colonel of Boughton Hill, died in the War of 1812, and many more of them in the Civil War. There seems to have been several of that name among the first settlers or Nunda and Portage. An A. Boughton, had sixty acres in the very heart of Nunda Village nearly half of Lot 28, now the center of the village. He sold too soon. No one remembers A. Boughton. John Boughton settled in Portage when that town was in Nunda, or in S. Grove, and was Supervisor of Grove. E. Boughton settled on Lot 16, but we have no further information concerning him. A son of William Boughton of Nunda, Newell Boughton, became a teacher, studied for the Baptist ministry, went to college, but could not for want of funds complete his course. He was granted, a license by the Baptist church of Nunda to preach. He did mission work in the West where he died. The only Boughton I know of, in Nunda is the writer's wife, Julia S. Boughton Hand, daughter of the late Rev. Harvey Boughton a Universalist clergyman, a distant relative of the Boughtons at Victor and those formerly of Nunda.



MR. H. W. HAND



MRS. H. W. HAND

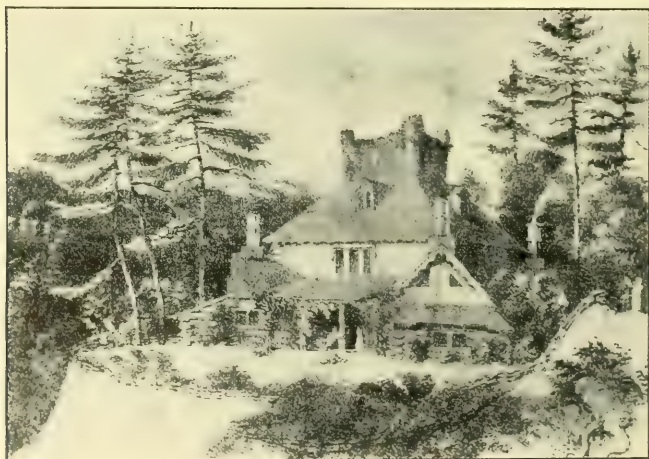
Lieut. Eugene Boughton, her brother, was killed, while leading his company across a bridge from which the rebels had removed the plank, in 1864.

Her sisters, Mrs. Ellen W. Post and Mrs. Alice Hewett, shared her home in Nunda for ten years, when both of them died. Her brother George resides in Victor (Boughton Hill.)

CHAPTER VI.

PICTURESQUE PORTAGE AND ITS FIRST SETTLERS.

WHEN the "half shire," Nunda, parted with Grove, which included Granger, or West Grove, it gave up a fine grazing section, and the upper valley of the Keshequa, with the Granger hills and plateaus, and, as time has revealed, one of the prospective and fast developing "oil fields" of Western New York. When she parted with Portage, which included Genesee Falls, she also parted with what is now called Glen Iris and Letchworth State Park, one of the most picturesque spots in all the United States, destined soon to distinct recognition as a State Park, second only to Niagara Falls in sublimity, but ever first in variety of scenery and rivaling the Adirondacks in primeval beauty. With an Indian wigwam or two in the foreground, and on the high plateau, the old Council House of the Senecas, or, more accurately speaking, of the Nunda-wah-o-nos, it would not be difficult, in imagination, to roll back a century or two and see the primitive copper-colored citizens of Nunda in one of their favorite haunts. There is one shaded dell, south of the Council House, so wild, so gloomy, so secluded, through which the stream flows that tumbles over a depression in the "High-banks," forming the "Bridal Veil," that if any one walked through it alone, the very crackling



HORNBY LODGE

Above the Tunnel, nearly opposite the Middle Falls. Taken down in 1850

of a twig would suggest the proximity of rabid beasts or savage men. Could this dell be added to Central Park, at a cost of millions, it would become its chief attraction, but here amid other wonders is almost unknown, and, though quite unique in its primitive beauty, the tired tourist, if he ventures into this weird solitude, so feels its engrossing power, that he hastily turns up the foot path leading to the Council House and contents himself with feasting his eyes with views of the river, gorge and bridge, and forgets to think that this marvelous bridge, "a masterpiece of mechanism," the two railroads, and the former channel of a once famous canal, are all innovations, intruding upon, though enhancing the charm of this primeval beauty spot.

The geologist comes here with his hammer for a chip or two of genuine "Portage rock," and, not content to look back to the time of Indian occupancy, a mere century ago, he sees a gorge worn by centuries of attrition, and he also sees, what others do not, that above Portageville there is a wide river valley, and that here there is only a gorge without a valley, hence knows there must have been in primeval or pre-glacial times, a different outlet for the waters of the Genesee, and seeking for it on both sides of the river becomes satisfied that the Keshequa valley below Hunt is the legitimate and only possible original channel for the Genesee. To account for the change, he deposits a glacier in the stream, or stretches it one-half way across the State and presto-change! attrition, the constant friction of centuries goes on and so a new water course is formed.

So Nature also robbed Nunda, ages before her birth, of the glorious inheritance of our Genesee River, and left us only one of its branches, the Cashequa as geologists call it, but it could not take its tributaries also, and many a fine stream flows into it, in Nunda, and when it reaches the Canaseraga, their united waters form no inconsiderable part of the greatest river of Western New York.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that when the surveyors of the Genesee Valley Canal attempted to find a way up to the Upper Genesee Valley that commences at Portageville, they followed very nearly one of the original channels of the Genesee, from Craig Colony to Oakland, by following up the Cashequa Valley, and the surveyors for the Pennsylvania Railroad were obliged to follow their example.

Pre-natal losses are beyond the limits of consistent complaint, but the writer cannot help lamenting the loss from our township of the present town of Portage, that forms near the Genesee, a part of this weird, picturesque, bewitching wonderland. Ours she was, however, from 1808 to 1827, and her pioneers were our pioneers, her teachers taught our schools, many of her soldiers were in "our" companies, many of her citizens still worship at our altars, her advanced scholars attend our "High School," and in many ways we are one people, "one in heart and purpose." "No village upstart," says "Hayseed," when speaking of any citizen of Portage, young or old.

And so I hope my fellow citizens of Nunda will forgive the writer if he shows a love for Portage people, born of birthright, and fostered by a citizenship with them for a quarter of a century.

After the division of the would-be "County of Nunda" into two sections, or half-shires, the "hub" of the southern half was not at Nunda Hamlet, or

Hubbell's Corners, as it was called, nor even at Nunda Center (Wilcox Corners), but at first, at or about the Prosper Adams Inn at Oak Hill, and then at Keshequa, soon named Hunt's Hollow, for the Post Office was always at the "hub."

A list of the heads of families who lived in this part of Nunda will perhaps suffice with special mention of those who "achieved fame," may well be given, for from 1816 to 1827 Portage-Nunda led in population, enterprise, schools, and business activities her northern neighbor, who, though last in all of these has for more than half a century been "chiefest and greatest" of this ninefold family.

The town of Portage was settled before the lands of Nunda were taken up, for two reasons: the Genesee River trail from Mt. Morris to Portageville furnished the road known even to-day as the "River Road" and, when followed beyond the "white woman's" tract, led to Portage. There was no "State Road" until 1824 and no well defined Creek Road till still later. The Short Tract road led through Portage to Granger. The few squatters, transients and first settlers in the northeastern part of the town came from Sparta, for Sparta could be reached by means of the Williamson Road from Williamsport, Pa., to Williamsburg. New Englanders came from Canandaigua and Geneseo. The second reason was the difference in land agents. Colonel Williams, the land agent in Portage, was on the spot, and could sell and give a good title to the lands sold, while John McSweeney, the Irish land agent, located at Nunda, was unreliable and incompetent, and with his chief, Luke Tournan, at far-away Baltimore, transacted business in a slack, haphazard, unsatisfactory way. The coming of Judge Carroll as his successor about 1820, when nearly every farm had been taken up in Portage, made Nunda practically a new section for settlement, and this section retained the name "Nunda." While the writer grieves over the loss of Portage and its magnificent scenery, he rejoices that the name, Nunda, clung to the part where the valley is the widest, and where Nature's smile is most entrancing; still he grieves that the marvelous, the picturesque, the almost awe-inspiring "Glen of the Rainbow," with its high banks and cataracts and primeval forests so thoughtfully preserved by one of Nature's devout worshipers, could not have remained in Nunda, forming one scene of variegated beauty and charm, the joy of all beholders, the perfection of all landscapes—"What God joined together" and encircled with his everlasting hills, man has unwisely separated—but the day may come when the electric carriage will unite the divorced affections and interests of both sections of old Nunda, and make us one people.

By tradition, by historic mention, and by the recollections of those who purchased their lands, a few men of a decade less than a century ago have names left, but whose individuality is entirely lost. First of all, the transients, who abode for a few years on the very first farm, in the Portage that was to be, was Jacob Shaver; evidently he settled there with the purpose of a permanent residence. He made a clearing, paid his highway tax, from 1810 to 1816, when the lands of the Cottinger tract came into market, then when Captain Richard Church came, and was only too glad to pay for his log buildings and improvements, more than enough to establish him in a new section, he sold out and went farther west. But is this all? Not exactly.

I wished to give this first named settler of Portage a little more attention than he had received by former historians, so I will say I have investigated and found he was a pathmaster of District No. 2, town of Nunda, in 1810. I can prove it by the town clerk of Nunda, Asahel Trowbridge, for I have his report of a town meeting "held at the house of Peter Graingers (Granger) in sd Town the 3d of April, 1810, for the purpose of transacting the Buisness of sd Town in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided." He further states: "Proceeded to Buisness and made Choice of the foloing canadatins to fill the several ofices in sd towen. Thomas Dole, Supervisor; John Griffeth (Griffith) Townen Cleork." When he comes to "the Oversears of highways," we find Joseph Balie (Bailey), District No. 1 (Nunda), and Jacob Shauveir (Shaver), District No. 2, but as modern spelling was not one of this clerk's strong points, we find our first settler either got into office immediately after his arrival, or that he came into the town in 1800, or even before that time. Seth Sherwood was the second settler, and Ephraim Kingsley, of Nunda, the third.

1816

Col. George Williams, who settled on Oak Hill, had been a law student in the office of his uncle, John Greig, Esq., who was agent for, and afterwards a partner of, Mr. Hornby, of Scotland, in the survey and sale of the Cottinger tract of 50,000 acres, of which the town of Portage was the central part. Mr. Greig naturally selected Col. Williams from his office as resident agent of that portion of the tract known as the Elisha Johnson's Subdivision of the Cottinger tract (so called because Johnson was the surveyor). The choice of Col. Williams proved an excellent one; he made easy terms with the settlers, was just with the "transients;" was fair and honorable in his dealings with all, and became popular with the settlers and indispensable to his employers. Like most land agents, he became the center of local influence, and civil and military honors were forced upon him. He was no less a leader in festive scenes, and the athletic sports, which were then a source of joy, to enliven the hard labors and tiresome monotony of those years of struggle and incessant toil, were led by him, whose powerful frame and vigorous constitution made him an expert and adroit contestant for the championship. He located his own lands, having the choice of them all, with much discretion and the property, still in possession of the family, attracts attention and admiration even to this day. Ten years from the time of settlement, having already been Town Clerk and Supervisor, he was, in 1826, elected to the Legislature as a Clintonian, but changed his politics and party while at Albany. At that time this change of views was regarded among politicians as the unpardonable sin, and it probably prevented any further civil honors. He was born in Hatfield, Mass., May 26, 1793, married at the age of 50 Miss Alma Devoe, a sister of Isaac, Henry and Col. Jacob Devoe, who were also among the first settlers of the town. Their children were four in number: George W., who was proprietor of the Cascade House, at Portage Bridge, and who died suddenly at Nunda village; Julia, the wife of Willis H. Fuller (whose ancestors settled at Nunda—Pike—in 1806); Mr. and Mrs. Fuller now live in Nunda village; Henry, who died in Montana, many years ago; and Charlotte, widow of Edwin Patterson, who is the present proprietor of the Cascade House at Portage. Col. Williams died at the age of 80 from injuries received from being twice thrown from a

buggy. Mrs. Williams survived him till she attained the same age. Charles Williams was a brother of the Colonel and lived near him. He was one of the noted pioneer teachers of his day. He married Miss Mary Hunt, daughter of Sanford Hunt, Sr., the pioneer, and afterward, Miss Maria Taylor. He died September 24, 1871, aged 68 years. His daughters are all still living, except the youngest, Ella; Mary H., widow of Chapin C. Williams; Delia, widow of Morris Ayrault, of Nunda; C. Annie, a successful teacher and elocutionist, now Mrs. Daniel Grunder, of Angelica. Their only brother, Charles L., a soldier of the 58th New York, an estimable young man, died December 15, 1871.

NEW ENGLANDERS IN PORTAGE-NUNDA—WHERE THEY CAME FROM AND WHERE THEY SETTLED

The writer has been somewhat negligent in noting where the settlers of Nunda came from. Most of *his* ancestors were of German origin, hence he neglected to trace the New England blood of Puritans to its New England ancestry. The late C. D. Bennett, of Nunda, formerly of Portage, has grouped the early citizens of that town with skill and precision, born of zeal. To boom the citizenship of Portage and their New England ancestry was his best trumpet. There were few better local writers than C. D. Bennett, and it is to be regretted that he did not write a complete history of Portage. He said, "Oakland was settled by the Fitches, Messengers, Hills, McNairs, Swains, mostly relatives."

"On Oak Hill came the Adamses, Frenches, Marks, Robinsons, Smiths, Spencers, Stronges, etc., relatives from Paulet, Vt., while east of them settled the Thompsons, Pattersons, Buttons, Newtons, also related from Coleraine, Mass.

"Around Hunt's Hollow were the Allens, Bennetts, Clarks, Cobbs, Devoes, Hunts, Nashes, Parmalees, Slaters, Roots, Williamses, mainly from Connecticut. Pennycook, named by Mr. Rosebrook, at the raising of the first log house, was settled later by people from various places."

A finer lot of citizens could hardly have been brought together, and it is still well worthy of record. There was an unusually large number of New England people, because there was no connection between New Jersey and Pennsylvania and Portage. The River Road led direct from New England to the Connecticut lands in Ohio, and some stopped by the way, charmed by the attractions the country presented. The military lands of Central New York were for New York soldiers only, so all other soldiers who came were either obliged to buy out the soldiers' claims, or come into the Genesee country, or go on to Ohio. They came, they saw, they were charmed, they remained. Zopher Strong, 1815, with a fine family of educated children, supplemented by a fine pair of twin girls, America and Angelica, after coming to Nunda, Prosper and Abijah Adams and the Robinsons from Paulet, Vt., who furnished wives for Prosper Adams' innkeeper and his successor, William Marks, George Patterson, Sr., and for Alanson Hubbell.

MRS. HUBBELL CAME TO NUNDA, EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, A BRIDE

While living here she joined the Baptist Church, and there her name is yet, but probably not a member of the church suspects that Sister Hubbell is still alive and as good a saint as ever. How does the writer judge of her present goodness—did she not join the church when it was almost an axiom of the church, "once in grace, always in grace." The final perseverance of the Saints was good Calvinism then, though its believers turned out at least 100 members for not manifesting the fruits of the spirit, or for going to a party, or to another church. But this sister "persevered" and one of her daughters became a foreign missionary, and grew old and returned and found her mother alive and holding birthday parties for the good boys and girls who had proved they were good by "living out more than half their days." She evidently believes still in "election and reprobation," for she elects only those over 75 years of age, to attend her parties, and reprobates the youngsters of less age as too young and giddy.

Prosper Adams came to Portage-Nunda in 1816 and became the first innkeeper and supervisor of the town. His mother came with him and brought with her all her children. Abijah Adams was killed in 1824 at the raising of a barn for Nathaniel Olney. Zerviah married Captain Elisha Smith, a veteran of the War of 1812. She died, leaving two sons, Prosper and William. William became a prominent teacher and afterward a soldier of the Civil War. Prosper married a sister of Roderick Spencer and died at Genesee Falls recently. Captain Smith was drowned about 1860 in the Canaseraga Creek, near Sonyea. The children of Prosper Adams: Mary C., born 1812, married Josiah St. John; Charles C., and Fanny R., who was the first white child born in Nunda-Portage, February 25, 1818, whose picture we present. Jesse Adams married Mabel Spencer. Prosper Adams died in 1839. His successor at the hotel was William Marks, his brother-in-law, who was succeeded by Philip Burroughs about 73 years ago, at which time his youngest son, A. Jackson Burroughs, was born, and still lives on the homestead. George Patterson, Sr., a brother-in-law of Prosper Adams, came to Oakland in 1816 and erected a 12 x 12 log house on the site of the hotel of after days. His sons were Curtis and George. George Patterson, Sr., was a great joker. The writer has heard his mother tell of her first meeting with this strange character. My aunt, Mrs. Wells, introduced them. Mr. Patterson approached and said, "Mother Compassionate, shake hands with a sinner." The rest of the conversation was of this unusual nature. It turned on the subject of schools. "I am a great advocate of good schools, and I see by the size of your flock that you are also. Send them all to school. The school house is in superb order—clean as a whistle. It's a letter "A" No. 1. My youngsters and I took Sunday for it, and made it shine like a new brass kettle. Sunday! Mother Compassionate, is decidedly the best day to do good deeds, and, don't you know, my good mother (my mother was only 32, he still older) that "Cleanliness" is next to Saintliness, and there wasn't a cussed saint in the whole town who would have touched their saintly fingers to the job. Now who, thinkest thou, was the good Samaritan? The better the day, the better the job." This was a specimen of a new neighbor wholly unlike any

seen in Eastern New York. The wife of George Patterson, Jr. (I regret to record) as she grew old and infirm, after the death of her husband, developed insanity. She had three daughters, all intelligent, interesting young ladies. One died at Oakland. She had been the one most nervous, the one they might have feared might have shared their mother's infirmity. But no one thought it possible that these who seemed so energetic and so cheerful could possibly lose mental balance. Laura, married to Charles Foster, a good wife and mother, lost her only daughter, her only child, and after a time became more melancholy than formerly, and took her own life. The only sister left, Flora, had become a semi-invalid and the shock of this, added to her own infirmities, were so great that in less than ten days she followed exactly in every particular the example of her sister. And the entire family of George Patterson, Jr., once the sturdy blacksmith of Nunda, and the successful farmer of Oakland, was blotted out.

ON THE PORTAGE BOUNDARY

I. Captain Richard Church settled on the Angier farm (second occupant) in 1816. The family consisted of the parents, who were the leading Universalists of the pioneer days. The family lived here about forty years.

II. 1. Lawrence, married in the West. 2. Leonard, married Betsey Grover, a charter member of Universalist Church. 3. M. Jane, teacher, poetess, preceptress (taught with Prof. Winslow at Mt. Morris), married Rev. William E. Manley, D. D., a celebrated commentator of the Old and New Testaments, (and the first settled pastor of the Universalist Church). 4. Richard, Jr. (unmarried when they removed). Also belonging to this family was the mother of Jerry Chandler. They lived in Wyoming County, where their son was born in 1839. He married Abbie Prescott, daughter of Albert, born in Nunda in 1842, and their children and grandchildren are all the posterity of Capt. Richard Church, remaining here. At Messengers Hollow, the Messengers and Fitches and Hills, all relatives. At Hunt's Hollow, not then named, Nathaniel B. Nichols and Joseph, Walter and Thomas Bennett. At Oak Hill, Dr. Elisha D. Moses (1816), Elisha Moses (his father), and family (1817), Henry and Lewis Tuthill, George Wilner, Capt. Perkins (on the River), Solomon Williams, Dr. Carpenter, and Samuel Fuller, veteran of the Revolutionary War, and George Gearhart, Sr. (Oct., 1817).

In 1819: Santford Hunt and family. William Dake and young sons, Jonathan and Charles. Rev. Orrin Miller and three sons (brothers-in-law to Dake), Joseph Cole and the Giffords, Robert and George, Elias Bowen, Benjamin Utter, Nathaniel Lewis (grandfather to Lewis Gould), John McFarland, Thomas Alcott, were early settlers.

Dr. Amos Parmalee settled in Hunt's Hollow about 1820.

In 1821 the Nashes bought out Ephraim Kingsley. Mr. Claflin took up the farm west of them.

David, Roswell and Philo Bennett came in 1823.

In 1824 Greenleaf Clark settled in Hunt's Hollow and bought the Eli Slater tannery; William Alvord also had a tannery at the time. Eli Slater, George W. Barnes and C. Allen, all relatives, settled at an early date. Na-

thaniel Olney came from Cayuga County in 1821. Samuel Swain and five sons came to Oakland from Oak Hill about this time, and W. Z. Blanchard in 1823. The Minor Cobb family were early settlers.

Job Stockwell located on the Short Tract Road. Richard W. Robinsons were at Oak Hill in 1818, and Arad French first located there, afterwards at Hunt's Hollow.

1821—PORTAGE-NUNDA

A Family of Lawyers from Portage Who Settled in Nunda

Nathaniel Olney came from Scipio, Cayuga County, in 1821 and settled on the road leading from Oak Hill to Hunt's Hollow. There was a large family of sons and only two daughters. Mr. N. Olney was something of a pettifogger, as self instructed lawyers were called, and all of his sons had a trend in that direction; his children were also teachers. The sons were: John F., who married the daughter of Prosper Adams, Fanny Adams, said to be the first child born in Portage-Nunda, in 1818. This family came to Nunda and John F. served his town as Justice of the Peace. He sometimes was employed as a lawyer. He died in Nunda. The father also died at the home of this son.

Silas, who was a teacher, who married a cousin, Elizabeth Fordice. He died, leaving three sons and one daughter. The widow Olney lived on Mill Street after 1856 until her death. Her sons were Corydon, born 1839, a veteran of Company I, who became a Lieutenant, came home, married, settled in New Jersey and died at Long Beach. Alonzo, also a Nunda soldier, now living in Oakland, Cal. Mary, married, and lives in California.

*Hiram, the youngest, is not living. Mrs. Elizabeth Olney married (2) Capt. James Lemon, and her sons served in his company. Mrs. Olney had been a teacher, she was scholarly, patriotic and liberal in thought. Her family were Universalists, and sang in the choir.

Mrs. Lemon was thrown from a carriage, her head struck a boulder at the roadside and she was killed.

Omar Olney became an Allegany lawyer and ranked high in civil cases. He wrote two books, one an expose of Mormonism, and edited the confessions of Henry Wilson, the murderer of Henry Devoe, of Portage. He received as compensation the body of the murderer, which was sold to a physician in Nunda.

Omar Olney married the daughter of his neighbor, Philip Burroughs, Samantha, and their only child is Ernest C. Olney, who studied law with his father and at Albany Law School, and ranks well among the successful lawyers of Nunda. He has served his town as Supervisor and as Justice of the Peace. He resides with his family on Portage Street, with his office on the same street. His parents are both dead.

Charlotte (Lottie), only daughter of John and Fanny Adams Olney, was educated at Friendship Academy, came to Nunda during war times and has lived here since. She married Robert R. Wright in 1881.

Charles Olney grew to manhood, contracted consumption and died in Nunda. He was an exemplary young man. He died in 1874. The John Olney family were loyal Universalists.

Ransom Olney, also taught school successfully and became a lawyer, lived in Nunda. He died many years ago. He is survived by one daughter.

Rebecca Olney, married Jonathan Burroughs, a successful farmer and prominent Free Mason. They were highly esteemed by all who knew them. They left an only son, Edwin Burroughs, who married Anna Sharp of Nunda. Mr. E. Burroughs, who also lived in Nunda, is a prominent hardware merchant at Bay City, Mich., but visits Nunda annually.

Jane Olney, also taught school a few terms, was married to William R. Tobey, a merchant and lawyer, who was Supervisor of his town, Granger.

Although the family was large and all were married, there is living but one of the children, Mrs. Jane Tobey, and six of the grandchildren. Mrs. Lottie Olney Wright, daughter of John F. and Fanny Olney; Alonzo and Mary, children of Silas and Elizabeth Olney; Ernest C., son of Omar and Samantha; May, daughter of Ranson; Edwin Burroughs, son of J. J. and Rebecca.

Hiram Olney, a pioneer teacher of Portage, was a brother to Nathaniel Olney, and Horton Fordyce, another teacher, was a brother of Mrs. Olney. Orange Brown of Nunda and Mrs. Amidon of Nunda, and her sisters, the Brown twins, were children of a sister of N. Olney.

THE BENNETTS

Seven brothers, Walter, Thomas T. and Joseph, settled in 1817.

Walter Bennett had eleven children, seven of whom were living until recently. The mother of these children was Huldah Coe, sister to Hon. Nathaniel Coe of Nunda. She and her sister Mary, Mrs. David Bennett, were past 90 years of age when they died. Those who lived to be elderly were: Thomas F., of Missouri; Walter, an inventor; Flora, who was once principal of the Peabody Institute, Summit, Miss., who died in Nunda village in 1898, aged 80. J. H. Hobert, who is still living, M. Louise, Mrs. Johnson, who died recently at Baltimore, and Mary Ellen, who resides in Baltimore. J. Yates Bennett, best known of this household, was born in Portage, then Nunda, in 1822. In 1844 he went to the South as a teacher and remained sixteen years—taught school seven years, was postmaster five years and book dealer at Trebodica, La., two years, and two at New Orleans. He returned to Portage in 1862 and was married to Marietta Galusha of Arcadia, N. Y., who died December 23, 1868. He married, in 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Smith, daughter of Dr. G. W. Brauch. One son, Arthur Yates Bennett, is living. Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett died in 1877. This family of Bennetts were pronounced Democrats and zealous Episcopalians. Mr. Yates Bennett was Justice of the Peace for a number of terms. He built mills on the Spring brook near his home, and his saw mill was the last of the twenty or more mills run by water in the town. His father and N. B. Nichols, in 1817, built the first, Russell Messenger, at Oakland, built the next the same year.

Thomas Bennett had a woolen factory at Hunt's Hollow and sent cloth for a pair of pantaloons to Governor Clinton, who responded with a letter of thanks. The wife of William Tousey, a daughter of Thomas Tousey Bennett, was the only member of this family who remained in Portage. She was born about 1820 and lived to be about 80 years old.

The children of William and Sarah Tousey were Cornelia, Mrs. Godwin, recently deceased, Emma; Carrie (Mrs. J. J. Williams) and Lucian C.,

one of the finest tenor singers this section has ever produced. He died in the West, where he was bookkeeper for his brother-in-law, John J. Williams, then a lumberman in Michigan. Mr. Williams died a few years later.

The family of Joseph Bennett went West also, excepting one daughter, the mother of the late Amos Clark of Portage, whose daughter, Mrs. M. E. VanDusen, resides in Nunda.

THE OTHER BROTHERS

The family of David and Mary Coe Bennett, with a few exceptions, remained in Portage, and some of these were citizens of Nunda when they died.

Joel Bennett, teacher, farmer and town official, was born May 16, 1815. He came with his parents to Nunda (Portage) in 1821, and was educated in the schools of Portage and the first Nunda Academy, Church Street. He was the first teacher to introduce blackboards in schools in this section. He served as Town Commissioner of Schools and was Supervisor of the town in 1861, and kept excellent records of the soldiers who enlisted from that town. He married, in 1850, Cornelia Botsford, daughter of Ezra Botsford, Esq., of Granger. They had four children, Ada E., Carl D., Nora M., and E. Warner. Carl and Nora alone survive.

Charles D. Bennett, local writer of historical sketches, and one of the most public spirited men of Portage, was born in Scipio, February 15, 1819, came with his parents to Nunda (Portage) two years later, was educated in the public schools of Portage, attended Henry Chalker's Select School in Nunda, the Leroy High School and Canandaigua Academy. He went South to Louisiana for two years, returned home and remained four years, teaching and farming, and was town superintendent of schools for two years. He went to Texas (then recently annexed) next, and settled at Gonzales and engaged in teaching for several years. He was president of Gonzales College. The Sons of Temperance movement about the year 1850 spread over Texas, and Mr. Bennett became prominent in the movement and was for several years Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch of the order. In 1853 he returned to the North, married Miss Huldah Olney of Scipio, and they returned to the South. Mrs. Bennett, after a few years' residence in Texas, preferred to return to society not dominated by the advocates of slavery. The hard times of 1857 made it impracticable to dispose of his property for money, so he exchanged it for a herd of cattle, which he drove to Chicago, a distance of 2,000 miles. This was about the beginning of the Texas cattle trade, now amounting to millions. In 1858 he drove a herd of Texas oxen to Leavenworth and then purchased of the heirs his father's farm—still in the possession of the family. Mr. Bennett served his town as Highway Commissioner many years and to his energy is due the roads leading along the Keshaqua from Oakland to Hunts. He died in Nunda about 1890. His sisters, Emily and Rachel, completed their lives here. Rachel was a teacher for forty years or more and commanded the same wages as were paid to male teachers.

The children of Charles D. Bennett were: Carrie, Mrs. O. F. Sharp of Hunts, Ellura, a professional teacher with Normal equipment, and Charles B., who resides on the homestead and whose wife, Mary L. Parmalee, was also, as were the three Bennetts, students at the Genesee Normal School.

NATHANIEL COE

Hon. Nathaniel Coe, an uncle of Charles D. and Joel Bennett, was born in Morris County, N. J., in 1788. His people came to Scipio in 1794 when it was still a wilderness. His father had a soldier's right to 640 acres, for which he paid a shilling an acre. Mr. Coe came to Portage in 1818, worked in saw mills and practiced surveying. In 1820, with his brother and Myron Strong, he went to Olean, and there procured a boat and went to New Orleans by water. In the South he taught school or classes in penmanship. He became acquainted with the Lancasterian method of teaching. He taught school until 1828, when he and W. Z. Blanchard opened a store at Oakland. "No liquor sold to be drank here" was a notice conspicuously posted and was regarded as a rank temperance movement in those days when innkeepers and liquor dealers were leading church members. This year he married Mary White of Auburn, a lady with literary tendencies of the sentimental order, so common in that day. Mr. Coe was Justice of the Peace and served several terms as Supervisor. He was elected to the Assembly from Allegany in 1843, 1844 and 1845 and again from Livingston County in 1847. In 1851 he was appointed mail agent for Oregon. He selected a homestead at the mouth of Hood River on the Columbia. His sons, Lawrence and Eugene F., were the first navigators of that river above the Dallis. He died October 17, 1868.

The family of Roswell Bennett of Portage were the first of the Bennetts to reside in Nunda village. He had owned a farm on the Oakland and Dalton road previous to his business ventures in Nunda. The family consisted of three daughters, Elmina, who became Mrs Orsimus Bisbee; Flavilla, who never married, and Augusta, best known as Mrs. Charles W. Herrick, the only survivor of the family. Mr. Bennett bought of Morris Phillips the house now owned by L. P. Higgins, and a former store once known as the Tobey store, the first one built in the village, and moved it to his lot, where it has for years been known as the East Street market. He had the first bakery in town, and was an enterprising man.

There was also a Philo Bennett, one daughter who married Philo Mills, and a son, Zar Bennett, who manufactured, as did John and Oliver Tingley, wooden butter bowls. These two establishments made these useful articles. A daughter of Zar Bennett, Eliza, ranked high as a teacher of District schools, and was one of the first to command one dollar a day.

At one time a Bennett reunion would call together at least 100 relatives. As a family they were especially noted for their scholarship.

A Mary C. Bennett was one of two ladies to attend the Albany Normal School as early as 1854. She became president of a Female College in the South.

AN ENERGETIC FEMALE PIONEER

Mrs. Mary Fuller left her home in Connecticut with a team and load of goods. She left her husband behind, having no further desire to live with and support an indolent man, her son, Stephen being in college, and with her daughter, Sarah, started for Nunda. Most of the way through New York State she had to walk and find the way by blazed trees. She bought a farm and worked it herself or superintended the work. My father, William Hand,

worked her largest farm in 1838 for one year. It happened to be the year the writer was born. Mrs. Fuller remained a hustler all her days, and celebrated her ninetieth birthday by mowing thistles along the highway. She died that night.

Stephen Fuller, her son, while teaching school in Rochester died of cholera. He left two interesting children, Stephen, Jr., and Mary A., who married Abram Fuller of Nunda. Sarah Fuller died at the age of 96, in Nunda, where she was for many years a milliner. A grandson of Mrs. Fuller, John S. Lyon, succeeded her on the farm and was Supervisor of the town in war times. His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still citizens of Portage and Nunda.

THE SPENCER FAMILY OF PORTAGE-NUNDA

Stephen Spencer, Sr., came to Portage-Nunda in 1817. He had six children. He lived to a good old age and was buried in Nunda. Silas Angier, another aged man, was buried the same day. One funeral service served for both.

The children of Stephen Spencer, Sr., were: Ralph Spencer, County Superintendent of Schools; Stephen Spencer, Jr.; Utley Spencer, whose sketch and picture will be elsewhere presented, and Mabel Spencer, Mrs. Jesse Adams.

Stephen, Jr., was an exception to the most of New England people. He was facetious and delighted in amusing his associates. He met, one day, a newly appointed deacon, whose dignity of position seemed to rest heavily on him. "Stop, deacon," said Spencer, "I want a little theological information. Adam was made of red clay and when made was stood up against a fence to dry; it is all right, but who in h—I made the fence." The disgusted deacon simply said, "You are going to hell." "Well," said Spencer, "do you want to send any word to some of the church folks there?" On another occasion he met Capt. Wilner, who also was jocose. Both men had long noses, so both simultaneously turned their noses aside so they could pass. This was not satisfactory so Spencer threw his jackknife toward his friend. "What is that for?" said Wilner. "Oh, I vowed years ago if I ever met a homelier man than myself I would make him a present—and I have found my man."

The children of S. Spencer, Jr., were Adelia, Nancy, Cynthia, Mary and Rhoderick, mostly teachers. Three of these young ladies were married with one ceremony. Rhoderick married, first, Miss Robinson and, second, Mrs. Ann Mosher Clark. He was one of the finest looking men the town produced and as good as he looked. He died recently.

Jesse Spencer died young. His widow came to Nunda to reside. Her sons, Clark and George, became lawyers. Clark, a handsome young man, courted all the nice looking girls in the town, but married elsewhere. He died very suddenly, when he was becoming a great lawyer.

Jane Adams became a famous teacher, and Frank, the youngest, whose facetiousness nearly equalled that of his uncle, became a lieutenant in the Civil War, and was the life of the officers' camp. The daughter, Jane, of the family survives.

For Utley Spencer, see sketch by her son in Modern Nunda.

George Gearhart, Sr., and his wife, Anna, with twelve children, came to Portage, then Nunda, in August, 1817.

Children's names, in order of birth, and who they married, are as follows: Anna, born 1794, married — Rowley; Elizabeth, married George Thompson; Frederic, married Julia Pierce; Diana, married John Bowers; Mary, married Edwin DeDeamer; John, born 1804, married Elizabeth Guthrie, born 1808; Margaret, born 1806, married Edward Peat; Sarah, born 1808, married Grove Andrus; Harriet, born 1810, married Asher Mosher; Henriette, born 1812, married Gustavus Palmer; Emmeline, born 1814, married Orrin Baldwin; George, born 1816, married Sarah Baldwin.

Children of John and Elizabeth Gearhart: Charles H., born 1829, married Louisa Taber; Cordelia, married Alfred Taber; Sarah, married Lucius Palmer; Mary, married Augustus Beardsley; John, married Anna VanSlyke; Martha, married Amenzo Lowell; William, married Nancy Orton; Nathaniel, married Ella Gilbert; G. Adelbert, born 1845, married Lizzie Wing.

II. George Gearhart, Jr., born November 11, 1816, married, in 1837, Sarah Baldwin, born July 3, 1817, daughter of Deacon David Baldwin. They had nine children and nineteen grandchildren, some of whom died in infancy. Children:

III. 2. George Monroe, born June 4, 1838, enlisted in Company A, 1st New York Dragoons, killed at Cedar Creek, October, 19 1864.

III. 2. Fayette Gearhart, born October 23, 1830, married Martha J. Douglass of Nunda.

IV. Melvin F. Gearhart (See N. H. S., G. N. S. and Coll. lists and clubs).

III. 3. Sarah A. Gearhart, born July 11, 1841, married Albert M. Dunn, of Nunda.

IV. 1. Fred E. Dunn and 2. Bert Dunn.



IRON BRIDGE AND UPPER FALLS AT PORTAGE, N. Y.

III. 4. Esther A. Gearhart, born July 3, 1847, married William R. Ward, son of *Roland Ward, veteran.

IV. 1. Frank L., and 2. George R. (Have lived at Dalton.)

III. 5. Merritt H., born 1848, married Alta J. Linzy of Portage.

IV. 1. Edna M. 2. Asia B. 3. Ella. 4. Edwin J., born in New York State. (furniture dealer in Dalton.)

III. 6. Mary L. Gearhart, born July 25, 1851, married George L. White.

IV. 1. Mabel E., married E. Walter Moses (See Civil List). 2. M. Lena. 3. Eva A. 4. Mildred J.

III. 7. Frank A. Gearhart, born 1853, married Ida M. Milliman.

IV. Ernest G., Bertha L., born 1857, died 1864.

THE WILNERS

George Wilner, a veteran of the War of 1812-14, came to Nunda (Portage) in 1818 with his captain, James Perkins. They settled first near the river and afterward Wilner came to Oak Hill and purchased the farm on which he resided until his death, now best known at the Merriman Wilner farm. He was a man of genial temperament, always cheerful and full of humor, and ready to discommode himself even to accommodate others. The writer remembers going with the Universalist Sunday School to Silver Lake, about 1859. A four-horse team was hitched to a great hay wagon and all the youngsters were piled in that the wagon could hold. One of the horses gave out and it was at first a wonder how this serious trouble was to be overcome. I remember Samuel Whitcomb was in the load and he said if we can get to Captain Wilner's he'll let us have a horse if he has to stop work on the farm to do it. And so it proved—his team took the place of the ones that led, and he acted as if it were a privilege to do this act of kindness.

The children of Captain George, and of Betsy Moses, his wife, for he married one of the many children of his neighbor, Elisha Moses, were: Marcus, Merriman J., Malcom and Flavia. Marcus became a merchant in Portageville and was Supervisor of his town. He was a well read man and an interesting conversationalist. The Wilner families were Republicans.

The children of Marcus Wilner were: Frank A., who, after attending the Nunda Academy, was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and passed through successive grades of promotion until he is now Captain in the United States Navy, in command of one of the best warships of the Navy, the Pennsylvania. See picture in his office at League Island.

Fred Wilner has served his town as Supervisor, and his early death is greatly deplored by all who knew him.

Nellie Wilner, since the death of her mother, has lived principally at Nunda, but spends part of her time with her brother, the Captain when he has duties on shore.

Gaylord, the youngest son, lives in the West, and his brother, Fred, died at his home.

Merriman J. Wilner, who succeeded his father on the homestead, held various town offices and was Supervisor of his town. His excellent wife became partially, and then entirely, blind, and was also losing her hearing at the time of her last sickness. Both have passed away.

This family were Universalists, as was the pioneer Wilner.

Two children survive them: Merton, a journalist in the office of the Buffalo Express, and Stella, Mrs. William Wilder, of Portage.

Malcome Wilner and one of his sons served in the Civil War.

THE NICHOLS-SLATER FAMILY—1816-1817

Nathaniel Booth Nichols was said to be the first settler in Hunt's Hollow. Three of the seven Bennett Brothers were next. The place was called Nichols-Bennett Settlement, then Greggsville, afterwards Kashawa, from a tradition that that was its original name. After the Hunt store and saw mill became conspicuous the name of Hunt's Hollow was given to it, which is still applied to the old village, but the new one has changed from Hunt's Station to Hunts and finally to Hunt. The public square and the land about it was sold by N. B. Nichols to Eli Slater (who had an inn at the upper part of the square), to William Alward (who had a tannery next to the creek), the R. C. Hill store being the building used, and to Sanford Hunt, whose dwelling house and store were from this purchase.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had but one son, who also bore his father's name and was called Booth Nichols. He attended the first academy in Nunda. N. B. Nichols was the first elected Justice of the Peace of Nunda in 1827 or 1828. Previous to 1827 this office was appointive, as was County Judge. He died soon after and his widow married John Slater.

Vandalia Slater was the son of this marriage. He had inventive brains, but his patents were secured generally by some one else before he had them completed. A driven well was one of these. He owned a stone quarry but sold it, a few days before his death, for \$10,000. He died in 1908.

Col. Olcott was one of the early settlers of Nunda-Portage. He built a grist mill at the head of Spring Brook, not far north of the junction of the Cuba branch of the Erie with the main line, but when the tide of settlement and business tended towards the Keshequa, he rebuilt near the mouth of Spring Brook, not far from the site of the Hunt and Thompson Mill. The millwright was Mathias Jackson, father of Leonard Jackson. Olcott had several children.

COLONEL CARY

Col. Olcott and also Col. Cary were said to be Revolutionary soldiers, and it is traditional that they were in Sullivan's army, and admiring the lands they saw, came and settled, when the lands were salable. Col. Cary built the frame house in which Greenleaf Clark lived after his first marriage. The house is very old, built before there was a frame house in Nunda. It formed the principal part of the estate of Mrs. Gertrude Clark, who recently died.

Elias Alward, the potash maker, was an early settler here and at Grove. Simeon Alward was probably a son.

1816—THE STRONGS

The family of Zopher Strong were well educated. Several of them were teachers, and at least three of the family were collegiates at Oberlin, one of the family having married a citizen of that place. One of the elder daughters

returned from there and astonished her neighbors by advocating a diet of graham and condemning the white bread as unwholesome, which was still regarded as a luxury. She was regarded by her neighbors as an educated crank, but Miss Lucina did not care. The pair of twins, America and Angelica Strong, were born here, grew to womanhood and went to Oberlin from Portage. Their older sister went from the same house from Nunda. Both twins were living a few years ago, both had married well, and one was the wife of Judge Horatio Jones, who was living at the time of her sister's death, five or six years ago.

Mrs. Angelica Strong Beattie, daughter of Zopher Strong, early pioneer of Nunda (Portage, section 1816), was born at Oakhill, Portage, in 1828. She was one of a pair of twins who were named America and Angelica. She was married to a missionary named Beattie, at Oberlin, Ohio, and went with him to Jamaica. After his death she returned to Ohio, and thence removed to California in 1874. Her son, George W. Beattie, now superintendent of the Normal School, Manila, P. I., taught the first school in Redlands. She lived successively in Lugonia and East Highlands, Cal. She spent the last few years of her life in caring for an older sister, Mrs. Totten. She was a woman of great native ability and intelligence. Her many excellencies endeared her to a choice circle of friends. She was ministered to in her last sickness by her twin sister, America, Mrs. Judge Jones, of St. Louis, the only surviving member of the family. She died November 5, 1906.

THE MESSENGERS, FITCHES AND HILLS

Russell Messenger and Azel Fitch had married sisters, the daughters of Elias Hill. They came to Oakland and settled there because of the water privilege, and first built a saw mill, and next year a grist mill. Both families were enterprising and a store was afterward conducted by Azel Fitch. A second store was erected over the mill race, nearly opposite the Edgerley place, some years later. A distillery was built by Fitch nearby where the mill is, but it went out of business and the building has been serving as a barn for many years on the farm of Jacob DeMocker. The Messengers were prominent Baptists and were relatives of Rev. Samuel Messenger, the first Baptist clergyman of the Nunda (which included Portage and Grove) Church. The family consisted of two sons, Harvey and Olitan, and several daughters, including Terenche and Harriet.

Harvey married Sarah (Sally) Barron, became a merchant, but died young. Olitan and Harriet never married. Terenche married Henry Ashley of Nunda.

The children of Azel Fitch were George, Elias and John. Elias married Sarah Miller and built the cobblestone house now known and owned by Mrs. Amelia Gould. He had one daughter, Carrie, a distinguished lecturer. John was born in Oakland in 1823 and married Ann Sweetman. He became a wagonmaker, was Superintendent of the Genesee Valley Canal and Supervisor of Portage and Justice of the Peace. His father, Azel Fitch, was Assemblyman from Allegany County. Elias Fitch was also Justice of the Peace. Elias Fitch has been dead many years. John Fitch died in 1906.

THE DEVOE FAMILY—A MURDER

Jacob, Isaac and Henry lived on Oakland and Dalton Road on the Fred P. Smith farm. Jacob was called Colonel; Isaac was a hunchback and made essences. There was also an Elijah Devoe, and a Widow Devoe, who, with Jacob, was a member of the Baptist Church.

Henry Devoe is best known of these Devoes because of the manner of his death. He was murdered in his bed by a burglar who called himself Henry Wilson. Mr. Devoe had carelessly, the day of his death, exhibited a roll of money, several hundred dollars, in the presence of a stranger. His death was the result. He was plucky and refused to tell where the money was or to keep still. His son, Nelson, did not come to his aid. A granddaughter, Laura Thompson, and another girl were frightened into silence. However, the murderer was captured, tried, and executed by Sheriff Thomas Chase, formerly a citizen of Nunda. The daughter of Henry Devoe was Jane, Mrs. William P. Thompson, and the son, Nelson Devoe, who remained a bachelor. Almy Devoe, Mrs. George Williams, was a younger sister of Jacob, Isaac and Henry Devoe.

The family of Solomon Williams, Sr., were mostly teachers. The twelve acre orchard this pioneer set out soon after his settlement on the Short Tract road in 1816 has made the Williams' farm one of the most profitable of small farms in the section. For many years after, apples were barreled and shipped to city markets. These twelve acres were good for \$1,200 a year.

The sons of this family were Solomon, Joseph, Daniel, Fosdick and Frink, and the daughters, Phebe and Mary. Fosdick, Frink and Mary were leading scholars in the first Academy days from 1840 to 1845. All three died about 1845. Solomon and Joseph were good business men and secured a competence by a right use of opportunity. Solomon married Catherine Averill, daughter of Daniel Averill, a pioneer teacher and farmer. He lived in Hume, near Mills Mills, and was Supervisor of that town. After the death of his father he returned to Portage, bought out the heirs of the estate and made the orchard, though old, keep up its financial record. The writer, whose farm and orchard adjoined the Williams farm, took lessons by observation, and made his smaller orchard keep up its proportion.

Joseph moved to Wellsville and lived there until his death. Phebe died suddenly while comparatively young. Daniel was the most versatile of the family, was a teacher of district school, singing school and had a class in penmanship. Financially, he was not as successful as his brothers. He married a daughter of Daniel Olp, and had three very bright children. An excessive use of stimulants, especially tobacco, produced a mild form of insanity. His family left him, and his schools ceased to be successful. As a gardener, pruner and grafter, he was still skillful. It is said of him that somnambulism also became detrimental to health and comfort. On one occasion he resumed work while lodging at the hotel at Brooksgrove by sawing off the posts of his bedstead and inserting several choice grafts. This made lodging places for him scarce, and finally he was taken to the Binghamton Asylum, where, deprived of stimulants of any kind, he regained his mind, but his physical condition weakened as his mind strengthened and he completed his life in this palace like structure. His love of tobacco remained the dominant want and his few

guests were allowed to give him a cigar. Knowing this to be so, the writer gave him a cigar. "That's a God-send," said Daniel, "come early and often and don't forget to bring a cigar."

The children of Solomon, Jr., were Augusta J. and John J. Williams. Augusta was married to E. Adelbert Nash, and John J. to Carrie Tousey. Williams and his cousin, Henry E. Averill, built a store at Hunts and were successful merchants there. Williams sold out his interest and went to Michigan, where he conducted a large lumbering business, but lived only a few years.

The family of Daniel Averill came to Portage while it was still Nunda. He taught school winters successfully. He had two daughters and two sons. Catherine, the eldest, married Solomon Williams, Jr. William lived in Virginia. Latham married Catherine Van Allen. They had two sons, Henry E. and Orren. Henry E. married Carol Edmund, who survives him, and is his successor in the dry goods and general store line. Mr. Averill was a prominent Republican and the postmaster of the place. Both Williams and Averill deserve the gratitude of the community for inaugurating a business that has tended as much as any to benefit the community and led to making a quiet railroad station a shipping point of prominence and an enterprising village with three stores, two churches and several warehouses. Miss Sarah Averill married William Prentice, and they still occupy the family homestead. They have one son. Their only daughter died soon after her marriage.

1820

The Parmalees were also early pioneers. Dr. Amos and Frederick, his brother, a pioneer teacher of ability, were from Vermont.

Dr. E. D. Moses, Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Parmalee were the three first physicians in Portage-Nunda.

The home of Dr. Parmalee, a large frame house on the hill-side leading to Hunt from the Hollow, is still in existence and is owned by C. L. Parmalee, for many years agent at Hunts Station.

The children of Dr. Parmalee were not numerous. Betsey married Horace Hunt; Harriet married Elijah Bennett; Charles L. married Harriet Lake, daughter of D. P. Lake, Esq.

Jonathan Parmalee, an uncle of Dr. Parmalee, settled a few years years later near his nephew, and was Justice of the Peace for several years of the Second Nunda.

The children of Charles L. and Harriet Parmalee were *Fred, Mary and William. Mary is Mrs. C. B. Bennett. Fred died in New York City while still young and unmarried.

1822—A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

Joseph Hosford came to Portage-Nunda in 1822. He was a drummer in Sullivan's army, 2nd Regiment.

II. Charles; Eunice, who married Gad Sheldon of Bristol; Mary, who married Alvin H. Parker, Bloomfield, N. Y.; Abigail L. (teacher), married Joseph Clark Ervin (their son is Alfred H. Ervin of Omaha, Neb.); Franklin Hosford, A. B., Oberlin College, pioneer teacher in Portage, married Ann

Kingman; Lydia Ervin, sister to J. C. Ervin, married Russell Barnes, of Nunda, and lived to be 90 years of age (see Barnes family); Alfred Ervin, who was deputy postmaster at Nunda, married Harriet Cain.

1825

I. Record Taber, born April 17, 1798, died February 19, 1804, aged 95 years 10 months, married Sally Meeker March 2, 1820, who died November, 1877. They came to this town in March, 1825. Children as follows:

II. 1. Louisa A. married Charles H. Gearhart. 2. George (date unknown), died. 3. John, married Aurilla Morse; he died in 1854. 4. Alfred, married (1) Adelia Gearhart, who died in 1856; (2) Mrs. Caroline Barber, who died in 1865; (3) L. Emeline Lapham. 5. Martha, died 1839. 6. Albert O., served in Civil War, died 1862 or 1863. 7. Clark W., married (1) Sarah Lake, (2) Kate Lake; he died in 1883. Minnie, daughter of Alfred.

Arad French and wife came to Oak Hill in 1817, kept house for Col. George Williams, then settled on farm (Hiram Miller place). Abner, born in 1814, married Margaret Thompson, born December, 1819. Samuel French, a teacher, died young. Lucy, born December, 1818, in Nunda, married Merrick Brigham. Jane married James Brigham. Merrick and James Brigham were half brothers to Benjamin Brigham. Emily died young.

Arad French was deacon of the first Presbyterian church, formed at Oak Hill in 1819.

Children of Abner, born in Portage: Orpha, Sophia, Curtis, *Lucy, Samuel, Clara, Ellinor, Alpha Omega. Curtis served in the 58th N. Y. N. G. Joseph Russell, husband of Orpha, served in the same regiment. William Holmes, husband of Lucy, served in the New York Dragoons.

1819

The Hunt family, who came to Portage-Nunda in January, 1819, and settled in the then busy burgh that had already borne several names, Kishaqua, Greigsville, and Nichols and Bennett's Settlement, because this firm had the first saw mill there, was destined to have still another name, and an increase of business as well as of population. The family consisted at this time of Sanford Hunt and wife and seven children. Mrs. Hunt's maiden name was Fanny Rose. She was the daughter of Surgeon Rose of the Continental Army, and a niece of the unfortunate Nathan Hale, whose mission to General Benedict Arnold to make terms for the surrender of West Point, cost him his life. Samuel R. Hunt, the bachelor member of the Hunt family, says of their coming that in coming from the town of Mt. Morris we passed much of the way over corduroy roads and through the six mile woods between the present river and State roads across the White Woman's Tract. We came out upon an old clearing east, called the Shaver place (afterward owned by Capt. Richard Church and John Angier). Forging the creek twice we came to anchor as far south as the road was opened. There was not a bridge on the creek (Kesh-equa) from source to mouth, though one was built the following spring. There were but three families south of this for eleven miles. These were George Gearhart, Sr.; his son-in-law, John Greening, and Andrew Smith. He also mentions of the settlers at this Kashaqua town, Henry and Walter Bennett and Nathaniel B. Nichols. The latter two had built a saw mill the year before. There were also some single men, Enoch Miller, Henry Devoe, Elijah

Bennett, who afterward became a Baptist clergyman. Deacon William Town and Henry Root lived near, and last but not least, Elias Alvord, potash boiler. He also mentions Ephraim Kingsley and Solomon Williams, Sr., and their orchards; also Warren Carpenter (Dr.) and Samuel Fuller (a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner from Rhode Island).

Sanford Hunt became the pioneer storekeeper of the town, had an ashery and a farm, and soon after a postoffice. But the chief product of this worthy pair was a family of boys who equalled their parents in education and in ability and made the name of Hunt well known throughout the State. Here one of this family of boys, in a log school house, but with excellent instructors, laid the foundation of a thorough, practical education which led to an advanced course at Geneseo Academy and finally made him Governor of New York State.

But Sanford Hunt himself was one who seized every opportunity that came his way. His manner created confidence, and those "children of Nature" who could not read books but could read men, the Indians, from all the neighboring reservations, came to his store to trade. He was the first man from Nunda who made the Genesee River below the Lower Falls serve his bidding as a canal to carry the products of his mill, farm and ashery to Rochester, and then through the Erie Canal to Albany, "in his ark," "The Hazard," in 1824. He, however, lived to a good old age and died in Portage, in the place named for him. He was a liberal, public spirited, quiet, unostentatious man. He died in 1849.

The children of Sanford and Fanny Hunt were Samuel R., a teacher. He never married but lived and died at Hunts Hollow. Horace married Betsey Parmalee, daughter of Dr. Parmalee. He was Supervisor of his town, member of Assembly, was mill owner with O. H. Thompson, had store and post-office, failed in business, went west to Jackson, Mich., where he was Justice of the Peace until his death.

Sanford Hunt, Jr., became a merchant at Mt. Morris. John H. Hunt held for some years a position in the Custom House at New York City. Eliza, the eldest daughter, was, in 1826, married to Colonel Greenleaf Clark, who succeeded Eli Slater in the tannery business at Hunts Hollow. John Clark, now of Nunda, is their son. He is a tanner by trade. The late Gertrude Clark, who excelled in scholarship but failed to make her learning practical, was a daughter of Col. Clark by a second marriage. We mention these for they both became citizens of Nunda. Mary Hunt was the wife of Charles Williams, a prominent teacher in pioneer days. She left no posterity. Fanny Hunt was married to her cousin, Sanford Hunt. Frederick Hunt died when comparatively young. Edward Hunt, the youngest son, born in Nunda, had military aspirations fostered, no doubt, by seeing Col. Clark maneuver his battalion at the general training. He went to West Point, and in due time was graduated as a Lieutenant of Engineers. The military career of Major Hunt we give elsewhere. What he sought to do, if it had been carried out, would have given him an immortality of fame, but he perished at his task and his engine of destruction for the enemies of his country found its first victim in himself. To-day the name of Major Edward Hunt, Engineering Department, United States Army, is elsewhere forgotten, but that of his wife and widow, the talented "Helen

Hunt Jackson," through her "Ramona" and other books, are kept in remembrance by her picturesque burial place, located where all the globe tourists will see it, may serve to keep both names alive for successive centuries.

THE FIVE SANFORD HUNTS

Dr. Sanford Hunt, of Portage, who succeeded Dr. Parmelee in 1845, was a cousin of the other two Sanford Hunts, and a nephew of Sanford Hunt, Sr., pioneer, while Sanford Hunt, third son of Horace (known as the Nunda Academy as Yankee Robinson), was the fifth of this name in Portage.

Under the heading of "Navigation of the Genesee," published in 1824 by a pioneer newspaper, we have this item of extraordinary interest:

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

A Genesee local announces, under date of May 27, 1824, "the passage by Genesee, on the river of the canal boat "Hazard" from Nunda on her way to Albany, loaded with pine lumber, ashes (pot and pearl ashes), etc. The boat was owned by Sanford Hunt of the former place." (Mr. Hunt lived at Hunt's Hollow which was at that time in Nunda). The boat was built at the Lower Falls, after the manner of the Arks from Arkport that carried goods a quarter of a century before this time. Such an enterprise would have been impossible before the completion of the Erie Canal, which was opened for navigation in 1824. This was the first of famous shipments of lumber that was made after the Erie Canal was in operation, and preceded by sixteen years any shipments by canal from Mt. Morris or by 28 years by canal from Nunda. Azel Fitch, of Oakland, Fitch and Messenger, and later, John F. Barber, utilized in spring floods this improvised canal—the Genesee River—for transporting their surplus products to city markets.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION ON THE GENESEE (IN 1824-26)

The Livingston Journal of July 28, 1824, has the following interesting local: "We can congratulate the public on the arrival of the steamboat 'Erie Canal,' Captain Bottle, at our village last evening from Utica; a more welcome arrival could not have happened."

For two years this river was navigated by steam. The semi-annual floods, creating almost insurmountable obstacles to impede safe and profitable navigation, drove the steam boats from the unmanageable stream, and the scow with poles until 1841 continued to bring the most of the pioneers' goods up the river. In 1837 my father's goods were brought from Rochester to Genesee in this manner. Many of the later pioneers from 1824 to the autumn of 1840 used this method of transportation.

THE GIFFORDS OF PORTAGE-NUNDA

Captain Gifford had a large family of sons and daughters. *Rhoda married *Joseph Cole. She died at the age of 90. Their son, J. Monroe Cole, born 1824, married *Julia M. DeWitt. He is still living. His children are Frank and Mary. *Robert Gifford married (first) *Mary Ann Wetherly, (second) *Mercy Herrington, (third) Mrs. Delia Clark, who is still living. Children:

Lorenzo D. Gifford, veteran, farmer, Portage; Rhoda, his sister. Children of Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Youmans Nunda, children of Robert and Delia: Merrett Gifford, Silver Springs; Stella, married Homer Elwood, Buffalo, N. Y. Jasper Gifford married Mrs. Wetherly. Their son is Daniel B. Gifford, merchant.

THE D. P. LAKE FAMILY

The D. P. Lake family lived at Hunts Hollow. The family claim relationship with Roger Williams, and, like him, are, first and last, Baptists. The daughters were teachers, the sons were soldiers. Harriet, married Charles L. Parmalee; Elizabeth, married I. Bradley Clark; Sarah and Kate, married Clark Taber. Mrs. Lake accounted for her boys being soldiers because her father, Mr. Lindsley, and other relatives were soldiers of the Revolution. Of the sons, John lived in Michigan, served as bridge builder in Sherman's army; Mathew, in the Ohio Heavy Artillery, returned home and died in 1866. Warner W. served in a Wisconsin regiment, Charles R., quartermaster sergeant in a Wisconsin regiment, both buried at Hunts Hollow; William D. Lake, 146th New York, died in Andersonville.

Evidently Mrs. Lake taught her sons to

Speak plain the word country,

* * * * *

But oh! the surprise, when one sits quite alone,

Then one weeps, then one kneels,

God —, how the house feels."

Mrs. Brocning.

Greenlief Clark settled in 1824, married (first) Mary Hunt, daughter of Sanford Hunt. John Clark (married in Montgomery County). Mary Clark married Oscar F. Sharp, two children, Lizzie and Edwin; married (second) Mary Wheeler of Nunda, 1907.

III. Ethel Clark resides in Nunda, married George Barber. Mr. Clark was called Colonel (probably a militia officer). He was a tanner by trade and bought the tannery built by Eli Slater.

His son, John, also a tanner, was his successor.

Mr. Clark had a bachelor brother, Henry Clark, who lived on a farm near Mudville.

Amos Clark and I. Bradley Clark were not relatives to him, or to each other.

THE PHINEAS LAKE FAMILY

The large family of Phineas Lake of Mt. Morris and Portage, 1829, furnished numerous citizens for Nunda, although the parents never lived here. Among the children of this household who came to Nunda were: 1. Janet, wife of Rev. Gershom Waldo; 2. Adelia, wife of Isaac McNair; 3. Laura and 4. Sarah, first and second wife of Utley Spencer; Edwin P. Lake; Franklin D. Lake, and Martha, wife of Sandford Johnson.

Thomas Lake, the oldest of the family, married at Portage a niece of Dr. Chittenden, Catherine Hill. The Hill family lived at Portage.

For the family of Utley Spencer, see Spencer family.

The family of Rev. Gershom Waldo were Gershom and Janet Lake Waldo.

Mr. Waldo was an Episcopal clergyman, and after his voice failed was a teacher at Portageville and elsewhere. He was the rector at Hunt's Hollow.

Henry Waldo and Martha were the oldest of the family.

George Waldo was a veteran of the Civil War. He married in the West, and had a son and a daughter, Mrs. Taylor, and Heber Waldo, now at Military School at Milwaukee.

Sarah resides with her aunt, Mrs. Johnson, on Church Street.

Heber (married in the West).

Sarah is the only one living of the children.

Minerva Waldo was a niece of Rev. Waldo and taught the classics under the Barrett regime for one year in the Nunda Literary Institute. She is now Mrs. Joseph Cooper of Warsaw.

Edwin P. Lake, married Mary Shave, a milliner.

Mrs. Lake had the first store in Nunda kept by a woman. Her husband assisted as the business increased. They built a store on the south side of the Plaza, which is now in use as a hardware store.

The children of this family were: Adelia, a musician, who married Harrison Peck. They have one son.

Julia, married Byron Nugent, of St. Louis. Mr. Nugent, a merchant of the Wanamaker type, died in April, 1908, leaving a wife and two sons.

Fred D. Lake, merchant, St. Louis.

The family of Isaac and Adelia McNair lived for several years in Nunda. He was a wagonmaker, and started a manufacturing enterprise in Nunda, with F. H. Gibbs and Minor Stout as assistants, about 1835. His children, who were here at this time, were: Helen, Wells, Cornelia and Edward.

Wells McNair, who afterward married Caroline Nash, who died recently. Mr. Wells McNair is still living at Castile. His father died at the age of 90 and his mother at 93. *Helen McNair married Mr. Rodgers of Warsaw, N. Y. *Cornelia married ——— Chambers. *Edward married Adelia Quick, of Silver Springs.

Franklin D. Lake was a business man of Nunda, had some farm lands, and conducted a large hardware establishment for many years. He married Emily Fitch, who survived him, but has since died. They left no children.

Martha taught at one time a select school at the Session House after it had ceased to be an academy. She also taught in Mission schools in Chicago for ten years, where she was married to Sanford Johnson, who lived but a few years after his marriage. She has since lived in Nunda, now residing on Church Street.

1820

Biographical notes compiled by Jackson W. Alward of New York City concerning Nathaniel, William and Squire Alward, Mrs. Mary Alward Barber, Mrs. Betsey Ann Alward Van Dusen, and Mrs. Sara Alward Guthrie, children of William and Betsey Cross Alward of Basking Ridge, Somerset County, N. J., who removed in 1809 to Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., and later to Nunda, N. Y.

Nathaniel Alward was born February 17, 1794, in Basking Ridge, N. J., removed to Scipio, N. Y., in 1803, six years in advance of his parents, where he died July 29, 1848. On February 18, 1818, he married Betsey Freeman, daughter of William and Jerusha Wilcox Freeman, of Lee, Mass., who subsequently settled in Scipio. She was born July 18, 1799, in Lee, and died March 30, 1844, in Scipio. The graves of both herself and her husband are in the Alward family lot in the cemetery at Scipioville, N. Y. On December 17, 1845, Nathaniel Alward married his second wife, S. Van Arsdale, daughter of Isaac and Mary Van Doren Van Arsdale, of Shepardstown, Jefferson County, Va. She was born October 10, 1819, in Shepardstown, and died January 18, 1903, in Bound Brook, Somerset County, N. J.; grave in cemetery at Somerville, N. J.

Nathaniel Alward began in June, 1834, to invest in farm lands in the towns of Nunda and Portage, Livingston County, N. Y., driving to and from Nunda as his business required. The late John F. Barber, his brother-in-law, acted as his agent for many years and subsequently became the owner of one of the farms upon which Mr. Alward had partly completed a dwelling house, intending to make it his permanent home.

Nathaniel Alward had five children by his first wife: William Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Andrew Jackson, Dennis Robinson, and Sarah, all born in Scipio. He had one child by his second wife, Mary, also born in Scipio.

William Alward was born June 15, 1798, in Basking Ridge, N. J., and came with his parents, in 1809, to Scipio, N. Y., and removed from there in 1820 to the town of Portage, then in Nunda, and died at his residence on Oak Hill, March 18, 1844. On July 17, 1821, he married Lucy Hubbell, of Nunda, born in 1798, and who died November 12, 1826, in Nunda. The graves of himself and of his wife are in Oakwood Cemetery. He married his second wife, Louisa Walter Hubbard, widow of Eli Hubbard and daughter of Stephen and Mercy Mills Walter. She was born January 16, 1800, in Norfolk, Conn., and died April 24, 1885, in Randolph, Dodge County, Wis.

William Alward learned the art of tanning leather and after this removed to Hunts Hollow, then in the town of Nunda, where, in about the year 1820, he established a tannery. Shortly afterward he was associated with Mr. Ashley and established a tannery on Mill Street in what was then called Nunda Valley. William Alward, Eli Slater and Sanford Hunt purchased jointly a tract of land conveyed to them by deed from Nathaniel D. Nichols, dated May 14, 1822, which included what is now the public square of the village of Hunts Hollow. William Alward had three children by his first wife, Mary, Harriet and Jarvis, all born in Nunda. By his second wife he had four children, William Walter, Nathaniel Pomeroy, Louisa K. and Ann Elizabeth, all born in the towns of Nunda and Grove.

Squire Alward was born May 18, 1800, in Basking Ridge, N. J., and came with his parents in 1809 to Scipio, N. Y. He removed from there in 1846 to a farm purchased from his brother, Nathaniel, situated on Oak Hill on the River Road in the town of Portage. From there he removed to a farm near Hunts, and from there to a residence, situated on the southwest corner of West and Seward Streets in the village of Nunda, where he died October 29, 1873; grave in Oakwood Cemetery, Nunda.

On December 31, 1824, he married Abigail Boughton, daughter of John and Currence Downs Boughton. She was born March 8, 1801, in Ledyard, Cayuga County, N. Y., and died July 25, 1840, in Scipio, N. Y. On October 20, 1842, Squire Alward married his second wife, Eliza Helm daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Perrine Helm, of Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y. She was born in 1801 in Groton and died there in 1879. Squire Alward had five children by his first wife—Cyrus, M. Charlotte, Harriet M., George Henry and Albert Nathaniel, all born in the town of Scipio, N. Y. He had no children by his second wife.

Mary Alward Barber was born March 6, 1807, in Basking Ridge, N. J., and came with her parents to Scipio, in 1809, and removed from there in 1836 to Oak Hill, Town of Portage, where she died August 15, 1850. On November 20, 1830, she married John Failing Barber (his second wife) son of Samuel B. and Madelane Failing Barber of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N. Y. He was born September 2, 1800, in Canajoharie and removed to Oak Hill, Town of Portage, N. Y., about the year 1832, where he acquired a large farm and erected a fine residence called Chestnut Place, where he died February 7, 1883. The graves of himself and his wife, Mary, are in the Barber family lot in the cemetery at Oakland, Town of Portage. Mr. Barber had no children by his second wife, Mary.

Betsey Ann Alward Van Dusen was born August 9, 1810, in Scipio, N. Y., and died September 17, 1899, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Van Dusen Burroughs, in Beloit, Wis.; grave in the cemetery in that city. On June 18, 1829, she married John Dykeman Van Dusen, son of Abraham and Eleanor Van Brummel Van Dusen of Scipioville, N. Y. He was born September 30, 1798, in Scipioville and died August 22, 1885, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Van Dusen Burroughs, at Crowlake, South Dakota; grave at that place.

After their marriage Mr. Van Dusen kept a hotel in Scipioville for seven years, until 1830, when they removed to the territory of Michigan and were pioneer settlers of Jacksonburg, now Jackson, but after enduring four years of sickness and privation they returned to New York State in 1840 and located on a farm formerly owned by Nathaniel Alward, situated on the Oakland and Portage Road near the Short Tract Road, where they resided for about 35 years, when they removed to a residence situated on the north side of Center Street in the Village of Nunda, where they resided until 1883, when they removed with their youngest daughter to Crowlake, Jerauld County, South Dakota. After the death of Mr. Van Dusen the widow and daughter removed to Beloit, Wis. John D. Van Dusen had three children: George and Ellen, born in Scipioville, and Mary, born in the Town of Portage.

Sarah Alward Guthrie was born August 23, 1790, in Basking Ridge, N. J.; married George Guthrie and moved to Seneca County, N. Y., where they located on a farm and resided there until middle life, and where all their children were born. About the year 1826 they removed to Nunda, N. Y., and in 1837 to the Territory of Michigan and located on a tract of land near Dixboro, Washtenaw County, not far from Ypsilanti. She died December 20, 1841, and her husband died on January 2, 1842.

They had six children: Elizabeth, William, Abbie, Joseph, George and Phoebe. The eldest, Elizabeth, born August 23, 1808, married, June 19, 1828, John Gearhart. They resided in the town of Portage, near Dalton (after 1827), where she died July 13, 1879.

March 10, 1908, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

THE THOMPSONS—1822

Robert Wilson Thompson, son of Wilson Thompson of Colorain, Mass., who died there at the age of 96. He was said to be a Revolutionary soldier. His wife's name was Wilson. Robert W. Thompson, better known as Wilson Thompson, married Fannie Burffee

The children of Wilson Thompson were:

Joseph Calvin, Jonathan, Margaret Mary, Nancy, Electa, Luther and Robert W., the latter is described as a skilled workman in wood and iron, a handy man in the settlement. He married before coming to Nunda. Of these Electa (Mrs. Newton), Luther and Robert W., are known to have come to Nunda.

I. The children of Robert Wilson Thompson (two died), were Nancy, (Mrs. Peleg Hewitt), Roxana (Mrs. J. Clark Button), Robert W., William Edwin, Eliza A., and Melissa (Mrs. Sanford Hewitt), who recently died, 1908. Mrs. Nancy Hewitt, wife of Peleg Hewitt was six years of age when she came to Nunda in 1822. She died in 1881. Their children were Wilson, Cornelia, Alice, Edwin and Mary. The family have always resided in Portage.

II. 3. Robert Wilson Thompson, born 1821, became a farmer, he was twice married. He married Sarah E. Van Slyck. They had two children.

III. 1. Elletta V., married John A. Carter. Anita Carter is with her aunt Mrs. Mills in China.

III. 2. Annetta, a Missionary to China, to teach the deaf and dumb to converse by speech. She married Charles R. Mills, since deceased. See "Missionaries from Nunda and Vicinity."

R. W. T., married second, Cynthia Andrus, daughter of Chester.

Their children. III. 3. Charles W., farmer, married Effie M. Wilson. 4. Sarah E. 5. Lincoln (a deaf mute) who married Emma C. Larson (also a deaf mute). 6. Luther R., married Elizabeth Northway, daughter of F. A. Northway. 7. May, died in 1872.

Children of Sanford and Melissa Thompson Hewitt.

Jason, married Nellie Marshall; Frank, a photographer, married Carrie Marshall; Charles, married Minnie Marsh.

I. 2. Electa Thompson, married Jacob Newton. Their daughter, Electa Newton, married Miles Wakeman of Dalton.

I. 3. Luther Thompson family s. 1837, wife, Martha Holland. Children: J. Luther and Cordino S., both soldiers, died in the service. (See 104th Regt. N. Y.) 3. Joseph A.; 4. Henry Allen; 5. Jonathan T.; 6. Direxa V.

Henry A., married ——— Town, has a son, the only grandson of Luther Thompson.

Hugh Robert and Elinor Thompson, cousins to Robert Wilson Thompson.

Hugh Sr., married Elinor Patterson and Elinor his sister married John Patterson.

11.

2. *Hugh Jr., son of Robert, married Emma Allen, daughter of Major Allen. No children, adopted Ella and Arthur Frink.

1. *Margaret married Abner French. See Arad French Family 1817. She was born in Nunda in 1819.

3. William P. Thompson, married 1. Jane Devoe; 2. Mary Ames; 3. Mrs. Elizabeth McCray.

III. Laura, Allen, George.

II. 6. Mary married Foster Whittaker.

Children: Alice, married Lewis Wescott; *John; Lizzie, married Clark R. Brewer of Nunda.

7. Adolphus. 5. Josiah. 8. Jane, married Edgerly. 9. Lucy Jane, married Myron Patterson.

I-2.

Robert Thompson and wife.

II.

Eben son of John and Elinor (soldier) died during the war.

Children of Robert.

Children of Oliver. 1. Fred. 2. Fletcher. 3. Jessie.

Children of Ann Thompson Dickens. Edgar J., Frank and Maylon.

Hugh Thompson and Robert Thompson were cousins of Wilson Thompson.

Oliver married Helen Dailey. Firm of Hunt & Thompson, millers. Ann married Charles H. Dickens.

CHAPTER XII.

THE DAKE FAMILY

By Dr. Wm. Dake, 1819-1830. Revised by B. Frank Dake, Esq.

THE Dake or Deake family have long been an important factor in the history of Livingston County and are among the real pioneers of Western New York. The paternal stock was English, but the family originally came from Hungary, the first of the name locating at Hopkinton, R. I., in 1639, but to make the spelling and the Americanized pronunciation correspond the name was changed to Dake. William Dake being the first to locate in Nunda was born in Daketown, Saratoga County, N. Y., July 25, 1792, son of William Gould and Margaret Moshier Deake. He married Orpha Miller December 20, 1815, of Galway, N. Y. In 1820 he with his wife and two small children started out with Indians as guides to locate in what was to be a permanent home in the town of Portage, known as Oakhill on the river road, and what was then thought to be the wilds of the far West. Nunda had then but a few log houses, and the Indians roamed at will through the forest paths. The writer of these lines has often heard William Dake and his wife tell of the long tiresome journey from Daketown, Saratoga County, N. Y., to the new home in the forest, the Indians acting as guides. The brother of his wife, who was a Methodist minister was the only white friend on the way. An ox team being their only means of transportation. Guided by marked trees and Indian trails to designate the highway. They entered upon a quarter section of land

upon which they commenced their battle of forest life. A log house was soon constructed and in this they lived for some years. Later they moved into a large and commodious frame house, where they lived and worked together for nearly fifty years. The forest about them soon gave way to waving fields of golden grain. The door of their home was ever open to their Indian friends who paid them frequent visits. Mr. Dake was widely known as a man of judgment and of strict integrity. He held at various times offices of trust and honor in town and county. He died May 1, 1873, in Nunda, N. Y., at the home of his son, Dr. Jabez W. Dake, where he and his wife had come but a year previous, having left the home upon the hill. His remains were laid in Picket Line Cemetery besides those of his father and mother. William Gould Deake and Margaret his wife, who had also come to this section of the country a little later than their son, in 1828, and bought up a large tract of land in Oakhill a short distance from his son. He settled in 1828.

William Gould Deake or (Dake as the name is now more generally spelled) was born in Hopkinton, R. I., March 6, 1761. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, he served as private in Captain Lewis Von Woerts Regiment 16th of Cambridge, Captain William Brown's Company of Albany County, N. Y., and served during most of the war. Shouldering his gun when he was but fourteen years old at the battle of Bennington, he followed his father into the battle field, the battle taking place upon part of their land and the adjoining farm of Elder Wait's. An interesting fact is that the first Red Cross work done in this country was done by his mother who went upon the field after the battle and ministered to the wounded and suffering soldiers until their strength failed, her name now being enrolled as a patriot of the Revolutionary War for the services rendered. Her name was Anna Gould Deake.

In 1830 William Gould Deake sold his farm in Daketown, Saratoga County, and moved onto the farm which he had purchased in the town of Portage, and which joins that known as Latham Coffin farm where he lived till after the death of his wife in 1841, when he removed to the village of Nunda where he lived with his daughter Abbie Dake Northop. He was a man of genial mind and greatly loved. His last illness was short and he quietly passed out to join the larger family waiting on the other side. He was a man of sterling character whose word was his bond by all who knew him. He died in Nunda, N. Y., August 1, 1843. His remains were laid in the Picket Line cemetery near his old home.

He reared a large family of children their names being Elizabeth, Anna, Charles, Jabez, William, Benjamin, Lucy, Eunice, John E., and Margaret. Charles the oldest son lived many years in Nunda. Later moved to Penn Yan where he died. Jabez who was born at Saratoga and later served in the War of 1812, became a physician, being the first M. D., to locate there, where he lived and raised a large family of children, many of whom followed his chosen profession. He was a man ever ready to answer to the call of the sick or those in trouble. His home still stands, although remodeled, on the corner opposite the Baptist church. He died May 11, 1846, and was buried at Oakwood Cemetery where a monument was erected to his memory. His wife was Sophia Bowen and their children were Louisa, Lydia who married Lyman Hoppins, and had two sons who were physicians. David was a physician and surgeon of promi-

nence and had a son who, also, won distinction as a physician, and one daughter who graduated in medicine and married a Dr. F. W. Skiles. Chauncey M., was the first homoeopath in Western New York, and located at Geneseo Livingston County, N. Y. He had a son who practiced medicine, Abram B. Dake who married Elvira Herrick of Nunda, and after his death she married a Mr. Wiley. William Henry who graduated in medicine and located in Pittsburg, later moved to Rochester where he lived many years. His wife was Laura Barrett of Nunda. Both he and his wife are buried at Oakwood Cemetery. Anna Eliza, who married J. D. Crank has two sons who are physicians, J. P. Dake, Jabez Jr., who became noted as a professor in medicine and a writer of many standard works on medicine. He had four sons who were physicians.

William Dake who located there, in 1820, had children who located in Nunda and near by places. His oldest son Jonathan M. Dake located in Nunda and opened a hardware store, in 1863, where with his son Moses, and later, Abram Dake, he was in business until his ———, dying at the age of 84. He was for a time a prominent figure in the Baptist church. He had several children; Moses, Maria, Frank, Charles and John. John still resides on the homestead, caring for the widowed mother. The others of William's family were: C. Alonzo, a physician of Warsaw, Dr. Jabez W., of Nunda, later of Rochester; Clara who married John Dixon and lived between Nunda and Picket Line; and B. Frank Dake who was a very successful physician in Pittsburg, later moving to Pasadena, California. He died in 1908, age 75. A cousin of William Gould Dake located on the River Road where he lived many years, acting as postmaster a greater part of the time at what is known as the River Road Forks.

I am unable to give you the first name of father's first wife. She was a Hagadorn. She bore father two children, Mathilda and Moses William. Mathilda died at the age of fifteen years. Father's second wife was Mary Ann Town. She bore him one child, Maria Ann. Maria married Dr. Frank A. Warren. She died February 7, 1895, leaving surviving her four children, Grace A. Harsh, Harriet A. Warren, Jennie B. Warren and Howard D. Warren, all of whom are now living. Howard D. Warren became twenty-two years of age the 15th of March, 1908. For nearly one year he has been the cashier of a large trust company in Aberdeen, Washington. Father's third wife was Sarah Imogene Burgess. She bore him three children, Abram Miller, Benjamin Franklin, and Charles Morton, all of whom are now living. Father's fourth wife was Fanny Melissa Andrus, who bore him one child, John Andrus. Moses' son, Millard H. Dake, was born in Nunda. All of the rest of the grandchildren were born out of Nunda with the exception of the children of Abram and John. Charles M. Dake has one child, Charles Crawford, who was born in Buffalo.

Father's father, William Dake Jr., was married to Orpha Miller, December 20, 1815. In 1820 in an ox cart with their two sons, Jonathan Miller and Charles Alonzo, aged four and two years, they started out from Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., and drove to and settled on a farm on Oak Hill in Portage, which he had purchased in 1810, and on which they resided together fifty-two years.

William Gould Dake was the father of William Dake Jr. In 1871 William Gould Dake was married to Margaret Mosher. He was a soldier of the Rev-

olution. The battle of Bennington was fought in part on the farm of his father in White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., and on the adjoining farm of Elder Waite. William Gould Dake lived with his wife until the death of his wife in 1841. William Dake Jr., lived with his wife until his death May 1, 1873. Dr. Charles Alonzo Dake, a son of William Dake, Jr., was married to Maria Roberts, June 2, 1840. They lived together until his death in July, 1905. The father, son and grandson lived with their wives during an aggregate period of marital union of one hundred and eighty-two years.

My knowledge does not extend beyond these, but you will see most of them have done much to perpetuate the cherished memory of dear old Nunda which is ever dear to the hearts of those who have had the good fortunes to look through the fertile valley upon those sloping hillsides. We wish, all who live there, a happy, prosperous and blessed life.

B. FRANK DAKE.

Abram Dake son of Jonathan and Imogene (Burgess) Dake, has resided in Nunda for many years. He married Jennie Hungerford, daughter of Virgil Hungerford, son of Amos. Their children are Virgil, who married ———, Fred, who married Lena Vandusen, daughter of Milton E. and Rose (Clark) Vandusen. They now reside in Denver. John A., son of Jonathan and Fanny (Andrus) Dake, married Sophia, daughter of J. B. and Almeta Kendall Willett. They have two children born in Nunda, Hazel who married Glenn McMaster, and resides at Dansville, N. Y., and Walter a school boy.

THE NASHES—1822

The Nashes bought out Ephraim Kingsley (Nunda's third settler), and secured one of the finest farms in Portage, which is still in possession of the family. The family consisted mostly of adults and were soon married and settled.

Alfred Nash married ——— Hoyt.

II.

The sons were: 1. Anson. 2. Camillas.

Enos H., married Ellen Stockwell. William, married Delana Hill, a niece of Dr. Chittenden of Nunda.

The daughters were: *Almira, married Martin Stockwell; Catharine and Caroline (twins), Catharine married Wells McNair, Castile; *Caroline married Norman Dopkins; Anna married Martin Stockwell, Rochester, N. Y.

III.

Children of Enos and Ellen Nash.

Adelia married Augustus W. Chase, son of William Chase, farmer; Enos Adelbert, a veteran, married Augusta Williams, daughter of Solomon Williams, Jr.

John Augustine was drowned while skating on the Andrus pond. He was seventeen years of age. His companion Edward F. Knibloe, sixteen years old, succeeded in getting him out of the icy water, but he died from the chill and exposure. He was one of the author's favorite scholars, and was esteemed highly by all who knew him.

The other member of the family was Fanny Nash, the daughter of William and Delany Hill Nash, an adopted daughter of Enos H. Nash.

The sons of E. Adelbert Nash, are Arthur and Gilbert

The sons of A. W. and Adeline Chase

John, who died in early boyhood; William, married, and who resides in Rochester; Roy, married, who lives on the Chase homestead, and who succeeded his father as Rural Mail Carrier.

Augustus W. Chase died from being chilled to death while performing his duties as Mail Carrier, his route was over the Granger and Grove hills, the day was a very cold one, causing his death.

Enos Adelbert Nash, who enlisted at 18 was a prisoner of war and paroled just in time to save his life. He has been Supervisor and Justice of the Peace five or six terms.

THE SMITHS FROM CONNECTICUT

Four brothers, Lyman, Ammon, Hiram and Norman Smith settled in Portage; the first two in 1825, the others later.

*Ammon Smith, married *Julia Nash; one son Adelbert A. Smith, married Eliza Jennings.

Lyman Smith had two daughters: Emma married *Luke Robinson; *Anie married Lorenzo D. Gifford, son of *Robert Gifford, pioneer.

Albertus C. Robinson, son of Emma, married Mary Stanton, resides on the homestead, and has filled several town offices. The children of L. D. and Anie Smith Gifford; Mamie, married Reuben Wheeler; Nellie at home.

The children of *Hiram Smith and *Jane Sanford are: Gertrude, a teacher for many years; *Cynthia (Mrs. Samuel Davis); Ella (Mrs. Gilbert Bliss); Cora (Mrs. George W. Botsford).

Sanford married May Wheeler, owns the homestead, but lives in Perry.

The children of *Norman Smith and Lousa Quick: William H. Smith, stage driver, and baggageman, married Mary Townsend; Maria, a skilled tailoress; *Edward, journeyman printer; Julia, home decorator for special festivities; Lydia, Normal School teacher, married Charles E. Hamlin; Mamie died when a young lady.

Grandchildren: Harvey N. Smith, Louise Hamlin, Louis, *Stanley, Carl and Mildred Smith.

The grandchildren of Ammon Smith: Carrie A., married Edward Reed; Everett, produce dealer, married Florence Hare; Eva, a teacher.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PIONEER SETTLERS IN GROVE, 1818-1827

THE present town of Grove had no settlers during its first decade as an eighth of the town of Nunda. If we include that part of Grove that afterward became Granger, then we might find from 1816-1818 perhaps ten families.

There being no high line fences of either Church or State, separating the different town plots that formed Nunda. It is natural that, the writer of these "Annals of the pioneer settlement of the Nunda" that existed between 1818 and 1827, rear none, but treat every settler of this time as Nunda citizens

In 1827, Grove, including Granger, became a separate town and ceased to be within the scope of these Annals.

There is a sense, however, in which Grove never has been entirely distinct from Nunda. Her first citizens came from Nunda, and many of them returned again.

Grove never had any large villages, so her citizens patronize Nunda stores. Her Baptist church was also the Baptist church of Nunda and of Portage until 1828, her soldiers mostly enlisted in Nunda companies, and even to-day, the people of Grove make Dalton, which is an important part of Nunda, their center of trade.

Their produce is shipped from that business center, in fact, with the exception of picking their own political plums from their own political plum trees, and shipping them to Belmont, instead of Geneseo, the towns are virtually one. To our Union and High Schools their advanced scholars come, and no doubt many still worship in the Dalton churches.

From 1818 to 1820, Grove-Nunda, where good titles to land could be obtained (when they could not in Nunda) led to an exodus of the early settlers to the lands of the "Church Tract."

John White, set the example, and the "White Settlement" is sufficient proof that he became one of the permanent settlers. He was a man who cut out a way for himself and his oxteam whenever such a highway was needed. In May, 1818, after having lived two years in Nunda, he cut a road into the forest leading to lot 35, which he had purchased. This was no small task, but he was at his best, being at the time 32 years of age.

He brought his wife with him from Herkimer to Nunda, with his oxteam and now when his new log house should be habitable he would try founding a settlement in a new section where for a time they would be "The Eve and Adam of a race renewed." He did not purpose however, to raise "Cain" in the wilderness but to raze the trees from the forest near his house, and then raise turnips and wheat and vegetables. He did still better, he raised a large family.

These, like himself, had good staying qualities—for two of these children are still living. Mrs. Nancy White Passage, now 87 years of age, and her youngest sister, Mrs. William Townsend who recently celebrated her golden wedding day.

This story of the first family that settled in Grove-Nunda is interesting and unique.

John White had to take a grist of wheat from Grove to Dansville, as he wanted to bring back a door to keep out the wolves—he had to go with his oxen, as he had to cut the road, or widen it nearly all that distance, it would take him many days, possibly two weeks. His wife had to stay alone, and only one neighbor nearly a mile away. They had no door to their log cabin, and the wolves were numerous. The wife consented to stay alone if he would only bring home a door. He went and was gone many weary days. The wretchedness of this solitude was mingled with fears for the safety of her husband and the necessity of keeping a bright fire burning to keep off the wolves. It was twelve days before he returned and the solitude and solicitude of those twelve days she could never forget.

We present the picture of her daughter born in 1820; who told me this story.



MRS. NANCY WHITE PASSAGE
At 86 years
Only 94 years old



THE LATE BETSEY STEVERS MYERS



MATILDA SHERWOOD RUSSELL
Only 82 years young



MRS. FANNIE ADAMS OLNEY

Both of these sisters however, have come to Nunda to complete their earthly pilgrimage, and as an intermediate state between Allegany and Heaven, it has no equal.

Mr. White induced a new settler at Nunda, Alexander Bailey, to buy part of lot 35, and here on this first settled lot, in this new settlement was born, on Christmas 1819, the first white child born in what is now the town of Grove, Laura Bailey, who became Mrs. Hiram Merithew and who died in Portage, in 1907, in her 88th year, spent in this vicinity. In the August following, the first "White" child born, was, Nancy White now Mrs. Daniel Passage, the second child born in the present town of Grove. Both were born in Nunda. In the log house of John White in 1821, the first religious services were held. There were other Whites, for Joseph White a brother, settled and remained in Nunda, and Elijah White was married in 1822 to Lucy Dana, and William White was the first person to die in this settlement.

John Eisamon, also tried Nunda for a year or two, and then in 1822, moved to what is known as the Dutch settlement. Others who came from Nunda to this locality were James Brewer, in 1820, and later Sylvester Heath, Samuel Swain, Jr., John Boughton, and Elias Alvard and Curtis Coe came from Portage-Nunda. Brewer's Corners, was for a time quite a hamlet, but failed to become a village. The Brewers many of them returned to Nunda as did Swain, after founding Swainsville.

The Parkers, Aldriches, and the Moses families became the permanent families of the town, and their sons were prominent at Nunda schools and in Nunda companies of soldiers.

Besides White the Passages, the Baileys, Eisamons, the Brewers, who left Nunda for Grove-Nunda, there were a few years later, Deacon Bassett, the Tuttles, Samuel Crowfoot, the Sweets, and probably others, while one man Samuel C. Jones, after securing a competence came from there, (Grove Center) to Nunda having sold a large tract of land to Samuel Swain, Jr., and so what might have been Jonesville became Swainsville, after a railroad came through these lands. He was emphatically a self made man. Left an orphan, with a large family of brothers and sisters to care for, he proved his manhood by being manly.

His mother was left a widow while Samuel her eldest son, was young. Mrs. Montgomery Thorp, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Townsend, and one of the Mrs. Van Nostrands, Thomas and William Jones, and the father of John Jones of Grove, were his sisters and brothers. Mrs. Thorp has often said there never was a kinder or more patient brother than Samuel was to his younger brothers and sisters. He certainly succeeded, as a son and brother. He became prominent in town affairs, was Supervisor and Justice of the Peace, this was another form of success. That he became the owner of a large tract of land, tells that he succeeded financially.

He became a lumber man on a large scale. He also became Supervisor of Grove. Samuel C. Jones was the first Townclerk of Granger. He came to Nunda to reside in 1850 and completed his life there.

The family of Montgomery Thorp were possessed of unusual ability. Simeon was graduated from Union College, went west and became State Superintendent of Schools in Kansas. He also became State Senator. He was

a prominent Free State and Union man, and was a martyr to the cause he espoused. In one of Quantrells raids, he was called to the door and shot dead, by one of the raiders.

Captain Alexander Thorp, whose wife was a daughter of Alfred Swain, of Nunda, was educated at Alfred and died in the service. He was killed in the battle of Winchester.

Colonel Thomas Jones Thorp graduated at Union College. He helped organize Co. E, 85th N. Y., was wounded at Fair Oaks. He became Lieut. Col. of the first New York Dragoons and afterward Col. and Brevent Brig. General. He erected a monument in Granger for the soldiers that died from that town. Half the monument was for his family.

Washington and Aziza Moses were sons of Daniel Moses, both have held town and county offices.

Washington M., served his town as Supervisor several terms and his county as Member of Assembly.

Children of I. 1, Daniel, Moses and Phoebe.

II. 1. Frances. 2. Ashbel. 3. Luther. 4. Washington (see Civil List). married Ella Parker, their children:

III. 1. Grant E., merchant at Dalton. 2. E. Walter, merchant. See Civil List of Nunda. J. N., married Mabel White, daughter of George and Mary White.

5. Aziza.

I. 2. Samuel Moses, brother to Daniel.

Marmaduke Aldrich a veteran of the War of 1812-14 who came from Lima to Grove 1822, and to Granger in 1827. His children were, Amasa, Gideon, Nelson, Benjamin, Sally and Mary. Amasa was killed by falling from the back of a wagon. Probably all of these were born before 1827, and so were citizens of Nunda.

Alonzo Aldrich was a grandson and soldier. Alphonzo Aldrich was another, also a veteran.

Linus married Mary Kelley, sister of John Kelley; Lieut. Alphonzo Aldrich, married Miss Beech of Oakland.

THE PARKERS IN GROVE-NUNDA

There were three Parker families in Nunda not closely connected if at all on the Parker side. Local Histories say Heerman Parker came to Nunda (Grove) in 1821, and Riley Parker in 1822, leaving the impression that they were brothers. Mr. Frank Parker says they were brothers-in-law only, both having married sisters of Samuel Carman of Nunda, that Herman and Ira Parker were brothers. Most important is the fact that Riley Parker was a veteran of 1812 and probably served with the Cayuga County militia. He came to Nunda in 1822 from Scipio. He was married to Sally Carman some four years before this, and Mr. and Mrs. Parker did not come alone to Nunda. They had good company, the genial Sanford came with them, though only two years old, he was not even then, one that could be left out of the conversation. He led it then, and he kept on doing so. Besides if a new town was to be founded he was not the one to be late at the founding, so he was there, one of the first settlers of Grove-Nunda. Who ever knew Sanford Parker to be late.

The writer never reached Nunda Station but once in his life, and that time at midnight, when Sanford lived there, that he was not the first man to be seen. In war times, when he arrived, Sanford met him, saying, "well you want to go down to the valley to see the folks, want a rig?" Of course that was the thing needed, and though the stable boy had not cleaned the harness or the buggy for weeks, it always carried its passengers safely to the journey's end. I am glad Sanford Parker came to Nunda when he did, that for five years he was a pioneer of Nunda, before he lived in Grove, though he lived in the same house in both towns. I don't think I should have enjoyed trading Jack Knives with him in his school days, though he no doubt had a fine variety to select from. He always saw the worth in everything however bruised or battered it was, his whole livery complete would have seemed dear to anyone else at a few hundred dollars, but to him it was just the thing for all sorts of weather, and it was. I doubt if any man that ever lived at Dalton was so well known as the host of the Parker House, or better liked. The jokes he could tell so well, which seemed no jokes at all, but just plain every day talk, made him an attraction. As a hotel keeper he was a type of the early pioneer inn keepers who seemed to keep an inn just to accommodate the public and make everybody who came feel at home. I have secured his picture that I may see him often, and that others may, also that of Almiron Paine, stage driver to Dalton.

He married when a young man Elizabeth Wood. Mrs. Sally Parker his mother, became a nonagenarian, and died at the age of 92, outliving her husband.

Mrs. Sanford Parker also survived her husband. Their children are Charles and Maysette Francelia, though generally called May. May married Henry Harck, eldest son of Frederick, a retired shoemaker.

His brothers and sisters.

II. 2. Lyman Parker, married Catharine Mallon. 3. Ezekiel, married Martha Lockwood sister to Frank. 4. Ruth, married Porter Warren. 5. Jane, married William Wood. Franklin L., married Julia A. Warren, daughter of Porter and Maria Fuller Warren.

This youngest member of the family lost one of his legs but gets around about as rapidly as men with two. As a stock buyer he has been engaged for many years. His children live in Nunda and are therefore of the elect to be mentioned as of pioneer lineage.

III. Grace May, married Frank Peterson, Bradford, Pa. H. Roy, married Aletta Hussey.

There were several soldiers in the other Parker families. Milan Parker, a Nunda soldier died in the service, his sister Vicina married George Barnev one of four brothers who were soldiers. He alone survives. Jefferson Parker a gentleman, a scholar and a soldier died in the service, Emerson Parker his brother, also died in the service. Another brother Earl, also a soldier is not living. Jasper Parker a fourth brother lives on the homestead. Ellen Parker married Hon. Washington Moses (see Moses Family.)

IN GRANGER

The citizens of Granger were citizens, until 1827, of Nunda, and after that until 1838, were citizens of Grove. The town of Granger was first called West Grove.

In 1816 Reuben Smith and his sons Wilcox and Isaac Smith and his sons-in-law, Rufus Trumbull and James McCoon, Mr. ——— Ellis (Fr. Vet.) Elias Smith from Otsego County, Darling Smith from the same county, and his family, including Hiram Smith, born 1808, settled in the northeast part of town, his nearest neighbor on the north was three miles away, and on the south seven. Ira Hopper from Steuben County, settled in the south part of the town and William White from New England, near the center in 1818.

The first birth, in March, 1817, was of Olive Smith, which precedes any in Portage, Nunda or Grove. It appears there was a negro in the town named Jacques who died in 1817, also Olive Line, a name not previously mentioned.

In 1821 Isaac Hatch and Clarissa Pratt were married.

In 1819 Isaac VanNostrand purchased 290 acres (lot 20) and for a time lived alone in his log cabin. He built the first saw-mill. It was west of the short tract road. Help was so scarce that he went to Caneadea and secured some Indians to assist. John S. Minard, historian of Allegany County, wishing to bring out the strong qualities of this vigorous and energetic pioneer, narrates this interesting incident of the "raising." "The timbers were heavy and in raising one of the "bents" some faint-hearted ones came near releasing their hold to the peril of all their lives. VanNostrand seized a hand spike and threatened direct vengeance on anyone that did not do his utmost. Giving thundering command, 'He-o-heave' all lifted with a will and up went the bent into place."

William Moore and Isaac Hatch are mentioned as associated with Van Nostrand in the building of this saw-mill. The next year I. Van Nostrand built the first frame house in Granger. His son Luzon Van Nostrand, came on in May, the rest of the family in August.

Another circumstance showing the scarcity of useful things in this pioneer settlement, as well as in others, was that Mr. Van Nostrand had the only timepiece in the settlement, and so it was arranged that he should blow upon a conch shell at four o'clock in the morning, at noon and at nine o'clock at night.

And so this man of parts and possessions regulated the rising, dinner hour and retiring time of his neighbors. No wonder he became the first Supervisor of the town of Granger—and he held the same office in the town of Grove.

A man that could get the citizens of Nunda Village up at 4 A. M., and make them retire regularly at 9 P. M., would deserve to go to Congress, but I fear would be sent instead to a lunatic asylum.

"That artificial cut off, "early rising,"

so common in pioneer settlements—certainly does not exist even in rural life to-day, much less in villages or cities.

Miss Urzivilla Williams taught the first school.

Elias Smith kept the first inn in 1819, and the first store in 1820. Both inn and store were built of logs, and Mr. Patterson must have lived there for his little girl got lost in the woods. The whole community searched for her. The firing of a gun or the blowing of a horn, was to let the rest know, that the child had been found. No one, must fire, even at a deer, until then. The child was found next day, when an informal jubilee of rejoicing was held, guns were fired, horns blown and bells rung. All this in one year makes 1819 an eventful year in Granger, Grove and Nunda.

The town of Granger was not formed until 1838, it was a part of Grove after it ceased to be a part of Nunda.

EARLY SETTLERS OF GRANGER

In 1820 Ephraim Bullock, a cooper from Vermont, added a new industry.

Two men of more than ordinary importance to the community settled in 1822 and 1823, viz.: Samuel Moses and Abner Comstalk. The latter is credited with having cut seven miles of road leading to Nunda. He lived to a great age, and is buried in Oakwod Cemetery.

Blessed are the road-makers; for they are a blessing to themselves and others.

Enos Baldwin came from Mt. Morris in 1823 and lived all the rest of his life at his farm on the Short Tract. He had a double handle to his name. He was Captam of Militia and for 32 years Justice of the Peace. He died in 1876. His son G. W. Baldwin succeeded him on his farm.

A STORY OF A GRANGER PIONEER

Darling Smith of Granger, 1817, got out of meal, and as meal and wild game were "the chief of the diet of his family, he started on horseback for Leicester twenty miles away," with a bag of corn. The roads were abominable and traveling slow and he reached home the second day at midnight, tired and hungry. The good wife made some hasty pudding and the whole family were called up early, 1 A. M., and such a feast as they enjoyed, it is difficult to find words to express.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GRIMES FAMILIES

The Grimes brothers, Richard and Alvin, came to Barkertown neighborhood in 1820. They own so much land now that it is difficult for the younger members of the family to select from their large landed estate the original farms, their other lands have been in the family so long. Richard Grimes took up lot 112 and Alvin lot 114. James Brewer, a brother-in-law, probably owned 113 for a while, and William Shute, another brother-in-law, lot 115. The Donaldson farm, which soon came, through marriage, into the possession of J. P. Grimes, son of Richard Grimes, was a large one of 148 acres. All these farms were just south of the Barker farms, that gave name to the settlement.

The Grimes brothers were practical, industrious and frugal. They came and stayed and, unlike the "transients, the moving stones" of those days, they were "moss gatherers."

Richard Grimes, and Anna, his wife, were born in 1774 and lived to be respectively 88 and 83 years of age. Mrs. Grimes died in 1857 and her husband in 1802. Margaret Grimes, sister of Richard, born in 1798, died in 1861, aged 63. The son of Richard and Anna was Philip, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Donaldson. They also had but one son, John D. Grimes, who inherited the estates of his father and mother. He added greatly to both, until he had four hundred acres.

II. Richard Philip Grimes was born in Greene County in 1804, settled 1823, married 1826, died 1872, aged 68. Elizabeth Donaldson Grimes, born Wayne County, 1808, died 1877, aged 69.

III. John Donaldson Grimes, born in Nunda 1829, was educated in Nunda District Schools and Nunda Literary Institute, was a farmer, four hundred acres, and teacher of ability, married Sarah A. Hovey, adopted daughter of J. A. Paine, born in Broome County, 1835, left an orphan in early life, married 1852, died in Nunda village, 1906, an earnest and zealous member of the Presbyterian Church. Children of John D. and Sarah A. Grimes: Frank H. married Miss Margaret Walker;* Scott F., died 1906; Mills S., clergyman (Presbyterian) of Nunda, married Miss Bell, a daughter of Rev. N. H. Bell; Blanche L., married Fred LeClair, grandson of Thomas LeClair, Cooper. John D. Grimes was a successful raiser of hops, and Frank H., is experimenting in ginseng raising. He is the only ginseng farmer in this section. His daughter, Blanche, married John Colton, son of Simpson and Martha Colton. Sisters of Richard and Alvin Grimes: Margaret, single; Mrs. James Brewer and Mrs. William Shute.

THE TYLERS

The Tyler family were perhaps the first settlers of "Elmwood" at the foot of East Street in 1823 or 1824, or of a part of this farm. The family were Mr. Silas Tyler and Mrs. Tyler. Mrs. Tyler married (2) Jesse Barker, Sr., father of Seth Barker. Silas Barker died in 1826; the farm was then sold to Deacon Bassett. Mr. Tyler was rich in daughters. Lucy married Solomon Donaldson (see Donaldson family). Celestia J. married Leander Hill (see L. Hill family). She outlived all the early pioneers of Nunda; had five sons and one daughter. Jerusha C., first wife of Albert Page (see Page family). She left three sons. She died in 1837. The youngest daughter was married to John F. Barber. They had no children. She lived but a few years; is buried at Oakland. There seems also to have been a Silas Gridley Tyler, who purchased the old McSweeney school house, foot of East Street, for \$6, in 1827, and who owned a small house on the site of the M. E. Church. It is said that the widow of Silas Tyler (who died in 1826), the mother of all these fine daughters (who married so well), and probably of this son, Silas Gridley Tyler, was afterward married to the grandfather of M. O. Barker; so this family of Tylers were related to most of the prominent settlers of that time. Another family of Tylers not related to Silas or Eliphas: Ellioll Tyler and Abram Hemingway Tyler, were brothers, and though hundreds of miles apart both died on the same day; Ellioll was married to Cynthia Richardson, born 1800, daughter of Lieut. William Richardson, who settled in Nunda in 1820. Mrs. Tyler came with him with her four children, Alonzo, who married Miss Turza Guy, daughter of Jacob Guy, Melissa Willis and Mary. Abram H. Tyler's wife was a sister of Jesse and Amos Barker, and their son, Hemingway, was reared by his maiden aunts. He married (first) his cousin, Miss Barker and (second) Mrs. Martha Colton, daughter of John Merithew.

SHUTE-GRIMES FAMILY

I. William Shute, married Susannah Grimes; his son, Richard, married Susan Mull, daughter of Christopher Mull; Almira M., married *Martin Smith; she resides in Barkertown. Her two sons: George, married Belle Abbott, Charles married Miss Tyler. All live at Barkertown. Her brothers, *Henry Shute, married Kate Bentley; he died in 1907. Alfred married Polly Close; he

died in 1837; William married Betsey Brink; Alden, born 1804, married Theodocia Hay; he died 1854, she died 1856; Major, married Nancy King.

I. John Donaldson family.

II. 1. Solomon, married, first, Lucy Tyler, second, Mrs. Elvira (Page) Peck. The daughter of Mrs. Peck was Sarah Manette Peck, who married Sylvanus Ellis, Superintendent of Schools, Rochester, N. Y. Both are buried at Nunda.

II. 2. Boyd Donaldson, married Mary A. Consaulas. Their son *John Donaldson. *Mrs. Boyd Donaldson married *James Lemen. Their son *Frank Lemen.

II. 3. Abigail.

II. Elizabeth married Richard Philip Grimes (see Grimes family). *David Evans (veteran) married Melitta Grimes; one daughter married ——— Wirt. Cora Evans, married Charles VanBuskerk. Austin Evans died in the service.

LEANDER HILLS FAMILY

I. Leander Hills pioneer, settled 1824. Leander Hill, wife and son, Bissell, came to Rochester by canal and by team the rest of the way, and settled on the Abbott farm, east of the Keshequa, in 1824. He was born 1801, went west after the war, died at Highland, Kansas, 1887. Mrs. Celestia J. Hill, born 1802, died at Highland, Kansas, 1900, aged 97½ years. Their children: Lieut. Bissell died at Madison, Wis., 1893, aged 70. He was a Quartermaster in a Wisconsin regiment but was mustered out because of sickness. Lathrop Hills commenced his engineering in Chautauqua Hollow with Myron Shepard, and went West with him and became an expert while locating a railroad from Denver. He was shot by Indians near where Cheyenne was afterwards built. Gen. Dodge, chief engineer, credited Division Engineer Seth Hills with saving the company \$100,000 by a change of survey, over 20 miles of the route. Milton F. Hills served in Capt. Lemen's Company and was twice promoted. He was captured by the enemy and finally exchanged. His letters from Cripple Creek are glowing with boyhood recollections of the Nunda of former years. His two sons are mining engineers and metallurgists. Henry A. Hills was also a soldier. He went out with Capt. McNair's company as First Sergeant of Company F. He was promoted twice, succeeding our present townsman, Lieut. H. G. King, when the latter was promoted to First Lieutenant, and also became First Lieutenant when Lieut. King resigned. He is living at Highland, Kansas, and has two sons and two daughters. Seth Hills, an older brother, did not enter the service. He settled at Odin, Ill., and died there in 1901, aged 76 years. Mary Hills married David Allen of the good old Ethan Allen family, in 1862. She died at Highland, leaving one son and six daughters.

CLARK SHEPARD FAMILY

Clark Shepard, married Polly Johnson. Jehiel and Jesse, (brothers) Children of Clark and Polly: 1. Hancy, 2. Horace and 3. Mary. Mary A. Shepard, married Previsé Perry, Jr. Charles Wirt Perry, married Mary Elizabeth Chambers; John M. Perry, Nunda Laundry; Previsé Perry, Sr., married Dolly Renix, lived in village when old. II. Adna, married in Penna.; Wil-

... married — Weeks of Stuart; Catharine married — Squires; John married Butterfield; Susan married Henry Walker of Nunda; Eliza married Erastus D. Halstead; John married Samuel Seelye of Nunda, son of Lyman Seelye, pioneer of Nunda; Sally, married Abraham DeGroff; Previsie married Mary A. Shepard; (Mrs. Perry lives in Nunda with her son, John M.); Charles, an M. D., and Vet. Civil War, Surg., Michigan Regt.; Jane Renix; Seneca, married Jane Rathbun; James, a "forty-niner," died on his overland route to California; Henry, married in Indiana; Sanders a veteran Mich. Regt.

THE HALSTEADS

(I). Platt Halstead, Sr., married Lucy Sherwood, daughter of Zadock Sherwood. (II). Erastus D. Halstead, married Eliza Perry. (III). Platt C. Halstead, Deputy Sheriff, Supervisor, of Nunda, and Sheriff of Livingston County, 1907, married — (1) Mrs. Lane, daughter of Wells Lane

SILSBY

1. (I). Jacob Silsby, married Mary Ann Shepard. 2. (Brother Samuel Silsby).

(Fred VanDew and wife, Martin VanDew (veteran))

The Irwins succeeded one family of the Chapins at an early date before 1827. (I). Abel Irwin, married Mrs. Lane; Kate Lane, married Elisha Sherman; Thomas; Samuel; Edward, married in the south, wife died; Jerusha; Elizabeth; Electa, married William W. Osgoodby, son of J. H. O.

John Batterson family lived on Mt. Morris side of line. Those who have lived in Nunda are: II. *William Batterson (veteran Civil War) married (1) *Harriet Alvord (2) Mrs. Morris). 3. John died in Indian warfare. III. Winfield Scott Batterson, married Ophelia Magee, (Mrs. Batterson had four brothers in the Civil War); Harriet, married — Skellenger; Bert Skellenger, married — Town, blacksmith, daughter of Henry Town. Children of W. S. and O. B.: Clara, married Hon. D. W. Hickey; Carrie, married Robert Squires; *James Chambers, son of James Chambers, lived near the Skinner Mill, married Amanda Batterson. They had sons and daughters, one, Grant, is a Baptist clergyman, and another was President of Lestershire village, but has since then died. Mrs. John Batterson's second husband, Charles Henry Waver, was a veteran of the Florida war with Indians, and of the Civil War.

William Renix and Mrs. Renix (Dolly Renix, married Previsie Perry, Sr., probably a sister). Cousins: Eliza Renix, married James Durvee, son of Renix Durvee; Mrs. James Durvee died in Nunda Village. A niece, Jennie Brodt, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Durvee, married Ralston Conklin. Her daughters, Flora, married — Suydam, son of Andrew S.; Ella, single.

Children of William Renix. (2) Mary Eliza Renix; Jane Ann Renix, married Seneca Perry; Henry; John; Agnes.

THE BASSETT FAMILY

The Bassett family lived at the foot of East Street. The family are mentioned by sketch writers. They probably settled in 1826, sent four children to

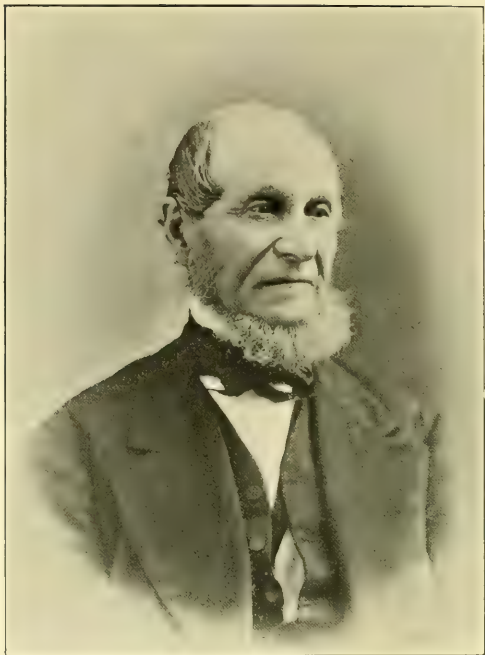
school, one of them named David, one Sabrina. They removed to Grove-Nunda before 1828. George Bassett owned a farm there later.

1826—THE GUYS

This family were early settlers and owned at various times several farms. Isaac Guy, was the pioneer, Jacob and Alexander his sons. There was also at one time a William N. Guy, wife and daughter, who belonged to the Baptist Church, they removed from there a few years after settlement. Isaac Guy, was connected with the distillery business, and Jacob Guy bought the William A. Wilcox property at Wilcox Corners since then known as Guy's Corners. Alexander Guy and sons were skillful shoemakers. Children of Alexander Guy. II. 1. Louise C., married William C. Fuller, son of Joshua, (see Fuller family); 2. Delia A., a dressmaker; 3. Oscar, married Mary Ann Shippey; 4. William H., married Maria Huggins (daughter of William), whose daughter. III. Ella Guy, married Charles Downs, son of Martin and Sarah Downs; 5. Adeline Guy; Orville and Clinton.

THE BAGLEYS—THE BUILDERS AND THE LAWYERS

1823. Captain (Militia) Henry Bagley, a carpenter and builder settled in Nunda when frame houses became a possibility, or a year before, if statistics of our settlement are correct. Indeed his services were in greater requisition at first at Hunt's Hollow, then the metropolis of (Half-town) Nunda. While there employed he was interested in a Presbyterian church movement that resulted in the building of a Presbyterian church there, which after a number of years became the Baptist church of Grove and Portage, now located at Hunt. But frame houses were a possibility in 1824 for, Willoughby Lowells' saw mill was active near where the Swain and Joslyn grist mill still stands and, it is said, then, or soon after, there were fourteen saw mills in the town of Portage on the Keshequa. Silas Warren was the first carpenter and he built many of the early frame houses. No man who ever lived in Nunda knew so much about who caused the building of all the houses in the place as Captain Bagley, and probably no one built more of them. He lived to be 92 years of age, though his last days were spent with his children, away from the village he did so much as a workman to build. No man in the community was better known or more respected. He honored the calling of "the Master" whose trade he shared. Married (1) Lucy Hoadley, (2) Eliza A. Brown. Children of Henry B. and Lucy Hoadley: George, who married Margaret Howell; Lucy Howell, married ——— Loomis, and died at Rushville. Children of Henry and Eliza: Mary married Lewis Bliss, their son Fred Bliss has been Mayor of Corry, Pa., where the family resides; Clifford H. Bagley, is married and lives in Corry, Pa. Benedict Bagley, a brother of Capt. Bagley, Nunda's second lawyer, came to Nunda about the time he was admitted to the bar 1834. A. C. Chipman came first. Addison M. Crand came the same time, and Hon. Luther C. Peck, who preceded them all as a lawyer in the courts of Allegany, came in the spring of 1841. Until 1832 Nunda settled all its differences without a lawyer, but never since. Portage has never



CAPT. HENRY BAGLEY



CHURCH STREET, NUNDA

had one, but has hired Nunda talent. Miles Moffat, however, practiced law at Genesee Falls, about 1838-50. At the time of the canal celebration in 1836, Benedict Bagley was president of the day and Addison M. Crane, the poet of the occasion.

The residence of this great lawyer did not match his celebrity. It was only large enough for a law office, but his family lived there too. Everyone who has lived in Nunda knows the building, it stood where the Grace church now stands, until 1852. Dr. Chittenden then moved it down East Street to the parsonage well, and Mrs. Bowhall has lived in it for many years on Center Street. It was burned to the ground a few months since. Mr. B., after 1850 built on Mill Street, the house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wright. He had become Vice President of what is now the Erie railroad (Hornell Branch) and was classed with great lawyers. His student A. M. Crane became a member of Assembly in the west. As stockholder and director of a railroad, Bagley probably sunk all his funds, excepting his charges against the company for legal advice. He removed with his wife and daughter to Dansville in 1855 and died in 1875, aged 75.

1824— FRAME HOUSES AND RIVER NAVIGATION

This year frame houses were built in town and village, the first that there are any record of. Asa Heath is said to have built the first in the village, and George W. Merrick the first on a farm. The tenant house now standing on the old Chandler farm was also built that year, if not before, for it was on the farm when Jonathan Barron bought a large tract of land, including this farm, in 1824 or 1825. It is probable that Asa Heath had parted with his farm to Lawyer A. C. Chipman, and bought of his brother James S. Heath some land near State Street, where the first house was built. The Jones family became owners of both houses and barn, and moved them in 1832 near their cabinet shops, and there they are showing age, but still in use. Hubbells frame inn must also have been built about this time, for Alanson Hubbell, was married that year to Miss Parmilia Robinson, who has survived alike her husband and his habitation to which she came a bride in 1824. After 1824 it is doubtful if any more log houses were built in the village. On the Creek road near Nunda Junction there were several small houses and one of them built in the town of Mt. Morris in 1823, is said to have been the first one built on that road. The writer lived for nearly eight years in a double house made of two of these first frame houses built by the Sherwoods, but joined together. He also remembers seeing one of the houses on the Mt. Morris side of the, then county line, moved by Abijah Hayward of Cooperville, in which Howards family lived many years. Probably Ebenezer Warner, the carpenter, built most of these buildings, as he lived on the E. W. Kendall farm. One of them was bought by Henry Rockefeller of him, and moved near this once well known line. At least fifty similar houses, for they were nearly all alike, can be found to-day in this village and town. They were 20x24 feet, the roof slanting to the front, with a door and two windows in the center of front, two windows on the sides, and one on each side of the gable. Twelve feet posts, one foot square, intruding into the room, built of good material, they have survived their builders, and unlike them will have their centennial in due time. One hundred more in

the village alone have changed their form, added a story with gable facing the street, added porches, bay windows, one pane sashes to windows, and like many another well painted beauty appear decidedly youthful. This year also navigation opened on the Genesee River below the Lower Falls. The Erie canal was completed to Rochester, and now shingles, grain and potash could be sent from Rochester to New York. There was one man with energy enough to undertake to make the Genesee serve his bidding. If arks could be sent to Baltimore from Arkport on the Canisteo Creek, and they had been for a quarter of a century, then they could be sent down the Genesee also. Sanford Hunt was the Noah, to inaugurate the movement and probably one of the Petersens, who was said to be an Arkwright, built the ark, and Hunt himself was the Columbus, to seek not a new world, but a new market. A Genesee newspaper under date of May 27, 1824, announces the passing of the "Hazard" from Nunda down the river, loaded with lumber, potash and pearl ashes for Albany. The same year steam navigation was tried on the Genesee up the river as far as Genesee.

THE WAITES AND JOSLYNS

John Waite, Esq., said to be a veteran of the war of 1812-14, settled on the Gibbs Homestead. Gibbs, Buffalo, Holmes and Seward Streets and Oakwood cemetery are on this farm. Waite settled in 1823, and his brother-in-law, Lindsay Joslyn in 1824.

THE WAITES

John Waite, Esq., took up in the early days a large farm which extended over the entire western and northwestern part of our village. A large log house a little to the south and east of the Gibbs mansion faced the road to Oakland, furnished a home for his large family. Mrs. Waites' maiden name was Phoebe Thompson. Their children; Almira, who was married to Edw. Swain and afterward to Samuel Skinner; Emily was married to Campbell Allen of Castile; Loverna to a Mr. Maunard of Canada; and Garifelia also married a Canadian. The sons, Erastus Darwin married Hepsy French; Thompson died while a young man; David Vandalia became an M. D., Hiram died in 1904, aged 78. Two handsome boy twins, Edward and Edwin, if living are now 77 years of age. The Waites were a scholarly family and an honor to the town. They sold out to Eli Sharp, whose boys were noted base ball players 15 years later. Waite moved to Wilcox Corners and afterward returned and built a house on Church Street, but died elsewhere before it was completed.

THE JOSLYNS

The Joslyns were energetic and scholarly. Mrs. Joslyn was a sister of Squire Waite. Their son Waite Joslyn lost a limb in a threshing machine and so a store was built for him on the site of the W. B. Whitcomb store, where his father in 1832 became the first postmaster in Nunda village succeeding Wm. P. Wilcox, and Null as postmaster at Wilcox Corners in 1831.

Zara W., taught a select school, Adoniram, Chauncey and Zara W., were all teachers in the school on East Street and on Mill Street. One of the sons probably Chauncey was assistant secretary of the Interior Department under U. S. Senator, Henry M. Teller, at the same time that Major George Lockwood

was chief clerk in this department. Secretary Teller lived when a boy in Allegany County, and it is said sometimes came to Nunda bare-footed, a custom with boys in that day, but now obsolete, as Chauncey and Zara were college bred, it is possible it was the former. The daughters were Evelyn and Mary. A sketch of the life of Lindsay Joslyn written by one of his sons, tells us of his future career. He became a judge of probate court and was a leading man in his western home. He was while living in Nunda village its first postmaster. The other sons of Lindsay Joslyn were Adoniram, Chauncey, Zara W., who studied medicine and became a skillful physician and located permanently at Mt. Morris, and Merritt, Frederic and Daniel. Lindsay Jocelyn and Samuel Swain, Sr., built the Swain grist mill in 1828. The Jocelyns built a log house on the Jared Willis-Stamp place and numerous shops, for they were all workers.

THE DEACON WISNER FAMILY, AND A STORY OF THE DEACON'S INTERPRETATION OF THE "UNKNOWN TONGUE"

The deacon was a quaint man full of dry humor, he was said to preach sometimes, mostly in school houses. Like his neighbor, Peter Myers he would have preferred a Free Will Baptist church, but that form of church belief, did not exist in Nunda until after his day, so he attended the ministrations of the Baptist church. The family were very intelligent, the boys were inclined in youth to be full of pranks, of a harmless order, but sobered down at manhood to the sterling realities of the sedate type of life required at that time of all professors of religion. Looked at from a present standpoint where cheerfulness and joy are not antagonistic to a devout life, we can't help but rejoice that the boys got some pleasure as they were going along toward a more sedate manhood.

We will introduce Deacon Daniel and Sarah Wisner, who owned several hundred acres of land on the Cranston road and their four sons. (2) Horace, married Rachel Hudnut; William, married Betsey Hudnut; Eliza, married in Pennsylvania, her husband was killed by a falling tree; Calvin, married Polly Hudnut; and LaFayette, married Harriet Warner, sister of Octavia Warner Page of this place.

A story was in print twenty-five or thirty years ago, that if good then is now. Two of the boys, (who can tell if the embryo preacher was one of them), found some excuse for staying away from church, and saw the rest of the family depart for meeting. The boys then hied away to the Keshequa, where there was a good swimming hole, with a spring board attachment, and commenced indulging in their well planned amusement. An old ram that they owned had become somewhat pugnacious, and sometimes helped the boys make good time out of the pasture lot, and over the fence; sometimes they had found it a matter of prudence to jump into the creek as they could make better time in the water than Mr. Buck. This day they had planned some new amusement. They exhibited themselves in nature's costume and invited the attention of the adversary. He accepted the challenge and came at full speed after them. The wide plank spring board over which the boys ran seemed no obstacle, he followed them with such headway that he could not stop and into the water he went, while the boys were soon on the bank. Again and again they caused their fleecy adversary to plunge in, but looking up they discovered coming toward

them the keen old Deacon, intent on finding out the secret for staying at home on Sunday. Carefully hiding themselves in the bushes they saw the Deacon approaching, and soon he was out on the spring board peering around for the boys. The buck also saw the old man, he had got down on his knees to look into the bushes, when ker-whack! splash! into the pool goes Deacon and ram, both dressed in their very best garments. Did those youngsters laugh? It was natural they did. Did they not help their poor father out? No, the buck tried hard to, for he did not see that his new adversary was less pranky than the others. The boys all dry and clean met the bedrenched Deacon when he reached home, and expressed surprise that he had not gone to church, but the Deacon knew the joke was on him and was wise enough to consider the incident closed. The story got into print, but it was not the Deacon that furnished the particulars.

About the year 1839 or 1840, the Latter Day Saints or Mormons sent out their Missionaries among the Gentiles of that day, and by their songs, their new Bible, their speech in unknown tongues, their power to interpret tongues, their insistence on immersion as the true baptism, in this community mostly holding to that form, they found ready listeners and many converts. In Portage, Ossian and Chautauqua Hollow they were very successful so they tried Nunda. The Wisner school house (or was it the Coopersville school house), furnished the place, and an eager audience listened to the new revelations all in scriptural language, with the holy tone and apt quotations from prophetic prophecies of latter day glories were being disseminated much to the satisfaction of the credulous and supersitions that listened to the eloquent speaker. Finally he said that to some were given the power to speak in an unknown tongue, and to others were given the interpretation. He added that he could speak in a tongue he could not understand, but it would be useless unless there was someone present who could interpret what he said. "Who will interpret the words of wonderful wisdom that are given me, that I have not learned, but have come to me with power to proclaim, but no power to interpret?" Deacon Wisner rose to his feet, looked sadly around and replied. "I can interpret what you say, speak on!" Then followed a motley mess of meaningless words and syllables strung together and uttered with a volubility worthy of a pentacostal saint. When he paused for breath, the quiet old man without a smile or even a frown said placidly, "I will interpret: He says he's the child of the devil and the works of his father he will do." "I did not say any such thing," shouted the angry Mormon. "Ah brother remember you said you could not interpret, I can." The excited company burst out in vociferous laughter and the first and last Mormon meeting in that part of Nunda was closed informally.

In one section of the town, the southeastern, a Mormon family by the name of Kellogg sold their home and it was moved to this village, and many people have lived there. Near the foot of Massachusetts Street it may be found. "It is long and low and old."

In Ossian there being no Deacon Wisner there to interpret, some of the citizens went to Nauvoo, and one of the fair ones had the honor of being one of the many wives of Brigham the Prophet.

The family of Hon. Daniel Ashley, consisted of Daniel Ashley Jr., and his wife Hetty. His children were: Carlos C. Ashley and Helen his wife:

Daniel D., Sylvia, married Quartus H. Barron; Frances, *Henry H., married Mehetable Messenger, he was a merchant in Oakland; Oliver and Yates were merchants in Nunda, but were not successful. The family came into the village in 1835, built the two story house No. 39 East Street, (since owned by Mrs. Gilbert, Dr. Brown and Milton Van Dusen), Mill Street tannery, the Captain Campbell house Walnut Street, and helped for ten or twelve years in giving the town a desirable degree of enterprise along business and educational lines. They left most of their money in the town when they went west. Mrs. Sylvia Barron, past 80 years of age, alone survives. Connected with the family were some nieces and a nephew, Mrs. Caroline Ashley Palen, who died 1841, and her daughter Miss Ashley, wife of Addison M. Crane, Clarissa Ashley, Sophia Webster Lloyd, a teacher and poetess, mother of the celebrated novelist, John Uri Lloyd, Edward Webster, student at academy and law student, who became eminent in after life as a lawyer, he married a cousin of Hon. Addison M. Crane of Nunda. Mrs. Sophia Webster Lloyd, lived with her uncle Ashley, and taught school in the Page district in 1847. She graduated at the Seminary in Lima, in 1841. Her sons have collected her poems, printed them and have given them out to special friends, a filial act worthy of imitation. She wrote principally for the Saturday Evening Post, the "Olive Branch," and the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

COL. HUFFMAN FAMILY SETTLED ON STILLWELL FARM ABOUT 1826

I. 1. Colonel Huffman and wife (family Universalists). 2. Submit Huffman, married Silas Grover. 3. Polly, married Mr. Webb, who built Mrs. Johnson's house on Church Street. 4. Abby, married Silas Hatch, nephew of Silas Grover.

Children of Colonel Huffman. II. 1. Huldah, married Patrick FitzSimmons; (2) Julia, married Benjamin Butler; (3) Catharine, single; (4) Philip, married in the west; (5) David, married in the west; (6) *William H. (captain Civil War), married Mary Starkweather of Nunda..

III. Ann, married ——— Bryant; Jennie, married ——— Kellar Tyler, lives in Nunda, Ill.

II. 7. Laura, married ——— Bryant; John, married in the west.

Colonel William Huffman had a fine physique and at "Militia Training" attracted great attention by his soldierly bearing, it is probable that he was in the War of 1812, but that is not definitely known. He bought the Eagle Hotel soon after it was built, took charge of it for a short time. He was succeeded in 1835, by Daniel Grover. It is probable also he was in the short, two weeks affair, called the Patriots War, in which the greatest success scored by the small company from Nunda was the bounty lands they secured in the West, as Colonel Huffman and his son-in-law, David Butler, and Butler's brother-in-law, Sherwood, settled in Illinois soon after 1838, (when this bloodless contention took place), and they called the place Nunda, Ill. We may conclude they located their bounty lands there. (See Captain Osgoodby's Co., Patriots War.)

HUBBELLS CORNERS

At the risk of shocking the sensibilities of some of the fastidious denizens of Nunda village, we must state that the first name applied to our present village was Hubbells Corners. From 1824, when Hubbells Inn was the chief feature of the settlement. A frame building, and a bride of nineteen, pretty and capable, deserved special notice. The first settlers seemed to be indifferent as to names, Messenger's Hollow, Hunt's Hollow, Wilcox Corners are sufficient evidence, even Rochester was Milltown, till it became Rochesterville. These corners do not now exist, they were north of the Nunda House where there is no street now, and when a block of stores filled up the space where the street was, and the landlord sold out and a larger hotel was built there in 1835, the name of the hamlet gradually passed away, and only those past seventy years of age remember the original name of the hamlet. The recent discovery that the bride landlady of 82 years ago, is still living, has helped to make the name a matter of interest.

The Hubbells Corners of that day, was a settlement of three houses and two barns, around our present plaza, and two large pools of water well stocked with frogs, James M. Heath on site of old Eagle Hotel, now the four story Livingston block, had a hut; William Gould in log house, opposite Union block and Hubbell on site of the Nunda House were all in 1822. A large barn where the post office building now stands, and probably the very old building back of the Nunda House that became the first foundry, and is now a livery stable, was all that there was where the business portion of our village now is found. In 1832 when a hotel and several stores were built, the unsightly pools of water were drained and the new village named Nunda Valley, which is located in one of the most charming valleys in Western New York, became an actuality.

Mrs. Hubbell has been a widow many years. She resides at St. Lawrence, Hand County, South Dakota. An annual celebration of her birth is held since she became a nonagenarian, and by reason of her age, a celebrity. She has been the mother of ten children, only three of them are now living; one son 82 years old, one daughter now 78, who spent ten years of her life as a missionary in India (these were both born in Nunda) and Mrs. Hyde, with whom she lives, born in Oakland in 1837 or '8. A lady of 95, who was invited to the annual birthday party, was too feeble and another 89, sent the same excuse, but others came and these young people had a pleasant time and two of them then had their pictures taken, and I have the picture of this former beauty and bride which I present, that readers may form an estimate of how well they will look when they become centenarians.

Hubbells Corners grew however, to have a store or two of its own, a land office, and a village with eighteen streets, a cabinet shop, but when the post office was taken away from Wilcox Corners that place ceased to thrive. Its founder moved to Pennsylvania, the clerks came to Nunda, and went into business, and Utley Spencer and Waite Joslyn sold the goods from the corner store, best known as the Walter B. Whitcomb store. The Tobey grocery was the first in the place, but Lyman Tobey is now forgotten except by those past seventy years of age. The new post office was called "Nunda Valley" and so the place had a change of name, that is at least descriptive of the locality.

Riley Merrill settled on the State road, north of the village. He sold out

his farm at an early date about 1830 and came into the village and built the house now owned by Mrs. H. Peck. He had a large family of interesting girls and only two boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill: married ——— Cravath; (2) Mrs. Town.

The children were: 1. Addison. 2. Mary Elizabeth, married Rev. Hodge. 3. Emeline. 4. Adelaide married Ira Wisner, editor of the first paper in Nunda. 5. Amelia (Mrs. Hovey). 6. Celestia Martha. 7. Laura Siloam, (attended college at Oberlin). 8. Cecelia Harmonia. 9. Riley Jr., married Helen Livermore, a preceptress in Nunda Literary Institute.

CHAUTAUQUA HOLLOW PIONEERS

In 1822, the family of Alexander Craige came to Chautauqua Hollow. Mr. and Mrs. Craige had at the time six children, they came from Vermont, in winter in a covered sleigh, but finding the snow deep they passed the winter of 1821-2 at Lima. The three younger children Lucy, Mercy and Mary were born in Nunda.

Among the first settlers of this strangely named little valley I find the family of Alexander and Eunice Craige, so early did they settle here, near a well worn trail leading to Allegany and Chautauqua Counties from Bath and Canisteo, and crossed here by one leading to Gardeau through Nunda that it is not surprising that this pioneer family knew the chiefs Straight-Back and William Tall Chief sons of the great chief, Tall Chief, as well as they knew their neighbors, Aaron and Harvey Shepard. Indeed they saw them often during the hunting season when they and other Indians would come in at meal time and needed no urging to partake of the food provided for the household, throwing potato skins over their shoulders as they would in their own wigwams, and in the fall when the nights were cold Indians and squaws would lift the latch quietly at night and warm by the fire on the hearth, then steal away quietly to give others a like opportunity. Sometimes they brought game and left it, but generally they twisted the scripture rule and made it better "to receive" than "to give." Mr. Craige's ambition to be a good farmer kept him from being what nature designed him, a skillful mechanic. He learned while at Lima, to make baskets and soon became an expert basket maker, excelling even the Indians who are skilled in this work. If this is not a contradiction, his bushel baskets were too good. In those days the wheat raised on the burned clearings had to be washed and when put in big baskets for that purpose the water poured upon the grain would carry off the soot and dirt but his held the water and so held the dirt. We would like his kind best now. The men who could make the tools they worked with in that day were fortunate men.

Mr. Craige was born in 1776 and Mrs. Craige in 1783. The one at the beginning of the Revolution, the other at its close. A like coincidence of historic dates, was shared by John Bennett and wife as the record in our cemetery shows. No doubt both husbands were patriots and both wives peaceful.

The children of this pioneer family were Laura (Mrs. Stephen Wilson), John, Eliza (Mrs. Russell N. Fuller), Maria (Mrs. Sylvanus Dixon), Caroline (Mrs. Ed. Millhollen), Alexander, Lucy Ann (Mrs. Sidney Frisbee of Wells-ville), Mercy Jane, born May 5, 1825 (Mrs. Henry B. Bowhall), whose husband was killed August 1st, 1854, at the Bell Skinner and Company's foundry, and Mary (Mrs. James E. Cadby).

Mrs. Bowhall has lived in this town all her life, and to her wonderful memory the writer is greatly indebted for more than half of the information, collected of the past. With other farmer and village girls she worked in the Swain Woolen Factory, attended the Academy with those older and younger, and so knew all the brightest and best in this vicinity, she also taught several of our district schools, boarded 'round, and so knew the parents as well as their children. For over fifty years she has lived in this village and so she has had unusual opportunities to know old and young for at least four generations, for most of our pioneers lived to be very old and their stories of the past live in her memory still. Her little home, just large enough for one is almost historic, it was built by William Haldane, the architect and builder of the first Presbyterian church (now the Methodist) and her house stood on the site of the Episcopal church, after Halpine built his brick house, the rectory, the small house was rented to Benedict Bagley, Esq., and like others of the young village it remains a type of the small houses that were built before Nunda was incorporated. It served as Dr. Chittenden's dental office from 1851 to '59 near the M. E. parsonage well, when it was moved to Mill Street where the old institute was burned and afterwards was bought by Mrs. Bowhall and moved to Center Street, where she has since resided.

Her historic house was burned to the ground April 4th, 1908 with its contents. Mrs. Bowhall now 83, is with a niece at Alfred, N. Y.

THEIR NEIGHBORS, THE SHEPARDS

Hiram, Harvey and Aaron Shepard were brothers. Hiram was a bachelor, Harvey married and moved to Baltimore, while Aaron raised a large family of boys and girls of that choice quality that pioneer families in Nunda often produced. Copied by the Nunda News. Aaron Shepard died in Nunda in 1867, Mrs. Shepard in 1852, Parker in 1905, Melissa in 1988, Thomas in 1857.

The family located at Chautauqua Hollow first but exchanged farms with a farmer from the Myers district several years later. Peter DePuy changed to Chautauqua Hollow about the same time. The sons of Aaron were Parker, Myron, a civil engineer, Thomas who died in early manhood, Harvey, Louis, Cyrus and James. The daughters were Melissa (Mrs. Emmons) and Martha Jane (Mrs. Foster). Mr. Foster was at one time a produce dealer in this village. Myron, Harvey, Louis and Cyrus, were all soldiers of the Civil War, Louis was wounded at Antietam and while on his way North, his train was wrecked and his injuries were increased to such an extent that he died before reaching home. He was one of the very best young men who went from our town to the front. The family went west where their skill and integrity were appreciated and they rose to high and important positions; Cyrus as Land Commissioner, received a salary of \$3,000 a year. They visit Nunda frequently and "Home Week" will probably bring these Nunda veterans to the front ranks as "boy pioneers" of Nunda.

Mr. Aaron Shepard was connected with the M. E. church of this place. Parker Buell Shepard the oldest son died at Moscow, Mich., aged 76 years. We clip the following from the North Adams (Mich.) Advocate.

DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT

Parker B. Shepard, a former Nunda resident, died at Moscow, Mich., Sunday. The North Adams (Mich.) Advocate says: "Parker Buell Shepard was

born in Livingston County, New York, September 13, 1828, and died at his late home in Moscow township, April 16, 1905, aged 76 years, 7 months and 3 days. He was united in marriage with Elmyra Rynex in 1853. To them were born five daughters and two sons, who survive them.

Mr. Shepard came to Michigan and settled in Moscow township in 1856, where together with his wife they made a home and family name to be honored by all who knew them. Mr. Shepard leaves beside his own family four brothers and one sister to mourn his loss. He was a good man, a good citizen, a good neighbor and a devoted father, and will be sadly missed by his family and friends."

Myron was a civil engineer, begun practice between Dalton and Portage Station, worked on railroad near Cincinnati, became city engineer at Stillwater, Minn., enlisted in 1st Minn. Inf., served three years, was mustered out as first lieutenant.

A Mr. Morrison and one of the Hill boys shared his experience in practical surveying on the Erie railroad, all from the Institute, they also were engaged together at Cincinnati about 1857 to 58. Harvey Shepard also attended the Nunda Literary Institute about 1859, went to Stillwater, Minn., and enlisted in 1861, in 1st Minn. Battery, served about two years, returned to Nunda and attended school here another term. Returned in 1867 to Stillwater, Minn., engaged in lumbering, was County Surveyor and County Treasurer. Resides Nunda, Adams, Mich.

Lewis attended the Institute, studied law with W. S. Coffin, enlisted in 1861 in Company A, 104th N. Y. Infantry., was wounded in the battle of Antietam, and while on his way home was in a railroad collision and received additional injuries. He died January 20, 1863, one of the best young men Nunda ever produced. James lives in North Adams, Mich., Martha attended the Nunda Literary Institute, in 1867, she married H. L. Foster, also a soldier in the 104th, and who lost a leg at Antietam died at Stillwater, Minn., where Mrs. Foster still resides. Cyrus Shepard went west in 1861, after looking about in several states, enlisted at Lacrosse, Wis., in Co. D, 14th Wis. Infy., as a private soldier, among strangers served more than four years continuous service, was in all the marches, engagements and battles of that regiment, and was mustered out as captain, was in 100 engagements great and small, including the siege, assault and capture of Vicksburg. Returned to Nunda after the war, taught school in the log school house on East Hill one year. In 1868 went west again, settled at Stillwater, Minn., and followed mercantile business several years, was appointed by Grover Cleveland, Registrar U. S. Land office at Northington, Minn. Re-appointed Registrar U. S. Land office at Marshall, Mich., serving 13 years, till the office was closed. Capt. Cyrus P. Shepard gives me by request these facts concerning his family, with impaired health he looks forward in hope to see his friends again in 1908. Besides these he hopes also to see his boyhood home

"An old lane, an old gate, an old house by a tree, a wild wood, a wild brook, they will not let me be. In my boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me."

THE COLLISTERS

Loren and Rice Collister, were pioneers and neighbors of the Shepards and Craige's and Johnson's. They both married sisters of Marsh Johnson and moved to Granger—the Collisters of that town are merchants and their sons have been graduates of our High school and of college.

Marsh Johnson lived and died in Nunda, one of his sons John T. Johnson served in the Civil War and returned but died before the great strife was ended.

THE HAYS

The one distinction between this family and that of many of the pioneers is their posterity are with us still.

(1) Warren, married Miranda Shute; Jonathan, married Julia Collins; Almond, married Charlotte Shute; Horace; Theodocia, married Alden Shute.

II. 1. Children of Warren; Lemira, married Henry King; 2. Milo Eldridge, Sr.; Caroline, married ——— Preston; Flora, married William Holmes; William; and Hiram, a veteran Mich. Regt.

II. 2. Children of Jonathan; 1. Mary Jane; 2. Ann Eliza; 3-4. Ellen Maria and Helen Sophia (twins); Joseph; Martha Josephine; and John Murray; the last name suggests that this family of Hays were Universalists, and named their youngest after the first preacher of Universal salvation, in America.

Children of Almon: II. 3. Aurilla, married James Woodworth; Grant.

Children of Horace: II. 4. Orren and Warren, (twins.)

II. 5. Children of Theodocia Shute, Clarissa and Martha.

III. Children of Lemira King; Deleino, married Robert Holmes; Mary, married ——— Hay.

Children of Aurilla Woodworth; Mary married Dr. Wisner; Helen is an M. D., resides in Boston.

IV. Children of Dell and Robert Holmes; Belle, married Harry Kellogg; Grace; Clarence Holmes, married Kate Marsh.

V. The Kellogg children. 1. Robert. 2. King. 3. Ethel Laura.

THE HAVENS FAMILY

*Stephen P., soldier killed; *Cassius, married, veteran, died 1907; John; Della, married *Adello Slocum, western editor.

1830

I. Daniel Pittinger, married ——— Pratt, aunt to Mrs. Arch McArthur;

II. Gertrude Pittinger, married Alfred Swain; Roselle Pittinger, married Josephus Schuyler; Joshua Pittinger, married ——— Chandler.

I. Isaac Pittinger brother to Daniel lived on East Hill. Mr. and Mrs. P., left their young children alone one evening while they made a call on a neighbor. The house burned to the ground and the two children perished.

1821—THE PAGES, SERGEANTS AND HANDFORDS

The Page families came from Paris, Oneida County. Albert Page and his brothers and sisters were the children of Eli Page, who with two of his sons remained there. Those who came to Nunda were Albert, Eli Jr.; Her-

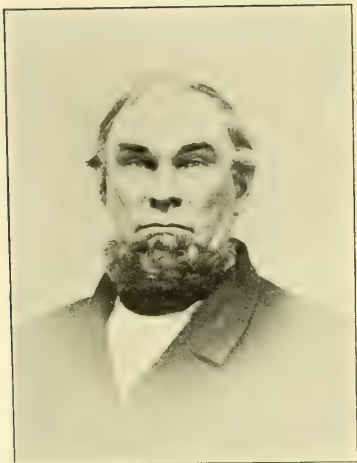
mon L.; Elvira (Mrs. Peck) and Louisa (Mrs. Sergeant). Albert Page was born in 1800 and when 21 years of age came to Nunda, selected fifty acres of land, built a log house, cleared some land near it, and returned. He married Miss Jerusha Tyler and brought her to Nunda. Her father soon followed and settled on the farm now known as Elmwood, his other three daughters were soon married. (See Tyler Family). Mr. Page prospered as a pioneer and added adjoining lands till he had 185 acres. He with H. D. Gardner built the Emporium block, with its three stores, East Street in 1835 or possibly a year or two earlier. He was a Baptist and one of the trustees and treasurer of the Nunda Literary Institute for many years. He was thrice married. He married 1st Jerusha Tyler, their children were Orson Albert, Hermon D., Ava E. Abigail Hanford was the second wife. Edward E., John A., and Mary L., completed the list of his children that were living in 1880. Three others had died. He married late in life Eliza Weeks. He died August 22, 1876. His widow has since died. (See photo).

1. Orson Albert, born in Nunda about 1825, is still living at Saranac, Mich. He married Tamerson Remington, who died in March, 1908.

2. Hermon D., who succeeded his father on the homestead was born at Nunda December 10, 1828. He married Margaret Consalus, who died May 20, 1855. They had one child, Carrie M., now Mrs. Hector Sinclair of Jamestown; October 27, 1867, he was married to Mary Octavia Warner by whom he had three children, George W., Roy A., and Albert H. Mrs. Page and her sons George and Albert reside in the village. H. D. Page was supervisor of his town for six terms. He died in Nunda. (See Photo). Roy A. Page is a physician and is located at Geneseo, N. Y. The other sons are mechanics, which occupation they prefer to farm work, the farm is rented. 3. Ava E., married Miss Mary Robards, they reside at Roswell, New Mexico, he was a soldier and officer during the Civil War, was commissioner from New Mexico at the Columbian Exposition and is a man of influence in the community. Edward E., and John E., located at Appleton, Mo.; Mary L., the youngest of the family has always lived in Nunda, she was married to Charles Giddings and they have three daughters. Blanche (Mrs. George Gillett) of Perry, Maude and Anna; all have been teachers.

Elvira Page, married (1) Thomas Peck who had two children, John and Esther Peck. The only child of Thomas and Elvira Peck was Sarah Manette Peck an Institute girl, who became a teacher of District Schools, many besides the writer of these "Annals" have attended her schools. She wrote poems for publication in the village and city papers. The writer remembers that under this influence he wrote a scrap of verse, the first he ever attempted. He was ten years old only, so it was not a love ditty. Sylvanus Ellis secured the pretty school ma'am and carried her away to Rochester, and no doubt their life was a poem of adoration and appreciation. He completed his college course at the University, and was for years the superintendent of the schools of that city. Both are resting from their tasks in our Oakwood, and a grandson of theirs is now as old as when Mrs. Ellis, by example taught me to poetise. Mrs. Peck, married (2) Solomon Donaldson.

Eli Page had three children, Sarah (Mrs. Andrew Sabin), Wallace and Charles, who lived here during their minority. Eli Page became a '40 Califor-



WILLIAM D. PAINE



WELLS PAINE



X HERMAN D. PAGE
Ex-Supervisor



ALBERT PAGE
Pioneer 1821

nian and died there, the family then returned to Oneida County. Hermon L. Page and his brother-in-law, John Sergeant came to Nunda after the stores were built around "The Plaza" and they engaged in the merchantile business. Their advertisements in the local papers, when there were any, makes it easy to locate their place of business, it was No. 5 Merchants Row. Now perhaps you don't know but that's what local historians are for, to tell you of forgotten things. Merchants Row was east side and the numbers counted from north to south, so No. 5 was at our present city drug store. The west side of the street was called "Farmers Exchange" and there the groceries were located mostly.

Hermon L., married Miss Maria Camp, whose father lived on the Davidson place, and made pipe organs. It is said the family had higher expectations, (most people estimate their children about 100 per cent. above other peoples children) but, "all is well that ends well," and when some years later, the young merchant had amassed a fortune and became Mayor of Milwaukee, there was no one more proud of sounding the praises of my son-in-law Page, the Mayor, than Father Camp. While traveling in Germany, on one of their European tours, he, (Mr. Page) sickened and died.

John Sergeant the husband of Louisa Page and the partner of H. L. Page had become a widower, and his children were cared for by relatives. He boarded at Horton's Hotel. He died there. He was a Universalist, but prejudice ran so high at this early date, about 1841, that the relatives or some of them refused to attend, if Rev. W. E. Manley, his pastor conducted the services, and so a preacher not in sympathy with his views officiated. The four orphan children were adopted into the homes of the four Page families and were kindly cared for. As three of these families moved away it left only one of their children, after a time in Nunda. The children were George, Adella, Mary L., and William P. Adella lived with her uncle Albert and married Alfred W. Skinner, both husband and wife have died during the last decade.

There were other Pages, Ralph and his sister Emily. They were early settlers. Ralph Page owned a part of the E. O. Dickenson farm, and married Rhoda Rawson. He also lived on the Elias Rawson farm (the Balty Farm) with his father-in-law. Leua Page his sister married to Palmer Rawson. Mrs. Minerva Rathbun of Church Street, is their daughter. Emily Page, another sister, was one of the pioneer teachers of Nunda. She has a place in local history as the first teacher in Grove (in 1826) then in Nunda. She married Josiah Bradley (see Bradley Family). Ephraim, married Louisa Keith, a daughter of Mark Keith and a sister of Mrs. F. H. Gibbs; Hiram married Fanny Spafford; Joseph Elliott, married Catherine Parker; Rachel Elizabeth died at 24; Clarissa, married Alexander Greig.

The children of Ralph Page were Ephraim and Caroline.

III. Dr. Nelson Page is a grandson

THE HANFORDS

They were early settlers in Portage while it was still in Nunda. Besides Mrs. Abigail Page there were Charles, a tailor here and at Tuscarora; Jesse, who went to California for gold, but died there; Maria (Mrs. Nathaniel Clark); and two half sisters, Mrs. James Bailey, who lived in Portage, (Mr.

Bailey died in 1908); and Mrs. Lucian Doolittle of Granger. Mrs. Bailey has a son and two daughters born in Portage. The grandsire of her children was Jonathan Bailey, a veteran of the War of 1812-14.

1821 SETTLERS—THE BARKERS OF BARKERTOWN; CLOUGH, WILSON AND MERRILL

This year Livingston was formed from towns in Ontario and Genesee Counties. Nunda was solicited to join but declined.

I am certain that Seth Barker the senior pioneer of that name was a good man, for having selected the farm from which Pepper fled from a snake, as narrated in a former chapter, he fixed the house some, and then returned and not only brought a wife with him, but a mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Durfee, this break all records for courage and chivalry. It seems this pioneer could not be frightened either by rattlesnakes or that object of modern dread, an energetic Yankee mother-in-law. Good, skillful and industrious as this man was, I am inclined to believe his wife was fully his equal in all the qualities that distinguish pioneer character. This pioneer housewife who toiled from sixteen to twenty hours a day, was a weaver by trade, having in her youth when only eleven years old, during the year wove 1,100 yards of check dress cloth for a factory in Fall River. She was also a tailoress and did work for her neighbors at her two trades, and even exchanged cloth of her making at the stores for groceries. Mr. and Mrs. Barker were married February 8, 1821, and for or over 63 years "they kept the even tenor of their way." Seth Barker, was skilled in mechanical arts, and made many of the implements he needed on his farm. Even in that day when it was so difficult to get reading matter, he kept well informed on State and National affairs. His three sons grew to manhood, married and settled near him, and so there were of this household, four



SETH BARKER



MRS. MARIAM LOWELL BARKER

families of Barkers at Barkertown. Munson O., a surveyor, married Adeline Rawson, Orlando W., married Mary E. Swain, and Justus L., married Olive L., daughter of Richard Bowen. Seth Barker and Sarah Durfee were married February 8, 1821; the husband soon after shouldered his knapsack and started from Oriscany Falls, N. Y., to seek a home on the frontier. In August, 1821, he arrived in Nunda and chose the farm on East Hill because the trees were so large. In November, 1821, he brought his bride and Mrs. Durfee her mother, to a log cabin destitute of doors and windows; but Mrs. Seth soon wove blankets and curtains to keep out the cold. Good buildings in process of time took the place of the log cabin where this worthy trio lived long useful lives. Mrs. Elizabeth Durfee was born in 1768, died in 1853, aged 95; her daughter Mrs. Sarah Barker, died in 1884, aged 82; and the patriarch of untold generations, born in 1801, who lived to see the nineteenth century nearly completed, died in 1893, aged 92 years. A dozen farms were owned by Barkers in Nunda, when he died.

The children of his son Munson O. Barker, are: Herbert S. Barker, born in 1863, who married Blanche Chandler; Flora G. (Mrs. Jacob Veley) and Lillian (Mrs. Victor Craig), all of Nunda.

The children of Orlando W. Barker are: S. Inelle (Mrs. Ray Durfee); and Ethel, who married Prof. C. T. Hood, M. D., Hom. Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

The children of Justus L. Barker are: Mertye (Mrs. Henry Gormal); Fred L.; and Ernest D., who married recently Miss Alida Thompson. Not to be outdone by any of his posterity, Munson Barker, Sr., father of Seth, and grandfather of Munson, Jesse, Amos and all the other Barkers of Barkertown, made a trip to Nunda, and married the widow of Silas Tyler, the mother of Mrs. S. Donaldson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Hills and Mrs. Albert Page. The old man must have been at least 75 at the time of his second marriage. But these four families of Barkers were not the only ones of that name at this East Hill hamlet. Six cousins of Seth, the pioneer, came a few years later than he, and settled in this neighborhood. Their names were Jesse, Amos, Cyrus, Lydia, Elizabeth and Esther (Mrs. Tyler), the mother of Hemingway Tyler. Both of his parents dying young, his uncle Cyrus and his aunts, Lydia and Elizabeth, adopted and cared for their orphan nephew. The children of old bachelors and old maids are said to be perfect, and this explains the general excellence that characterizes this worthy ward of these excellent people.

The children of Amos Barker are, Edward Gustavus, James, John Fitch, Joseph, Mary and Julia. Mary became the wife of H. Tyler, her cousin, and Julia married Alonzo, a son of George W. Merrick.

The children of Jesse were, Esther, Amelia, and our townsman Newton S. Barker. Esther married a soldier of the Civil War, Henry F. Fuller, son of William C., and they and their two noble sons, Ellsworth and Ora have all died while young. Ellsworth edited a Sons of Veterans paper in the far west. Amelia became Mrs. William Magee, and spent a winter here recently.

Newton S. Barker has been for the last twenty years a potent force in this town and village. His lumber yard and lumber mills supply a need that few but mechanics realize. Besides supplying lumber for the constant repairs and improvements that for the last fifty years have changed this village,

from a place of 100 small cottages plain and unattractive, with a dozen or possibly twenty-five large and commodious dwellings, to a village of 300 dwellings, 200 of which are large and attractive, and at least half the others cozy and well kept homes of comfort. A few houses are praying piteously to their owners for a much needed coat of paint, but there are less of these now than there were of good houses a half century ago. Mr. Barker as a builder of houses on the street where he lives in an attractive mansion, has had no rival in the number of houses he has built or owns. Mr. Monroe Myers is close second. May they have in this respect many zealous imitators, for there is still a need of houses in our growing village. This Barker from Barkertown, I mention last, because he lives here, and because a few years ago, he added another worthy member to this large and excellent family. He recently married the widow of his former pastor and friend, Rev. W. C. Phillips; and the entire community will, I am sure endorse my estimate of this worthy man as a citizen of usefulness, and certainly of excellent judgment. In 1906 he was appointed Supervisor, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Supervisor Platt C. Halstead to the office of Sheriff of Livingston County.

1821—NATHANIEL CLOUGH FAMILY

I. Nathaniel Clough and Mrs. Polly Clough. Their children: II. *Nathaniel Clough, Jr., was a book clerk, Oregon; Sarah, married Chauncey Joslyn; Mary Ann was second wife of Palmer Rawson; Angeline, married ——— Piett of Michigan; Dorcas, single; Asher, married 1, Caroline Rawson; 2, ——— Crandall; Luther, married Martha Morley; Martha Jane, married Calvin Rodgers; Clarissa, married Thomas Atwood, Jr.; Victoria, married (1) Hiram Rathbon, (2) Silas Rawson; John Clough, was a soldier, in the west.

Nathaniel Clough, a pioneer of 1821, with considerable means for those times, went into the Mercantile business at Messenger's Hollow (now Oakland) with Azel Fitch, and afterward with Dr. W. Z. Blanchard. It is the usual fate of farmers, who change their vocation and engage in business of which they have no experience, to obtain after a time a surplus of experience, at a cost of the farm. Nathaniel Clough a most excellent man, was no exception to the rule above stated. Some men are too good, to become good business men.

THE REYNOLDS FAMILY OF PIONEERS—A PIONEER INCIDENT

1828

As Seth Barker, pioneer, went to his work felling trees, one morning after he had settled some years, he heard in the distance east of him, the crowing of a rooster. Unaware he had any neighbors in that direction, he determined when time permitted to ascertain who they were. Fortune favored him, for the Paine boys, Judson and Lucius, came along and he gave them the direction and they went and found a family by the name of Reynolds settled there, with two boys, William and Belden. There was also a young lady in the family named Julia Ann, but whether daughter or sister, Mr. Munson Barker, my informant could not say. The family lived there until the boys became men.

THE CREEK ROAD PIONEERS

THE farms along the Creek Road, leading through the best farming lands of the town, were for a century or more before the settlement of the very earliest of the pioneers, tilled by the Indians, from Nunda Junction to the Keshequa, on both sides of that stream, and through the present village of Nunda. There are abundant evidences of Indian occupancy. Some of the pioneers avoided these lands as already worn out, but others took advantage of their small clearings, to plant crops.

Among those who are mentioned as first settlers on Judge Carrolls original map, are; nearest to the village, Deacon Bassett, (at Elmwood); William Huffman, (Stillwell-Marshall farm); Jonathan Barron (Sturgeon-McMaster farm); Daniel Ashley (John & R. G. Bennett farm); Abram Porter (The Jones Homestead), Samuel Rockefeller soon succeeded him on a part, and then on the whole of it; Granville Sherwood, and Alphens Herrick next to the town line, Sherwood soon after owned both these farms. The succession of owners to "Elmwood" the Dowling farm has been numerous, Bassett in 1826 Silas Tyler, 1823 (died in 1826), Enos Dickenson, Lyman Herrick (Herrick and Cobby had nursery there). This brings it up to a time when citizens of the present time remember, Alward, Ashleys, the Martins and Dowlings. The Huffmans preceded the Stillwells who left it to their nephew, Rev. Dr. James Marshall. Barron, also sold to Nathaniel Chandler about 1836, who had lived on the State Road for about four years, previous to 1836. The Sturgeon family came next. Daniel Ashley sold a large estate to John Bennett and sons. The A. Porter farm passed through the hands of Samuel Rockefeller, to Silas Angier and his grandson John, and through them within the writer's recollection to his cousin, Joseph Russell, and from him to Samuel C. Jones, from Granger, and though it has had three owners since, it has been since 1850 and is still the Jones Homestead. The Sherwood farm became the Parkard farm, and has remained so until recently. The lands from or east of the road, that were changing frequently, (1840-1852), came into the hands of Silas G. Roberts, and remained there until recently. Mr. C. N. Yencer is the last purchaser of the Roberts, and the Sherwood farms.

Of the Bassetts, but little is known. After selling they moved into the town of Grove. The large Huffman family we will give elsewhere, also the Jonathan Barron family. The Ashleys, Barrons and Huffmans, were the owners of two miles of lands that have since been frequently subdivided.

The family of Daniel Ashley, that came from Bloomfield, became prominent in Nunda Church life in 1827.

THE ROCKAFELLOWS

First Generation

Samuel Rockafellow, Sr., settled in 1823, and died at the age of 94; Mrs. Elizabeth Rockafellow, died, age 88.

Second Generation

- *Johanna, married *Joseph Fraley.
- *Margaret, married *Abel Barron.
- *Rachel, married *Hiram Cornwell.
- *Elizabeth, married *Abram Howell.
- *Mary, married *John Angier.
- *John (purchased land with J. Fraley.)
- *Mahlon, died, aged 31.

*Sameul Jr., married Clarissa Lemen, daughter of William Lemen, (on the A. Barron farm).

George, married Eliza Warner, sister of Orlando and Eben. W.

Mr. Fraley's second wife Hann is living in this village, with her daughter, Mrs. P. M. Ostrander. She is an own cousin to John Wanamaker. Margaret died without children, and the second wife was *Margaret Norton, the mother of Mrs. Harriet Dowling, A. C. B. &c. (See Barron family). Mr. Cornwell was a tailor and his wife learned the trade at his shop on Mill Street. They built the large house No. 41 East Street also No. 43, but both died soon afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Howell are also buried at Oakwood Cemetery. John Angier married the youngest daughter Mary. They also completed their life in Nunda but left children. (See Angier family 1835). John and Mahlon are also buried in Oakwood. Fourteen out of eighteen are buried in Oakwood Cemetery, besides the parents. Samuel and George went elsewhere to reside about 1846. The entire eighteen were, or had been, at one time members of the Baptist Church, this also was unusual.

I. 2. Henry Rockafellow was a brother of Samuel but lived on the opposite, or Mt. Morris side of the County Line (now town line). He settled there in 1823, bought of the Warners, Eben and Orlando, (The Emory Kendall farm) a small frame house that he had moved to the east side of the road, and there he lived with his household for a time. The house the writer remembers seeing moved to Coopersville. It was said to have been the first frame house erected in that neighborhood. It was built in 1823 and moved in 1848. In this house the Blair family also lived.

Henry Rockafellow was especially rich in sons, some of them had moved away when they attained their majority. All that remained bent all their energies in the direction of a liberal education. David born in 1805, Daniel, Asa and Hiram, the writer never knew; but was told, by their brother Samuel, of their existence. John J., was one of the students in the Presbyterian Academy, one of the best; was a teacher and School Commissioner, and County Clerk of Allegany County. He married in Nunda a daughter of John S. Wright, and lived for a time in the village. Lambert Rockafellow was a carpenter by trade, built a house on the Creek Road, that the writer called home for twelve years or more. Samuel L. Rockafellow married in Mt. Morris. He was a prominent merchant and manufacturer there. He was born in 1826, and is still living.

The daughters of Henry and Mary Jones Rockafellow were only two in number. Margaret born in 1810, who married a neighbor, David J. Blair, and moved during the forties to Iowa, died in 1908, aged 98 years. Samuel L., born 1826, her youngest own brother, 82 years old, and Charles H. Rockafellow, a half brother, born 1837, are all that are left of this large household. A

younger daughter was Eliza, who married John Olp, son of Daniel Olp. They lived after their marriage in the town of Nunda; four children were born to them: Deborah, Lambert, Charles Pearl and Eva.

II. Mrs. Eliza Olp, died about 1860. Those of her posterity who are living at this time in Nunda are the family of IV. Fred C. Olp, son of Charles P. Olp, who is cashier of the Nunda Bank. He married Florence Dowling, daughter of Michael and Harriet L. Dowling. They have as a representative of the fifth generation of Rockafellows, a daughter Harriet.

II. Charles H. Rockafellow, a half-brother of these Rockafellows, and of the Kendalls, married Sophia Walker, daughter of Eph. Walker (veteran 1812). Their children were:

III. 1. *Addie, who married *Richard Bristol; (2) John Emory, who lives in Chicago; (3) Minnie, who married Allison Jas. Paine, son of Almiron Paine, grandson of Jas. Paine, pioneer 1817-1872.

IV. The grandchildren are: Vada Rockafellow, daughter of J. E. Rockafellow; and Adelaide and John Paine.

AN INCIDENT AND A STORY—BOY PROFANITY

AFTER the marriage, late in life, of Henry Rockafellow and the widow Kendall, some of the younger men were joking him, when to their surprise he challenged them to a contest in athletics. There was a wagon standing near by, without box, but with a few planks on, and the old gentleman jumped over this and invited those younger, to follow his lead. As none of these jokers dared to follow the example, they concluded he was young enough to get married again if he chose to.

Most of these two families thus brought into family relations by the marriage of their parents, were grown up and married, but there were some of both families who were young. An incident that Mr. Rockafellow often narrated, will serve to show the difference between the boys of that day and the present time. Two of the boys about eight and ten years old, had begun to notice that some of the men in the community smoked tobacco and used profanity. These youngsters did not want to be back numbers, so one of them said to the other, "Let's be men." "All right," said the other, "what shall we do to be men?" "Well," said the elder of the twain, "we must smoke, for one thing." "Yes that's so, almost all the men smoke." So they looked around for something to smoke. A dead grape vine served for a cigar for one, and some dry corn silks in a pipe served the other. They smoked awhile as solemn as Indian Chieftains. "Well," said the spokesman, "'tis time we begin to swear." "All right, you begin, and I'll follow." They hesitated awhile, before taking the fatal step. "You begin," said the youngest, "All right, well here goes. I swear," said No. 1, "So do I," said No. 2, and in imagination they were big, bold, bad men."

SAMUEL ROCKAFELLOW, SR., AND WIFE ELIZABETH

Born in New Jersey, came to Mount Morris 1823 and to Nunda 1825, both lived to a good old age. Mrs. Rockafellow was 88 years of age and "Uncle Sammy," as he was generally called, was 94.

This family was rich in daughters, who all completed their useful lives in this town. Very few have ever heard that the first long-log-house of this family was not where the red house now stands in which they lived so long, though they lived in both, but it was on the south west corner of the field near Coopersville road and school house. Here these industrious pioneers commenced their pioneer life in Nunda. There could not have been a more industrious woman than this housewife, she did not even take time to stand erect when at work, but bent down with household tasks, kept that position to save precious time. No wonder her daughters were sought for by the most eligible young men of that day for they were fitted for the arduous tasks of pioneer housekeepers. The family was large, five daughters and four sons.

THE PIONEER SHERWOODS—LONGEVITY

I. Zadoc, born in Connecticut 1759, enlisted 1776, married 1777, settled Northville 1785, settled Nunda 1822 or 3, lived in Nunda until 1855, died at Algonquin, Ill., 1859, aged 99 years 9 months.

I. Abigail Omstead Sherwood, born 1760, died May 31, 1840, age 80.

I. Margaret Glen, widow of Eldert Ament, sister of Jacob S. Glen of Glen, lived, died at Nunda, July 30, 1840, aged 88 years.

Second Generation

II. Granville Sherwood, born in 1785, settled 1824, died, age 95; married Maria (Polly) Ament, born 1790, died in Nunda, 1863, age 73.

Third Generation

III. Margaret, born 1819, married her cousin Galusha Burnett, she died at Omaha 1907, age 88. A. Jackson, born 1822, merchant, law student, married *Sarah (Sally) Alvard, eldest daughter of Phineas A., both died in the west. Matilda, born 1825, married 1850 to *Wm. G. Russell, son of Joseph Russell. Resides in Binghamton, N. Y.

These three generations covering respectively 100 years, 95 years and 88 years, 283 in all, is an unusual record for a family for three generations.

Fourth Generation

Daughter A. J. and S. S., Florence; daughter of M. and G. A. Burnett, Lemira Maria (Mrs. Sutherland), Omaha, Neb.

OTHER SHERWOODS

II. 2. John Sherwood lived in Nunda village, State Street, is buried in Nunda; married Rachel Jones (Milliner) is buried in Nunda; Lemira Sherwood, married Stephen Burnett; Reuben, married (1) Miss French, (2) Martha G. Butler; Harry, married Mrs. Maria Bush; Nathan, married Anice Butler; Abigail, married ——— Lilly; Lucy, married Platt Halstead, of Byersville; Polly, married Jeremiah Kenney; Clorinda, married Lewis Beecher, Fort Wayne.

At one time several of these brothers manufactured inkstands. The bottles were enclosed in a circular wooden frame for uses in school. They resisted frost and were indispensable in school houses in winter. Harry, Nathan and Reuben, were the firm. The shop was at the homestead, east side of road, changed to a dwelling house about 1840.

The Old Revolutionary Soldier impressed me in my youth, as a good joker, and a very ordinary soldier. He did not tell of any valorous deeds, had not been wounded, and was living longer than men who had not been soldiers, so the funny stories charmed more than most of his A-nec'-dotes of the war, as he used to call them, for if he did not give the inflexion right, he never missed the point of his joke.

His first skirmish was not a big success for his old flint lock gun was so poor that he found it would have been loaded to the muzzle if the fracas had gone on long enough, for the gun had not gone off once, but then like many other soldiers he had killed as many of the enemy, as the enemy had of him. He was most proud of being in the battle, where, as the old rhyme goes. "Thus did Putman down the steep, Where no pursuers dared to leap."

He once played a joke on Capt. John Townsend and his wife, playing on their strong point, hospitality. While almost a stranger here, his cattle roamed away and strayed across to the State Road. Early one Sunday morning he started in pursuit and brought up at Capt. John's just as they were breakfasting. They asked him to have some breakfast and he answered, "I don't care if I do, for I haven't had a mouthful to eat this week." Capt. John literally piled his plate and Aunt Mary urged him to eat more, neither of them discovered that he had eaten as recently as they, or anybody else, on Sunday morning. Next day when Capt. John brought down to Sherwood a whole lot of provisions, the joke was then explained. Granddaddy, as most every one called him, planted some peach trees, and when the fruit was ripe he sent an invitation to Deacon Archibald Coleburn to come over and see him eat his first peach pie. The Deacon put on his best dickey and Sunday suit and went over to enjoy with the old veteran his pie. When the pie was put before him, he deliberately ate piece after piece of it until it was all gone. The Deacon felt insulted: he had wasted a half day from his labor of making Ax-helves, and all to see a peach pie eaten by another. But Dame Abigail, who knew his tricks had made a turn-over pie for herself of the same material and handed it to the Deacon as he hastily took his hat to go home.



GRANVILLE SHERWOOD
Died, aged 95



CYRUS ROSE
at 90

The way Granddaddy proved, he was a good man, by the Bible, was scriptural certainly. When he was past ninety, he said he was a good man, for the Bible says: "The wicked shall not live out half their days," and he had lived out at least nine tenths of his. And so it proved, for he was 99 years and nine months old when he died. "I think I shall live while a hundred," he often said. He was a homely man with a big Roman nose and a still larger mouth. He would get off one of his jokes and then throw back his head and laugh till every body else would laugh too. On one occasion he perpetrated one of his practical jokes at a neighbors table, and while laughing with his mouth open like a cave, the neighbor, Capt. John Townsend, caught up a piece of butter as big as an egg and landed it in his mouth, which he swallowed quietly, observing, "Your wife, Capt. John, is a right good butter maker." When about 95, he was troubled with nervousness, which he called the "narves." He said, "There never was any 'narves' when I was a boy." Indeed he was very near the truth; few people in youth and health, have any personal acquaintance with their nerves.

Granville Sherwood, his eldest son was a typical country gentleman. His fine farm was worked mostly by others. He had a large Apiary and cared for his bees systematically, for those days. His farm (located at Nunda Junction) was very productive, his orchards had the greatest variety of apples, and they were shared freely with his neighbors who had no orchards. In 1853 his handsome farm house, located in an oak grove, burned down. The fire was probably due to granddaddy's "narves." The family moved to this village, and lived with their son-in-law William G. Russell, at the twin-house opposite the Dickensons, while the new house was being built. Nathan Sherwood came from Illinois and took grandpappy home with him, where he died, some five years later.

Mrs. Granville Sherwood was a lovely lady in every respect. If she had any share in human defects, no one knew what they were. Mrs. Matilda Sherwood Russell is the only survivor of the family. John Sherwood and wife lived on State Street. Mrs. Sherwood was one of the Milliners of that time.

Nathan Sherwood was the genius of the family and combined the qualities of Artist, inventor and Yankee pedlar. There was nothing he could not make, or when made, could not sell. He lived on State Street, sometimes in "the castle," then new, and some of the time near it. With Deacon Thayer, he made matches, without him he made of wax (obtained at Granvilles), representations of Noah's Ark, and the animals and the dove. His representation of the Nativity was his masterpiece; with an ox and ass feeding at the manger, the Holy Family near; two Angels looking on, with some interest, but not with half as much as the children, young and old, of Nunda did, for he could sell, and did sell, all that he and his household could make of his waxen wonders. With a load of these, and salves and liniments, and washing fluids, and dried mutton hams, and wooden bowls and matches, he went out into the settlement and came back with eggs, butter, pork, wheat, oats, maple sugar, honey and anything merchantable. No family lived better than his, and no merchant's goods excited such admiration. He married Anice Butler whose father lived in the house west of Craig's Warehouse. She was an aunt of Mrs. E. O. Dickenson. Their children were: Loeaza. (Mrs. Beals), who is living at Great Bend, Ind.;

Emma; Oreana (Mrs. Baxter, lived at Friendship, N. Y.); Homer, Day and Dwight, all three born in this village, after 1836; Frank, born at Friendship.

Mr. Sherwood also made wooden bowls in Jones Cabinet shop. Reuben Sherwood, another brother, lived in this village. His second wife was the mother of his children; her name was French; his third wife was Martha G. Butler, a sister to Mrs. Elvira Starkweather (Mrs. E. Tyler), and Mrs. Nathan Sherwood. The children were Granville, Anson, James, David, and Harriet. Young Gran. Sherwood, as he was called, studied law with Nunda's second lawyer, Benedict Bagley, as did Addison M. Crane, Nunda's third lawyer, and later E. W. Packard, Jack Sherwood, Samuel S. Crooks and others. He became the greatest criminal lawyer in Texas and became immensely rich. There were others in the family who became eminent as lawyers, especially David, who is a Judge and resides in Elgin, Ill. Anson S., is still living at Detroit, Mich. The children of Nathan were: Emma, Oreana, Homer, Day and Dwight, all born in Nunda. Erastus D. Halstead, father of Platt C. Halstead, Sheriff of Livingston County, was also a grandson of the old veteran, the writer knew so well in youth.

THE HUGGINS FAMILIES ON THE CREEK ROAD

I. 1. Ira Huggins, farmer and carpenter, married Valeria Pitts (his cousin), born in Paulet, Vt., lived in Nunda until about 1860, when he moved to Springfield, Pa.

Children

II. *John, *Sally, Savillion, *Henrietta, *Frank. Savillion is the only survivor, he lives in Springfield, Pa.

(2). Valeria Huggins married Jonathan Hamilton. Sons: *Edwin M. Hamilton, married *Harriet Dunn; Charles Hamilton, married *Harriet Hagadorn. Both sons were in the Civil War.

(3). William Huggins came to Livingston County 1834, married Almira B. Pitts, daughter of Luke Pitts, who lived with them.

II. Children of William and Almira:

Maria (Mrs. William H. Guy); Francis (Mrs. J. C. Jones); Martha (Mrs. J. Bradley Chase of Nunda); Dr. Will Q., veteran and physician; Henry who died, aged 26.

Grandchildren of William and Almira Huggins, who lived in Nunda: Ella Guy, married Charles Downs; Lorette Jones, married (1) *Elmer Batterson, (2) John Doolittle, Edison, N. Y.; Harley, single; James, married Mary Marsh; George, married Mattie Orcutt; Mattie, married George Stevens; Henry, married *Carrie Whitenack, daughter of Asher; *Alice, married Grant Badgley; Harold and Charles, sons of Dr. Will Q. Huggins.

Great Grandchildren

Children of Lorette Batterson: Flossie, married Fred Paine, son of Wells; Jessie, married Prof. Frank.

Children of James and Mary: Harley and Alice.

Child of George. Georgia, married Ralph Stewart.

Child of Alice Badgley, Jessie.

Child of Henry Jones, Anna.

Children of Mattie Stevens. Orlow and Francis.

Great Great Grandchildren

Child of Flossie Paine, Marian.

Children of Jessie Jones, Jennie, and Baby Stewart.

The Jackson family came to Portage in 1819. Mathias Jackson Sr., was a builder of Grist Mills. His wife was a sister of Mrs. William Gould, and a daughter of Mrs. Cathell who came with them. Mr. J., having built mills for Col. Orcutt at Spring Brook and Portage, and for James Wadsworth, the pioneer, died in 1830; and the widow and her sons moved to Nunda in 1831. Leonard is the only survivor of the family. He is now 86 years of age, and knew more people who have lived in the village of Nunda, or who are buried at Oakwood Cemetery, than any other person.

The sons were: *Mathias Jackson, Jr., a stage driver and teamster; he married *Sally Snyder; William married a Teeple; Daniel and Leonard, married sisters by the name of Weedright; Miranda, married P. P. Cady of Nunda.

The children of Leonard are: 1. Paschal, married Bertha Smith. Paschal is a veteran of the Civil War. (2). *Leonard, married Anna St. John, who survives him, and lives in Nunda; (3) Charles, died when a young man; (4) Laura; (5) Mary, married William H. Kelly; (6) Catharine, married Elias Douglas; (7) George; (8) Harriet Fidelia, married Wilson A. Bennett.

The IV Generation: Grandchildren of Leonard, (children of Leonard Jr.) James, single, a blacksmith; Clyde, married May Thrall.

George Jr., and Maude; children of George.

Lottie Bennett, a musician, daughter of Harriet.

The V Generation. Children of Clyde and May: Charles and Kenneth.

THE CREEK ROAD BENNETTS OF 1835

John Bennett was twice married. His second wife was Abigail Perrin. The children of the first marriage were Almon, Roswell G., and the second wife of Jacob H. Osgoodby; of the second marriage, Liberty Lucia, married John Paige; Millicent, married Jacob H. Osgoodby. The Bennett farms were first taken up by Alpheus Herrick and David S. Conklin; then sold to Daniel Ashley a relative of Mrs. Conklin; and it is said, that the Ashleys brought \$16,000 into the village when they came. If so the Bennetts must have had about the same amount. Almon Bennett sold out his share to Roswell G., and moved to Canaseraga, his son Stephen was his principal heir. Roswell G. Bennett left about \$80,000 when he died. John Bennett and his wife lived to be elderly people, about 75, which is not considered very old in Nunda, where 80 is quite old, and 90 is very, very old. At least fifty citizens that have lived in Nunda have attained that age, and four or five have exceeded one hundred. John Bennett was born in the year 1775 and his wife 1883, both historic dates, the beginning and end of the Revolutionary War.

R. G. Bennett, married Betsey Day, they had one son Griggs, a most excellent youth, but he died of diphtheria when but 16 years of age. The family adopted a niece and nephew, Carrie and Harry Gilbert, the orphaned children of Charles and Eliza Day Gilbert. The entire family lived but a few years. For lack of space, the writer is obliged to leave out the excellent graduating essay of Carrie Gilbert, on "The Mission of Difficulty" that was full of excellence and appreciation for those who had made themselves victors of circumstances.

Miss Eliza Crane, whose mother was a sister to Mrs. Betsey Bennett, and Mrs. Eliza Gilbert, is the only representative of the Days, and the Paige sisters of the Bennett-Perrin family. Their brother Perrin, died in the service, and the three sisters are living together and keeping as much as possible of the home feeling, though both parents have passed away. A grandson of Liberty Bennett also lives in this place; Judson Bennett and an uncle, John, are also living, but not in Nunda. The Balty and Bennett Mill at Coopersville was well conducted by this firm, and both men made a competency by this means in the days when the flour from the Keshequa valley was as good as any in the world.

THE HUDNUT FAMILY

This excellent family though farmers on a small farm, living most of their lives in a log house were rich in excellence; they were pure gold.

I. Nathaniel Hudnut, Mrs. Esther Hudnut.

II. Margaret, married Solomon Lee Hamilton; Betsey, married Rev. William Wisner; Polly, married Calvin Wisner; Rachel, married Horace Wisner; *Harriet, married *Leroy Satterlee who conducted Rochester Collegiate Institute (son Eugene, college graduate and lawyer, Rochester, N. Y.); Sarah, single, buried at Nunda; Caroline, single, buried at Nunda; William Hudnut, married Florette Ormsby, sister of Fayette Ormsby of Wilcox Corners. *Orren Hudnut, married Catharine VanDoren, Middleport.

Children of Orren: 1. Rev. Prof. Isaiah B., College president; 2. Frank, M. D. 3. James Monroe, soldier and Collegian.

The mother is still living in Brockport. The most of the Hudnuts, Wisners and Hamiltons were Baptists. The Orrin Hudnut family were not.

I. Deacon Daniel Wisner, married Sarah Wisner;

3. Horace, married Rachel Hudnut; Rev. William, married Betsey Hudnut; Calvin, married Polly Hudnut.

4. LaFayette, married Harriet Warner.

A NOBLE TRIBUTE FROM ONE NOBLE WOMAN TO ANOTHER

Mrs. Montgomery is the daughter of Prof. Judson A. Barnett and Emily Barnett. Her estimate of Mrs. Harriet Hudnut Satterlee

The story of a useful and beautiful life was closed yesterday when throngs of friends gathered in her quiet home in Meigs Street to pay their loving tribute to the memory of Mrs. LeRoy Satterlee. When so long and honored a life is ended, it is fitting that those who remain should gather up fragrant memories and preserve them; for such lives built into the city's growth are its true and lasting wealth.

Harriet Satterlee was educated in Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo, and was a young woman in 1849, when her husband came to Rochester to be principal of School No. 5, at that time the leading public of the city. From that day to this her life has been here, and there are hundreds who know how sweet and strong have been the influences emanating from this quiet, unassuming woman. There are no stirring deeds to record, no striking achievements, yet the life is full and rich, because it is beautiful within.

Harriet Satterlee was rich in her personality. People did not easily forget her face, her voice, her winning manner. Little children took to her; young girls confided in her. It was natural for burdened people to lean on her strong arm, and for a whole circle to brighten when she joined it. There was an informality and directness in speech and action that were exceedingly attractive, and a heartiness in voice and hand-clasp that invited trust. Her good cheer was infectious and her ability to clear away difficult situations was proverbial among her friends. Strong in courage and confident in hope, she could either find a way or make one.

It followed inevitably that this vital, warm and generous nature was rich also in friends and in influence. It was amazing to see the strength of the hold she had on those who were pupils in the famous old Collegiate Institute, her husband's school for so many years. Her girls that she mothered through their happy school days never forgot her. They returned to her again and again with loving acknowledgment of all that she had meant to them. Her years of successful work in the primary department of the Sunday-school, in the Missionary Society and in the social life of the church were just so many opportunities for touching and molding other lives. So, when she came to the dim valley of age and weakness, there was a host of people, rich and poor, young and old, simple folk and wise men, who remembered her with love and spoke often of what she had been to them. Her children also called her blessed.

Richest of all was she in spirituality. She was a woman who had never lost the vision of the eternal. Prayer was no luxury, but her daily bread, and her Bible was really her guide. All her life long the springs of comfort and strength rose for her in these uplands of the soul—the Bible and prayer. From these fountains of living water she drank. And so she, being dead, yet speaks; speaks not only of human love and goodness, but of a human life whose strength was in God.

HELEN B. MONTGOMERY.

THE PETER MYERS FAMILY

This family from New Jersey settled in 1824 or 1825 on the Myers homestead, where Peter Myers, Jr., and his sister, Sarah still reside. Mr. Myers and his good wife Elizabeth and son James S. were among the first that settled in the north eastern part of the town. The other children of this worthy couple were Wesley, who is still living in the west and was, like James and Monroe, a carpenter and who worked on the second Baptist church. He is now about 80 years of age. Anna, the next younger, married Peter Youells and lived in Michigan until her death. Her husband is still living. He is about the same age as his boy friends, Peter VanDorn and John Creveling of Tuscarora, i. e., about 84, and like them enjoys a fair degree of health. William the next son is not living. Monroe, who celebrated his 75 birthday April 6th, has long been identified with the interests of this village, having built six of the buildings, on South Church Street. James Myers is remembered as a musician who played all kinds of keyed instruments in the old Baptist church along with Quartus Barron, who played the bass viol before the days of the "Camps" and their pipe organs. He also made and played violins and viols. He went to California in '49 with his brother-in-law, Reuben Hungerford, who is still living, but returned a cripple. I remember well their home coming for they were my neigh

bors, genial and gentlemanly. Mr. James Myers and family moved to this village and with his brother-in-law, Virgil Hungerford, built the present Universalist church and the cement walk, one of the first in front of it, in 1871. He was building the large house on Fair Street, Patridge Park, for himself in 1873 when he fell from the roof and was instantly killed.

Mr. Peter Myers married for a second wife Betsey Stivers and this couple had five sons and a daughter; Martin, who died in the Civil War, Albert, Peter, Sarah, Duane and Adelbert, all of these five are still living. It is my privilege to be able to tell them of a pioneer incident that reflects great credit to their father's kindness of heart. Zadock Sherwood, the revolutionary soldier pioneer, told in my hearing, that when he had cleared some land, he needed some seed wheat and hearing that Mr. Myers had some he went there and inquired: if he had some seed wheat to sell. Have you the money to pay for it? asked farmer Myers. The veteran took out a well filled purse. Then you can't have it, I must save it for those who have no money to buy with; you can get it of any one. Was there another man in the whole town like this big hearted Jersey man? The luster of this deed shines with diamond splendor after full four score years. A score of years afterward when Peter Youells married Anna Myers, Uncle Dick, his father said (everybody called him Uncle Dick) in his funny way: "It is all right she belongs to the best breed in the town" and no one disputed him.

THOMAS TWIST

Settled in 1824, became the owner of several large farms.

I. Thomas Twist, married Mary Burkhart.

II. 1. Sarah Twist, married Calvin Reed. Their children:

III. (1). Josephine; (2) Mary; (3) Ennis Reed.

II. 2. Julia A. Twist, single (mildly insane); 3. Elias Twist; 4. Delia, married Warren Babcock. Children:

III. 1. Mary; 2. Kittie Babcock.

II. 5. William Twist, married Miss Rathburn, children:

III. 1. Willie. 2. Louis.

II. 6. Martha.

II. 7. Abbie.

II. 8. Hillary Twist, veteran, Mexican War, married Lucy Babcock.

II. 9. Mary Jane Twist, Teacher, married Andrew Salts.

II. 10. Thomas Twist, Jr., died at the age of 16 (from trying a perilous experiment.)

II. 2. Helen Twist, married Jackson Batterson. Children: 1. Clarence; 2. Nellie; 3. Joseph.

II. 12. Alice Twist, married John Flory.

II. 13. Milton Twist, married ———. Their children.

III. 1. Clarence; 2. Nellie; 3. Joseph.

1826—THE BABCOCKS

Mr. and Mrs. David Babcock. Their children: *Warren Babcock, a teacher, married Cordelia Twist; 2. Lucy Babcock, married Hillary Twist; 3. Worden Babcock; 4. Washington Babcock. The family were Universalists and went to Ipsilanti in 1845.

CURTIS-BALTY FAMILIES

The Curtis family settled in Nunda in 1826. Mr. Curtis did not live very long after coming to Nunda. His widow afterwards married Mr. D. Mack. The family consisted of the parents and four girls of more than ordinary excellence.

1. Betsey, married Ethan Gilbert, son of Andrew, who built the grist mill at Coopersville in 1836. Ethan had a twin sister who married P. Dudley Kendrick. Judge Ethan Gilbert was a relative.

2. Emily, married Hiram C. Grover, four children. (See Grover family 1830.)

3. Aristeon, was a life long teacher, always in demand, she married late in life.

4. Alice M. (one of God's best women), married Robert J. Balty, who with R. G. Bennett, purchased the grist mill at Coopersville, of Gardener, the successor of Gilbert. The mill was run night and day, it took four coopers to supply barrels, in which to ship the flour they made. The canal furnished cheap transportation. They sold to Kellogg and Hammond and both came into the village. R. J. Balty became a banker.

The family of R. J. and Alice Balty consisted of a son and daughter, the daughter Emily died in childhood, while the son lived to be a part of the social life of the village, to which he came after the sale of the mills. Robert had a quick wit, became a good scholar and excelled as an Amateur actor. He married Belle Shant, a daughter of J. E. Shant of the firm of Lampart & Shant, Nunda Tannery. They have one son Robert E. Balty, bank clerk, who closely resembles his father in appearance. Robert Balty contracted consumption, although it was not hereditary in either family, and died at the early age of forty.



R. J. BALTY AND FAMILY

His parents survived him, but both have since passed away. Robert J. Balty was a banker and as successful in that as in milling.

Mrs. Alice Balty, became the best known of the elderly ladies of the village. How she found time to call on nearly every family in the village, yearly, monthly or weekly, is a social problem hard to solve. No other person had so long a calling list. Beloved by all, of every grade of society, her short sickness and sudden death left a whole community bereft. If her faith (she was a devoted Universalist), had given her this unusual fellowship of spirit, then, the doctrine of Divine Fatherhood and Universal brotherhood, had ripened theory to practice. Were all like her, Heaven and Earth would have a common atmosphere of love.

We present a picture of the family, as the writer knew them. There was a half sister, Cornelia Mack, who died recently.

Allen Curtis was a brother of Daniel. He married Sophia Hamilton, daughter of Daniel.

Mrs. Allen Curtis as she became elderly, was troubled with sleeping lethargy. On one occasion while visiting a neighbor she became sleepy, and tried to excuse her condition on the plea of early rising, she said, "I got up this morning just—as the sun—was—rising—in the—west," and was fast asleep, unaware of what she had said.

Asa and Mrs. LaRue, whose pictures we present, represent a class of people, who retired from the active duties of rural life, and chose Nunda as a place conducive to long life with pleasant surroundings. Mr. LaRue was nearly 90 years of age, when he died and Mrs. LaRue is still living.

*Abraham DeGroff (teacher), farmer 280 acres, born Cayuga County 1810, settled 1830, married (1) Sarah Duryee, born Cayuga County 1813, married 1832, died 1838. He married (2) Sarah Perry, born Schoharie County, 1813, married 1839, died 1879.

Children: Eliza A., born 1835, married Chauncey Hagadorn, had a son and two daughters; Margaret A., born 1843, married Paul Willey; Myron P., born 1845, single, died 1907; Ennis J., born 1848, a son Archie served a term in the Navy; Herbert L., born 1850; Marion W., born 1853.



MR. AND MRS. ASA LARUE

I. William Renix. Mrs. Renix.

I. Dolly Renix (a sister) married Previsé Perry, Sr. Children.

II. Mary Eliza Renix; Jane Ann, married Seneca Perry; Henry; John; Agnes.

Cousins. Eliza Renix (Mrs. James Duryee); Renix Duryee, son of James and Eliza Duryee; Jennie Brodt a niece of Mrs. Eliza Duryee, married Ralston Conklin; (1) Flora Conklin, married Dan'l Suydam; (2) Ella Conklin.

1828

I. Allen Beach. born in Massachusetts 1800, settled in 1828, died 1851.

II. 1. Allen J. Beach, born 1829.

II. 2. Lauren Rowland Beach, farmer 110 acres, and teacher for many years, born Livingston County, June 12, 1832, adopted by William Coon, married Bridget ———, born Connaught County, Ireland, 1832, married in 1852.

III. Children. 1. Eva Maria; 2. Ida May, teacher (Mrs. Fulton); 3. Jessie C., teacher, Nunda, N. Y.

THE LATCH STRING OUT

Reuben and Patty Pierce settled on the State Road in 1828. They were childless but had adopted a daughter named Relief Ladd. She was married to Ralph Carver about 1830. "The Latch String of the Pierce Homestead was always out" a saying that implies great generosity and hospitality.

The children of this household with a double set of parents, were: Henry Ladd Carver, who served under Gen. Sibley, of Sibley tent fame, in the Indian war of 1860, and was breveted Capt. and Quarter Master, U. S. A. He also being a regular, served to the end of the Civil War. He died in 1894, is buried at St. Paul. Edward one of the younger sons, served in the 10th Wis., was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and was in Andersonville several months. He lives at Tomson Falls, Mont., Charles P. Carver married M. J. Baylor, and lived many years at St. Augustine in one of the most ancient houses of that first southern settlement, where he died. Albert S., died in Wisconsin in 1890. Frederick Carver, whose musical voice, and handsome face most of us in Nunda remember so well, has a home at Fruithurst, Ala. Mary Carver Barker, lives in Rochester, N. Y. Jennie Carver Hubbell, writes from Elkhorn, Wis., and tells the writer all of this, but the praises of Fred which the writer adds as a part of the Auld Lang Syne of which the younger Carvers formed a part.

1827—THE MORSE FAMILY

Doctor D. Morse (Doctor was simply his Christian name) was a farmer on the State Road. He was born 1784 and died 1855. Pearl, wife of D. D. Morse, died 1834.

II. D. D. Morse, Jr., a wagon maker, State Street, wife, Susan; a sister married Lewis Tuthill, when quite elderly. Mrs. Tuthill died, aged 90.

Truman Morse, married Jane E. Eames. Mrs. Truman Morse, an excellent nurse, came from the west to care for her aged sister-in-law, but died in 1888, age 69, while Mrs. Tuthill survived her feeble brother and his younger wife. The family of B. A. Rinevault, then cared for the old lady till she died. Hiram Morse, born 1806, who remained on the farm, died in 1890, age 84.

IV. Allie Morse, single, lives on the homestead.

A STORY WITH A LEGAL MORAL

At one time D. D. Morse, Jr., was in partnership with D. P. Bard of musical fame, he got vexed at Prof. Bard, and told him he would kick him for two cents. The musical man handed his partner the specified sum, the kick was administered, when Bard went for a warrant for Morse for assault and battery. The Justice heard the story but told the "battered" man he had no cause for action as he had hired the man to kick him. The moral to this story is, when you need kicking, kick yourself, don't hire any one else to kick you.

THE BURGESS FAMILY

Came to Nunda in 1828 and bought the farm of Amos Rice, brother of Elijah Rice. Mr. Burgess, was a pioneer teacher of District Schools. He became County Superintendent of Schools (Alg. Co.) He was a prominent Presbyterian.

I. Abraham Burgess, married Mrs. Sarah Moreton. Mrs. Burgess was 97 when she died.

II. *Seneca Burgess, veteran; Solon Burgess, teacher; *Imogene Burgess, teacher, married Jonathan Dake (see Dake family); Teresa, married ——— Hoppin; Isaac, married Adelaide Lamb; *Louise, teacher, died young; Frank a teacher of merit went west, became School Superintendent. Family went west about war times.

THE HITCHCOCK FAMILY

I. Merritt and Sophronia Hitchcock.

II. Joseph, Lieut. 1st Vet. Cavalry; Julius; Ella, married W. H. Paine (see illustrations Civil List).

Nathaniel Bacon and his brother Asa settled in Chautauqua Hollow, about 1832. They afterward moved into a log house near Tuscarora about 1852; here the entire family had the small pox. Dr. Meechem attended them, they all lived, but were much disfigured by the disease. The family were zealous Methodists of the primitive order and several of their sons, without special preparation became preachers or exhorters. The family came to the village of Nunda for its school advantages and remained there several years. The youngest son, Gardner, whose eyes were never very good, after having the small pox, enlisted in the 33rd Regt., and died of sun stroke. He was the first soldier from Nunda to die in the service.

I. 1. Nathaniel and Mrs. Achsah Terry Bacon.

II. Volney, married Mercy Jane Hay; *Aurilla, died aged 19; Otis, married ——— Saffard; Elisha, married ——— Knights, sister of Needham and of Mrs. Long; Daniel, married in Nunda, ——— Cochrane; Louise; Helen, died single; Clarissa, married John A. Wright, son of Bela W.; Amelia; Gardner, a veteran, died 1862; Sarah, married J. George of Ridge, N. Y.

I. 2. Asa Bacon, married Chloe White; George Bacon, married ——— Press; James Bacon.

1825—THE BRADLEYS

Samuel and Bethuel, (brothers).

I. 1. Samuel, born 1764, died 1843, buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

I. 1. Bethuel, wife Rosanna.

II. 1. Josiah, born 1801, farmer, died 1855, aged 54, buried in Oakwood, married Emily Page, a teacher, born 1809, died 1860, buried in Oakwood; 2. Hugh married Eliza Morey, born 1803, died May, 1861.

III. Children of Josiah: 1. Maria; 2. Louise, born 1838, died 1861; 3. Alvaro, died age 21; 4. James; 5. Mary

Children of Hugh: 1. Miles; 2. Hugh, if living at least 75 years of age; 3. Eliza; 4. Jane.

Daniel Hamilton, buried in Nunda, Mrs. David Hamilton, buried in Hunt's Hollow; Jonathan Hamilton, brother of Lee Hamilton, married Helena Huggins, sister of William and Ira Huggins, lived in Nunda after 1825; *Edwin Mortimer, Co. I. 136th N. Y., died at Dalton, married Sarah Dunn, had several sons; Charles H. Hamilton, married *Harriet Hagadorn, buried in Oakwood Cemetery, they had sons and daughters; Mrs. C. H. Hamilton was sister to Chauncey, John and James Hagadorn, the last named were soldiers, all buried at Nunda, they were the children of Jonathan and Effy Hagadorn, Mt. Morris; Daniel Hamilton at the age of 16, served as cow boy in the Revolutionary War, was employed, but not enlisted, he was not therefore a pensioner.

SETTLED IN 1825

Alfred Goldthwait, farmer East Hill, married Caroline Fuller (daughter of Joshua).

II. 1. Gilbert N., married Mary Hunt, he died April, 1908.

II. 2. Helen, married 1 *George W. Fuller of East Hill, Nunda (not a relative); 2 *George Breen; 3 *William Close (veteran 136th N. Y.) of Nunda.

III. Children of G. W. Fuller and Helen: William and Caroline Fuller; of Mr. and Mrs. Breen, 1 ——— 2 ——— 3. Walter.

II. 3. *Norton S. (veteran Civil War) farmer, married Jane Seagers. Children:

III. 1. Jerome, farmer; 2. *Adelbert, farmer, died 1907.

II. 4. Milo S., ex-merchant, commercial traveler, veteran Civil War, resides Nunda, married Elizabeth Mills, daughter of *George Mills, stock buyer. Children:

III. 1. Howard, resides Brooklyn; 2. Bessie, trained nurse, Nunda.

II. 5. Harriet married Robert Craig of Nunda, resides in Canasaraga.

Children: 1. James. 2. Bessie. 3. Grace.

VELEY. 1.

Barney Veley, pioneer, Creek Road near Nunda village, Mrs. Veley.

1. Rosanna, and 2 Morgan.

1828.

DALTON AND GROVE BOUNDARY.

I. Adam Snyder, (Snyder settlement) and Mrs. Snyder. Their children:

II. David Sr., married ——— Hyde; Hanna, married 1 Daniel Smith, 2 Edward Bush, 3 Simon Sphoon; Sally Ann, married *Matt Jackson, Albert Remington Sarah Jane, married 1, *Henderson Morrison, 2 *William Baterson.

III. Rose Morris, married 1, Arthur Fuller, 2 (Lawyer) Evans, Athens, Pennsylvania.

II. William, married Mary Miller.

II. Julia, married Edward Newman; Mary Snyder, married *Abram Foland, who died in the service; *Hinman; Lucetta Christine, married Alonzo Davidson, she was drowned in a cistern, at Canisteo.

1824

I. Jacob Goodamont, a veteran of the War of 1812, lived in Snyder settlement, Mrs. Goodamont died many years before her husband, both buried at Snyder.

Children: 1. *Isaac Goodamont, married Mary J. Burdick, she married, second, G. W. Smith, veteran; 2. *Jacob, a bachelor; 3. Catharine, married James Storks, of Nunda; 4. Christina, married Mordacai Merithew, son of Hiram of Nunda; 5. Cornelius, married Elvira Town, died 1898.

SHERMAN LINDSLEY

Once a thrifty farmer, moved into the village, kept a temperance saloon, became the Angelica and Nunda mail carrier, developed insanity. To make his vehicle vibrate less, he carried a huge stone around over the entire route. He was an enthusiast in the prayer circle and had to be checked sometimes for excessive emotionalism. He married, his wife survives him. It is possible, his unbalanced mind was due to peculiarities of his parents. His father being emotional, and his mother went to the opposite extreme, gave heroic treatment to her prayerful husband, upsetting him, as well as his peace, and making his journey heavenward, "a hard road to travel." Probably the wife of Socrates, or of John Wesley, could have given old Mrs. Lindsley a few points, but it is not probable she needed any instruction.

The other children of the household fortunately did not share in poor Sherman's peculiarities, they were all level headed.

2. Olmstead, married (in the west); 3. *William Lindsley, married *Amelia Rawson; one son, named for his father, survives.

II. 4. *Mary Lindsley, died single.

EWART FAMILY—OF SCOTCH-IRISH ORIGIN—ANOTHER CENTENARIAN

1. George Ewart, born in Ireland, settled in 1828, married Susanna Lemen; 2. Mary Ewart, married L. L. Rathbone, resided in Angelica. L. L. Rathbone, Assemblyman, represented our County, Allegany, in 1824-5; 3. Nancy Ewart, married Leonard Marshall, an uncle of Rev. James Marshall, D. D., President Coe College; 4. *Rachel Ewart, born 1806, married Aaron P. Day, born 1808, a farmer, one of L. Ayrault's principal produce buyers, died January 1, 1885.

III. *William E. Day, born 1834 in Birdsall, married 1, *Selura M. Whitney; 2, Mattie Miller. W. E. Day, moved to Missouri, dropped dead from heart trouble, in 1900.

2. Susan Electa Day, born 1835, a retired milliner, (single), Dalton, N. Y.

Note.—A lady with a marvellous memory of individuals and of dates, to whom the author is greatly indebted.

III. 3. Mary N. Day, born March 21, 1838, married Edgar S. Pettys.

IV. 1. Cora A. Pettys, born 1859, married Alfred L. Augustus, foreman Construction Work, when the Erie R. R. was double tracked; 2. Will E. Pettys, married Cella A. Lowell.

II. Margaret, married (43), Thomas Fuller, moved to Genesee Co., Mich.

II. Martha Ewart, born 1810, married Andrew Hill (see Thomas Hill family.)

II. Hugh Ewart, married Mary L. Hill.

III. James Ewart, married Elizabeth Preston; Helen, married James Babcock; Victorine, married Frank Christopher; George, single.

1827—HILL AND EWARTS

*Thomas Hill (a surveyor, Holland Purchase) married Susan McEarl.

Note:—When Mrs. Hill was living on Holland Purchase, far in advance of the frontier settlement, being lonesome while her husband was away with the Ellicotts surveying, she saw what she supposed to be a black pig and fed it daily. It proved to be a young, black bear, but it served to break the monotony of her days of solitude. It seems that this botanical doctress was a better judge of medicinal plants, than of animals. "Better than half the male doctors of that early day, was Aunt Susan Hill."

II. 1. Mary Lemira Hill, born July, 1805, married *Hugh Ewart, great grandson of Hugh Lemen of Ontario County. This Centenarian of this section died while on a visit to Canaseraga, February 8, 1907, in her 102nd year.

III. 2. George, grandson; Mrs. Ewart lived on Mill Street with her grandson, George, a few years ago.

II. 2. Andrew Hill, Pioneer of Grove-Nunda, 1827, afterward of Portage, afterward again of Nunda, married Martha Ewart.

III. 1. Dr. Hugh Hill, born April 16, 1836, married Mrs. Mary Foland; 2. Sylvia Haight, of Swains. Sons of Dr. Hill: 1. Guy W., born 1880; 2. Ward L., born 1884.

III. 2. Harlan Hill, born 1840, was Sheriff of Livingston County.

1. William Hill; 2. Mercy Hill, married ——— Doyle; 3. Maria Hill; 4. Fanny Hill, married Henry Bisbee.

1825—AMES FAMILY

I. Rufus R. Ames, Mrs. Ames. Children:

II. Levi, Eliza Ann Starks.

III. John Ames; George; Delivan; *Charles; Jane, married ——— Wirt; Celia, married Thomas Parker; Henry, married ——— Boardman; Olive, married Frank Steward, who has two children.

DANIEL AMES FAMILY

I. Daniel Ames, married Jane Rowley; Mrs. Ames, married second, Sylvester Ames.

II. Albert Ames, married ——— Hill.

II. Ruth Ann Ames, married Richard Warren; Louisa Ames, single; Joanna, married *Hiram Rowley; *Mary, married William P. Thompson, (see Thompson family), *Elisha, died in the service.

1824—THE BOLSTERS

This pioneer family settled near the Snyder Settlement. Mirth, eccentricity and pathos often blend in local history, that records "The short and simple annals of the poor."

Richard Bolster, and Mrs. Bolster had but two children, John and Phebe.

John was not scholarly, Phebe tried to be, and succeeded in getting a Summer School with no large scholars. Some one asked John if Phebe was at home, he replied, "No she is tautin school, and if she likes tautin, she will taught right along." After this there were many others who asked the same question.

Another story told of poor John was, that he wanted a tooth pulled, but did not want to pay for the pulling of it, so he hailed the doctor daily as he passed along, asking, "How much would you tax me for pulling out a tooth?" After the doctor had stated his price on several occasions he became annoyed, at being stopped daily, so he told him he would pull it for nothing. John consented to this liberal proposition, and the doctor procured an old discarded set of turnkeys, partially pulled the tooth, let the turnkey slip and tried and retried, till poor John was nearly frantic with pain, then he finished the job and told John, it was the worst job he ever had, and he didn't want another like it.

When the work commenced on the Deep Cut excavation, John was employed there and was the first to lose his life in that gigantic enterprise.

Phebe not only taught school, but liked "taughting" so well she took a school of one scholar and became Mrs. Austin Holliday. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Holliday were, Clark and Clarissa Holliday, who no doubt became teachers and enjoyed "teaching."

1827—SPHOON FAMILY

I. Simon Sphoon, pioneer, married Nancy Passage.

II. 1. *George A. Sphoon (was killed in the war).

1. Mercy Jane Blowers, who married Henry Fox, for her second husband.

II. 4. Amanda Sphoon, married 1 John Woodard; 2 ——— Smock.

Their children:

III. Rastus Woodard, died in the Navy, was sent home with an escort, and high commendations; Jessie; George Woodard.

Children of George. 1 and 2. Rennie and Glenny, (twins), reside Perry, N. Y.; 3. Alfred; 4. Carrie.

I. Children of George (II. 1) Sphoon.

1. William A. Sphoon, married Elsie Fay, photographer at Nunda, (see Baldwin and Lowell Families); 2. Hattie, married Charles Fuller; 3. Eva Ann, married Mordacai Blowers.

II. 4. Martha Sphoon, married *Adrian Rathbun, veteran, resides Oakland, N. Y.

II. 5. Emma, married J. Campbell Walker (see Walker family).

Children of William A. and Elise Fay Sphoon.

IV. 1. Charles Sphoon (teacher) Principal, Tonawanda; 2. Wells A. Sphoon, married Charlotte Waters.

The widow Woodard, married second, ——— Smock; Cordelia Woodard, married John Merithew (see Merithew family); Louise Woodard, single; Russell, single; William M.: John married Amanda Sphoon; half brother Oliver Smock.

LOCKWOOD, PIONEER

Settled Nunda 1826 (Lot 105), died of cholera 1852.

I. Michael Lockwood, married Salina Nash, sister of Alfred Nash.

II. 1. George, married Julia Cleveland; Catharine, married William Haines; Clarinda, single; Johanna; Harriet, married ——— Combs; Alva Lockwood, single.

HAINES

I. James Haines and wife, children:

II. 1. William Haines, married Catharine Lockwood.

III. Son Henry W., Nunda; 2. Mary (*Mrs. Gage); 3. *Henry Thomas Haines, (produce buyer), married Catharine McLane, son, Arthur Haines, N. Y. City; 4. George; 5. Phebe.

JOHN WAGOR FAMILY

Farmer and Mechanic, Lot 111, married Melissa E. Johnson.

II. 1. Franklin, married Mary Barnes; 2. *Johnson (veteran), married in Iowa, died in 1905; 3. *Bernard, a carpenter, married *Ellen Geer, buried at Oakwood.

Mrs. Wagon married second, Havillah Brewer. Children:

IV. Walter Wagon, married Cora Gordon.

Their children: V. Robert and Frank.

Son of Havillah Brewer, *Clark R. (merchant), Hunt's, married Lizzie Whittaker, C. R. B., died in Colorado of consumption.

II. Mary Wagon, married Luman Brace.

1. Louise Brace, married George P. Bond, daughter Onolee Bond; 2. Eva Dot, married Edward Laughlin; 3. Leo DeForest Brace married (elsewhere).

1825 AND 1827—THE RICE FAMILIES

Amos Rice took up a farm No. 100, and lived there several years, he induced his brother Elijah to come west and purchase a farm next to his own. He did so, but a year after, Amos and family moved away.

I. 1. Amos Rice, Mrs. Anna Rice; sold farm to Abraham Burgess, 1828. Children:

II. 1. *Erastus; 2. Alanson, 91 years of age is living; 3. *Amanda; 4. *William; 5. Esther, in her 85th year; 6. Mary Ann, in her 83rd year; 7. *Edwin; 8. *George; 9. *Marana.

1827. I. 2. Elijah Rice, Mrs. Rice. Children:

II. 1. *Samantha, married William D. Paine, millwright, (see Paine family); 2. *Diantha, married Jonas Warren, (see Warren family); 3. Zervia (single), has lived on the same farm eighty years; 4. *Alvin, bachelor; 5. Anna, married ——— Holland; Zervia alone survives. The Rice family were Presbyterians.

1825—THOMAS DUNN FAMILY—A FAMILY DESCENDED FROM A CENTENARIAN

I.

Katvann Clarissa Dunn, was born in England in 1753, died in Nunda 1857, age 104 years.

II.

1. Nathaniel Dunn (half brother to Thomas), born 1768, died 1849; 2. Leonard Dunn, brother to Thomas, born 1783, died 1866; 3. Thomas Dunn, born in New Jersey, 1794, died 1876.

Thomas Dunn Family settled in 1825, married Anna Bark. Children of Thomas:

III 1. *Sarah Ann, born 1822, married 1 *Henry Miles, 2 *Levi Boone; Sarah Ann, died 1900; 2. Selina, born 1826, married 1854, *Eliphail Doane; 3. Elijah, born 1831, married 1861, *Louisa Marshall, Elijah Doane, died 1907; 4. Jane M., born 1834, married 1854, 1 *Wellington Guy, 2 William Wood; Jane M., died 1905; 5. Albert M., born 1836, married 1864, Sarah Armilla Gearhart, daughter of George Gearhart, Jr.; 6. *Mary E., born 1839, married 1856, *Amos B. Eldridge; Mary E., died 1898; 7. Christopher A., born 1842, single.

IV. Children of Salina Doane: Myron E. Doane, unmarried; S. LaFayette Doane, married, lives in the West; Mary E. Doane, married Charles Kline; Jennie M. Doane.

Son of Elisha and Louisa Dunn: Marshall Dunn.

Children of Jane and Wellington Guy: Edward E. Guy, married Mary Hark; Nellie M. Guy, married Harry J. Stuart.

Children of Albert and S. Armilla Dunn: Fred E. Dunn, unmarried; Bert E. Dunn, married Lulu Sokup, resides in Chicago, Ill.

Children of Mary and Amos Eldridge: *Samuel C. Eldridge, married; *Carrie M. Eldridge, married Milo S. Lowell.

I. *Hiram Merithew settled on Lot 65, married (first) Lydia McKenney, (second), Laura Bailey, first white child born in Grove-Nunda, January 26, 1820, who died 1907.

II. 1. Mordecai, married Christina Goodamont, of Nunda.

III. 1. Sarah, married Silas Wicks, of Canaseraga; 2. Ella, married William Couter; 3. Lydia, married ——— Miller; 4. Emma, married ——— Whipple.

II. 2. Sarah, married Lewis Wetherley.

II. 3. Lodiska, married Josiah Yencer.

III. Charlotte Yencer, married Charles Criddle. Children:

IV. 1. May Criddle, married Manley Stevens (daughter, V. Charlotte Ruth Stevens); 2. Belle Criddle.

III. 2. Ambrose Yencer (Company F, 136th New York), killed.

III. 3. Flora Yencer, married Charles Beardsley; sons:

IV. 1. Joseph, 2. Elmer, 3. Clarence, and 4. Charles Beardsley.

III. 4. Emory Yencer, married Emma Steh of Grove; sons:

IV. 1. Lloyd, 2. Floyd.

III. 5. George Yencer, married Ella Maybee (1. *Lottie, age 16, Jennie); 6. Morgan, married in New Jersey; 7. William Yencer.

I. 3. Lucy Merithew, married John Miller; 4. Achsah, married Samuel Jones; 5. Jane, married Friend Scott.

II. 6. Hiram, married Jane Barnes, died 1907.

Children of Hiram and Laura Bailey Merithew:

II. 7. Seneca Merithew, married (first) ——— Town; (second) ——— Post; Dalton.

II. 8. Willis (bachelor), R. F. D. Portage.

I. 2. John Merithew, brother of Hiram, Sr., married (first) *—— Woodward, (second) Mrs. —— Elwell. He was killed in a saw mill in S. E. Nunda.

Children:

II. 1. Maria, (Mrs. Randall).

II. 2. Martha, married (first) *Simpson Colton, died at Dalton; (second) Hemingway Tyler.

III. Grace, Mrs. Brownell; Mary, married *Ernest Wilson, lives at Barkertown; John, married —— Grimes; Harry (at home).

II. 3. Clara Merithew, married —— Thompson.

Children of Mrs. Elwell: Willis Elwell; Ada Elwell, Canaseraga.

I. 3. Philander, married Lydia Yencer.

II. 1. Euphenna, married —— Knowles.

II. 2. Hiram (veteran), married Adelia —— Hiram Merithew was killed by falling down the stairs of the Annex, Livingston Block, 1905; Philander, Jr. (veteran), lived in Michigan; *Laura; *Lucy; Belle, married (first) —— Clark; (second) —— Piper.

Josiah Smith family, settled next to the Grove line, sold farm to John Kelly.

II. 1. Daniel Smith, married Hannah Snyder.

II. 2. Henry Smith, married (first) Fanny Swift, (second) Mrs. —— Hinman Nolan, sister to Alexander Hinman. Children:

III. Melissa, married Joseph Guptill (veteran); Emily, married George Wheeler.

II. 3. Josiah, married —— Burge; 4. Benjamin, single; 5. Lucy, married Thomas G. Lockwood; 6. Sarah, married Benjamin Aldrich; 7. Jane, married Jacob Warner; 8. Eunice, married Timothy Mabie; 9. Eliza, married Armenian Bibbins, son, George Bibbins.

Children of Sarah (Smith) Aldrich: Alphonso, a Lieutenant, Civil War, married Mary Beech of Oakland; Mary Jane, married (first) Ovid Wheeler, (second) —— Havens; Milan (veteran), married Mary Cook.

Children of Lucy (Smith) Lockwood: George M. Lockwood, veteran, chief clerk, Interior Department, Pension and Real Estate Agency, Washington, D. C.; *Sarah, teacher and artist, single, died; *Lias, teacher, Department Clerk in New York City; Frances Winifred, married Harry J. Decker, Department Clerk, Washington and elsewhere, son of Rev. Wm. P. Decker.

POST OFFICE AT EAST HILL—THE ROBINSONS

About the year 1831 a post office was established at East Hill, simultaneously with the change of the post office from Wilcox Corners, to Nunda. The latter was called Nunda Valley.

William Robinson and his son, Rufus, were the only postmasters. The office was discontinued in 1860. The sons of William Robinson, Leonard and Rufus, the latter but fifteen years of age, carried the mails on foot from Nunda to Dansville, via East Hill, and from Dansville to Nunda. This office served also for a part of the town of Ossian. It was afterward moved across the town line into the Bisbee Settlement, and called Bisbee. It is now known as West View.

William Robinson and his wife, Marion Caswell, and their three children settled on East Hill not far from the Ossian boundary. There were only blazed bridle paths at the time. Their neighbors were the Coys, the Austins and the Walsworths. The children were Leonard, Rufus and Sophia. Rufus, who afterward lived in this village, was but fourteen years of age. Leonard was older.

II. 1. Leonard, married Eunice Walsworth. Children of Leonard and Eunice Walsworth Robinson; Walter, a veteran of the Civil War; Pauline, a lecturer and elocutionist; Jane, Mrs. Gammon; Daniel, killed in the Civil War; Louise, married John Colar of Dansville, who died in 1908, aged 83.

II. 2. Sophia Robinson, married —— Signor.

II. 3. Rufus Robinson, born in 1817, married Sarah Walker, born in 1821, who at this time is living but in feeble health, with her youngest son, Frank E. Their children were seven in number: William, married Hannah McMillan; George, married Esther Moore; Franklin, died at the age of 17; Edward, married Sarah Beecher; Emma, married William L. Brown; Herbert, married Alice Armstrong; and Frank E. Robinson, married Hattie Herington, and lives in this village. For the last few years he has been in the furniture and undertaking business. His widowed mother lives with him. He has a son and a daughter. Ralph (grad. N. H. S. in 1908.)

THE COYS

*John and *Jane Coy were doubtless early settlers on the Hill, as they were buried at Wilcox Corners, which indicates that there was the principal burying place at the time of their death.

Their children: 1. *Harvey; 2. *Elma; 3. *Calista; 4. *Joyce, married M. Reichard; 5. *Hoel, bachelor, died 1906; 6. Sally, single.

The farm is still in possession of the family. Sally is the only survivor.

WALSWORTH

I. Avery Walsworth (veteran, 1812).

II. Daniel (was eighteen when he came to Nunda), married Sarah Reichard; Nancy, married —— Gammon; Eunice, married Leonard Robinson; Abigail, married Charles King; Sherlock, married.

Children of Daniel and Sarah; Anna, married Thomas Keating; John, married Elizabeth Juggard; Daniel Avery, married Henriette Woolworth, Rawson Street, Nunda, have daughter and son.

Children of Eunice and L. Robinson: *Walter Robinson, veteran of Civil War; Pauline Robinson, a lecturer and elocutionist; Jane, married —— Gammon; *Daniel Robinson, killed in the Civil War; Louise (single).

Children of Abigail and Charles King (see Amos King family).

THE RULISONS-CHITTENDEN FAMILY, NEAR EAST HILL POST OFFICE—1830

I. John and Mrs. Rulison. Children:

II. Mercy Ann, married Alonzo Veeley, son of Barney V. Veeley; Maria, married William Consalus; Betsey, married Harvey Chittenden; John, married —— Booth; Charles, married —— Mosher; Emily, married (first) Torrey Smith, (second) Amos King.

Children of Harvey Chittenden:

I. Oscar, clerk for Paine Bros., clerk for produce buyers, T. J. Batterson & Co., married ——— Angier; 2. Edgar, married (first) Laura Farnsworth, (second) Anice Farnsworth.

Children of Edgar and Laura: Frank B., married (first) Carrie Paine, daughter of Wells Paine, (second) Mary Searles. Children of Frank and Carrie: Harry and Florence.

Wells Chittenden, married; Charles, married ——— Loup, also three sisters of Oscar and Edward; Mary Chittenden, married A. B. Dunn, School Commissioner; Aline, married Emory Booth, Springwater; Laura, married Wellington Walker.

1829

Henry Chandler, Mrs. Sally Chandler. Melancy, married Philip DePuy, uncle to Peter; Eunice died when a young lady; Rufus, born in Nunda, 1822, enlisted and died in the service, 1864, aged 41, married Electa Frost, left one daughter; Sarah, married Joshua Pittenger; Jane, married Byron Seelye.

I. Amos King, farmer near Ossian line, married ——— Rulison. Children:

II. Charles King, married Abigail Walsworth, and while he was dependent, suicided. Mrs. King wandered away, and was never found.

III. 1. Eli H. King enlisted in Company I Dragoons, received an injury that led to his discharge. He married Eleanor Alvard, daughter of Simeon; his daughter, (IV.) Anna, married Howard Dana, formerly of Nunda. They have two sons. Eli H. King, died January 2, 1908, and is buried at Nunda. 2. Sylvenus King a cousin of Sylvenus Ellis, married ——— Spencer, resides in Nunda.

II. 2. Henry King, married Lemira Hay, daughter of Warren Hay of Nunda. Daughters (III.) 1. Della King (Mrs. Robert Holmes); 2. ——— King, Mrs. Hay.

IV. Belle Holmes, married Harry Kellogg; Clarence Holmes, married Kate Marsh; Grace Holmes, single.

II. 3. Eliza King, married Wesley Ellis (see Ellis family). Wesley Ellis, married Eliza King; *Sylvanus Ellis, A. M., Superintendent of Schools, Rochester, (see College List for Nunda); married *Sarah Manette Peck, teacher of District Schools in Nunda; Mary Ellis, married Michael Mundy; Clarissa, married James Norris, veteran; Rachel.

1831—JOHN CLOSE FAMILY—FARMER AND SHOEMAKER, 86
ACRES

I. John Close, born in Pennsylvania 1804, married in 1827 (first) Rebecca VanDyke, born Eagle-Nunda 1808 and died September 28, 1863, children nine; married (second) in 1869 A. ——— Hynes, born Livingston County 1812. Their children:

II. 1. Sarah A.; 2. Mary E.; 3. William A., born 1833, a good soldier, married Catherine Boyd, born in Cayuga County 1836 (married 1857), enlisted in Company I, 136th New York, 1862, wounded, served term of enlistment, married (second) Mrs. Helen Goldthwait-Fuller-Breen (see 136th Regiment), buried at Oakwood. His children:

III. Harriet A.; David L., born 1867; Katie R.

II. 4. Eleanor, married Henry K. Havens, veteran, 136th Regiment, died 1907, aged 79; Richmond Havens, married Mertis Fay, (second) Mary Closser; William, married Mariam Fay; Clayton Havens, married; Georgia Havens, daughter of William, married Charles Rathbon; Edith Havens, daughter of Richmond (a member of family).

JOHN AUSTIN FAMILY

It is not known if this family are descendants of the Austins of the first decade of settlement or not; their location would indicate that they are. The family were patriots during the Civil War, for four of their sons were in the service. The children's names were: Albert, George, Benjamin, Church (became a clergyman), Silas, Miranda and Almira.

THE WALSWORTH-WOOLWORTH FAMILY—ESTIMATED TIME OF SETTLEMENT 1831

The heads of these families were veterans of former wars. The Walsworths settled in Nunda; the Woolworths, across the line in Ossian. The pioneer Woolworth father was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and the pioneer Walsworth of the war of 1812-14.

I. Avery Walsworth, veteran, married Anna Brown.

II. Daniel (eighteen when he came to Nunda), married Sarah Reichard; Nancy, married ——— Gammon; Eunice, married Leonard Robinson, son of William, pioneer, brother of Rufus; Abigail, married Charles King (see Amos King and family); Sherlock, married elsewhere.

Children of Daniel, Sr. and Sarah (R) Walsworth:

III. Anna, married Thomas Keating; John, married Elizabeth Jaggard; Daniel, Jr., married Henrietta Woolworth. This family live in Nunda village; they have a son and a daughter.

CHAPTER XVI.

OUR THIRD DECADE, 1828-1838—STORES, STREETS AND CANAL MAKING, WITH MORE SETTLERS.

AS our first decade of our first town of Nunda inaugurated log school houses, saw mills and asheries; and the second town and decade, grist mills and tanneries, and river navigation from the vicinity now known as Portage, so the third town with its circumscribed boundaries inaugurated during the first part of the third decade, a village of stores with two church edifices. The latter half may be called Canal days, when the longest branch of the Erie Canal was to be constructed. This brought into prominence a class of energetic men, known as contractors, and the building of locks, bridges and excavations of a canal channel of ordinary depth, and the Deep Cut (extraordinary—through a hill), and the tunneling through Portage rock and shale for a channel for a tunnel, inaugurated an enterprise greater than any the State had ever engaged in. The forests of Allegany were calling to the City



SAMUEL SWAIN, JR.
Pioneer Merchant



HIRAM C. GROVER
Pioneer Merchant



UTLEY SPENCER, ESQ.
Merchant and Postmaster



WALTER WHITCOMB
Born 1808

by the Sea to come and possess their treasure if they could transport it. The Legislature heard this "Call of the Wilderness," voiced by the representatives of Cattaraugus, Allegany, Livingston and Genesee Counties, and the ready response from the Hudson to Manhattan, and the decision to do this strenuous task, let it cost what it would, was pronounced and decisive, and a survey was made from Rochester to Olean.

The proclamation having been made that this was to be, and that farmers and lumbermen along the entire length of the Genesee were to have a means of supplying a long felt want in the East, from out the abundance of the West, led to a speedy settlement of the available lands, especially on heavy timber lands, and the eastern forests of the town found rapid settlement.

1828

Some of the settlers of this year it is more difficult to name. In and near the village were, first of all, an accession from Oakland of the Swains, Blanchard, J. H. Osgoodby, from Oak Hill of the widow of Jesse Adams and Utley Spencer, of Rev. Elijah Bennett's family, and the same year Lyman Herrick and some of the Dakes. Others who settled on farms were Wilson Roberts, Stephen Haynes, William Stephenson, William Hoyt, Jonas Ructer, Dr. Barnabas Wright, Henry Townsend, and the widow Smith, the last in the village; also Warren Daniels, the cloth dresser from Oakland, and Allen Beech, on the county line.

THE SWAINS

The narrative of the coming of this family by team from their far eastern home I have seen and read. It was written down from the statement of Alfred Swain. They came with a team, and brought with them a cow. The cow would, after a few days of their journey, feed along the way, then come on and rejoin the family without any driver or driving. This was very pleasing, and saved the boys many long walks. The oldest son, if born in 1804, was fourteen and the youngest four or five. At night the parents would get permission to spread their bed on the floor of some pioneer, or at some inn, while the five boys slept in the wagon or on some hay loft. After many days' journey they arrived by the river road to Nunda, Oak Hill, near or at the Latham Coffin farm. Here a squatter, one of the McNutt's, was, by the owner of the premises, made to give up his cabin to the new comers; and here life commenced anew under many trials. First of all their trials they found that they had only \$5 of money left, and, to add to their tribulations, the main source of their food supply gave out, the faithful cow having died. She had won all their hearts by her fidelity to the traveling household, and there were more besides young Jamie who shed tears over her sad fate.

What in this day would a homeless family of seven, with only a team and the few articles that could be carried in a wagon along with seven persons, do? Well I expect conditions have changed. There were axes and a gun, and every one of that household was ready to do his part. The writer does not know what they did first; but one day in 1818 the two Samuels took a gun—may be two of them—and tramped through the woods from old Onondao, to what is now Nunda village, an uninhabited place, and there, where the Truth office now stands, and where the Eagle Hotel barn once stood, Samuel, Sr.,

shot a bear; and down by the Mill Street bridge—the first one—a deer had come for drink, and that also was killed, so there was no scarcity of meat in that household for many days to come. A Mr. Lane of Hume-Nunda, a cousin, supplied the money to start business, and a saw mill was erected where a small stream furnished water power, and business commenced in earnest. The stream, however, proved inadequate in summer, and the family came, a few years afterward, to Oakland, and built a small frame house on the very spot where the Edgerley place is to-day. David Edgerley, who knew these people, came to see them, and fancying the place with its new frame house, bought it, and the Swains moved to the Orton farm, and bought it, too. How could \$5 have added two ciphers to it in so short a time? In ten years from the time they landed at Oak Hill they had grown from poverty to a comfortable competence, and the older boys to men, and when they arrived at Nunda they were ready for business. Where had they gained the money to build and equip a grist mill? By carrying his goods by water to a good market. The market would not come to him so he went with his goods to the market. Samuel, Sr., was one of those who took the Genesee by the throat and made it carry his lumber to the Erie Canal without paying it or any one a cent of toll.

Do you find the story of all pioneers alike? There are those whose energy fund is so large that it bridges all chasms of difficulty and seizes opportunity by the forelock and makes it junior partner in successful enterprises.

Is pioneer history dull? It would be if all of the pioneers were patient plodders, gathering moss along the same ruts or routine of life. But some rolling stones roll up success in large wads and take the chances on its adhesive qualities. And when it was rumored that the Swains were going to use the Keshequa and make it turn the big wheels of a grist mill, there was big joy in the little village, for a grist mill was a recognized necessity.

We will let imagination have her innings as to the welcome these winners of former success received.

The writer is of the opinion that the big six-fold family of Samuel Swain, Sr., was, from 1828 to 1830, the most useful family that made Nunda for those years expand like a green bay tree.

There is nothing like a grist mill in a new community to encourage agriculture. So well was this known that the Land Agents, like Williamson and the Wadsworths, built them in various places. But Lindsay Joslyn and Samuel Swain, Sr., unaided by Judge Carroll, started this needed improvement. Why live in this annex to the richest valley then known of, and fail to utilize its advantages?

THE SCHOOL HOUSE ON MILL STREET

The frame school house that served the growing village for the next seventeen years, though not fine in architecture or anything to boast of as to size, was a great improvement on the McSweeney log school house.

The Tobey grocery, with Yankee notions and possibly some of the loom productions of Mrs. Seth Barker and others, was a real improvement. Then Waite Joslyn got his leg crushed in a threshing machine and so a store had to be built for him, and L. Joslyn built the W. B. Whitcome store, and Riley Merrill built another. Samuel Swain, Jr., built the Durx building, and had a store

and an ashery, and the writer has seen the books where he trusted out the goods. It would be mean to tell how many of the very best meeting house people got trusted for something to use for medicine, or what rich people like Lewis Gould worked for \$10 a month for this enterprising merchant.

At the imminent risk of filling his book full, the writer tries to name the members of the Swain family.

GENEALOGY OF THE SWAIN FAMILY

I. Samuel Swain, Sr., born 1778, died 1851, married Betsey Prescott, both buried in Oakwood.

Second Generation

II. Alfred, born 1804, married Gertrude Pittenger; Samuel, Jr., married (first) Cynthia Jefferies, (second) Clara Jefferies, died 1885, aged 75; Edward, born 1808, married Almira Waite, daughter of John, manufacturer and supervisor; David, born 1812, grist miller, died 1881, aged 69, married Malina Smith, the only living member of the six heads of families; James, a druggist and school-book and newsdealer, married Adeline E. T. Morrison, a teacher in the Nunda Literary Institute, and moved West. James Swain died at Fort Dodge, and Mrs. J. Swain at Odin, Ill.

Third Generation

Children of Alfred and Gertrude:

III. 1. *Mary E., born 1835, married *Orlando W. Barker, son of Seth; 2. Harriet, married Alexander Thorp. (Captain 1st Dragoons, killed); 3. Sophia, married ——— Pittenger; 4. *Susan, married ——— Van Alstine; 5. Cornelia, married Scott Barriger, resides at Portage, N. Y.; 6. Jane, single, art teacher, Norfolk Seminary, North Carolina; 7. Samuel A., married ——— Van Ostrand; 8. W. Edward, married (second) ——— Velej, Grove, N. Y. 9. *Fred F., inventor of a lubricator that bears his name. He was shot by an employee, but not fatally.

The widow of Edward Swain married (second) Hon. Samuel Skinner. Children of Edward Swain:

III. 1. Helen E., a talented musician, died young; 2. Agnes Almira; 3. Flora Estelle, married W. S. P. Mathews, a singing teacher; 4. Seprina Atlanta; 5. Martha; 6. John T.; James (married in the West).

II. *Samuel, Jr., married (first) Cynthia Jefferies, (second) Clara Jefferies (sisters). Children of Samuel and Cynthia:

III. 1. *Henry; 2. *Samuel; 3. *Betsy; 4. *Laura; 5. *Cora. Children of Samuel and Clara: 1. Charles; 2. Julia (Mrs. Healy); 3. Anna; 4. Catherine. Children of David and Malina:

III. 1. Emma, married Addison J. Gordon, veteran of the Civil War, died 1887; 2. *Frank, journalist, died in 1886; 3. Charles, married Eva Purdy; James, married Mary Prescott.

Fourth Generation

Grandchildren of Samuel, Jr.: Child of Julia, who married Joshua Healy; Anna Healy; daughters of Charles, who married Emma Wood; Clara and Helen.

Grandchildren of David and Malina: Children of Addison J. Gordon and Emma; Frank; Cora, married Walter Wagon; Fred and Harry.

Fifth Generation

Children of Walter and Cora Wagor, Robert and Frank. (II.) Mrs. Malina Swain, (III) Mrs. Emma Gordon and her children and grandchildren are all of the Swain family now living in Nunda.

The Jeffries family were: Hannah, Mrs. Dr. W. Z. Blanchard, son, John Celsus, born 1823 at Oakland; 2. Freedom; 3. John, a dentist; 4. Amesa, whose widow, Catharine Canfield Jeffries, married Rev. Luke Colby, her son, Knelon and John Norman Jefferies; and Cynthia and Clara, first and second wives of Samuel Swain, Jr.

Dr. W. Z. Blanchard had been in partnership with farmer Nathaniel Clough in a store in Oakland, where farmer Clough lost several thousand dollars, and the Doctor made about the same sum. The Doctor came to Nunda in 1820, built the double house on State Street, and bought Riley Merrill's store now on Portage Street, and failing to secure a second partner soon sold it out and moved to Geneseo. His son, Celsus, was a rusher, pushed everybody out of his way, and looked out only for No. 1. His father sent him to Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo, but the restraint there proved too great and he ran away, hired out on a farm, and then joined a band of Indians, then went West, bought 50 acres of land, and when his father found him he induced him to study law. He became a great lawyer, a great political stump speaker, and finally ran for Governor of Michigan; but he was a Democrat and the Democrats were not the winners. He made a fortune in a lumber deal, but died at the age of 83 of a hemorrhage of the lungs.

The Indians called him Optusue, which means, to push, to crowd, and evidently the name was not a misfit. He died March 8, 1805.

The double house on State Street near Barrell's shop, that needs to be torn down, is all that is left to recall the Dr. Blanchard family.

The young men of the Jefferies family, John Norman and Knelon, were as popular and attractive 50 years ago as any in town.

1891.

NUNDA VALLEY—ITS PROGRESS AND CHANGES.

IN 1831 a post office was established in the new village, and called Nunda Valley. It was located in the Joslyn store, corner of State and Mill Street, and Lindsley Joslyn was the postmaster, and Utley Spencer clerk of the store and deputy postmaster. Waite Joslyn, who had lost a limb in a threshing machine, was nominally the merchant.

Other stores were built and other storekeepers came. The Lyman Tobey grocery, now the East Street market, the oldest store in the village, stood north of the Joslyn store. Riley Merrill built the small corner store where Whitcomb & Richmond started their store in 1835. It has been twice moved. Who built the stores that made the town once such a fine business center is often asked, and not easily answered. From 1831 to 1834 there were built the very stores that are on the east side of the street. They were numbered from 1 to 6 and were called Merchants' Row; those on the west side, Farmers' Exchange. Blessed be the newspapers and all who advertise, for such only give the facts,

and those only, the wise, advertise and so are remembered. Dr. Gilmore built one (the Craig store); W. D. Hammond caused three to be built; Richmond & Whitcomb built one, now torn down to make room for the village building. Quartus Barron built one, the one facing east and also State Street. Albert Page and H. D. Gardner built a block of three and called it Emporium. Some one built a block corner of First and State Street and called it the Empire Block; it was burned in 1852. Roswell Bennett bought the store built by Lyman Tobey and moved it to East Street, so his daughter, Mrs. Charles Herrick, says. W. H. Hammond bought the Chipman store that was built on the Hugh McNair place, and moved it to a driveway between the Earl Street market and the Emporium block. Morris Phillips may have built the narrow store next to Nunda House; at any rate he owned it. Some of the newer ones, such as Mrs. Lake's store, the L. B. Warner store, the stores in the Livingston block, built by Willard Wood, most all know about; and the five stores in the Union block are too recent to need a chronicler.

If any person insists that Nunda has been a stand-still town, even the very buildings will brand the story as false, for at least 100 of them have been moved from their first location, and all the others have changed in appearance.

1832—NUNDA VALLEY

This year the hamlet known as Hubbell's Corners changed its name to Nunda Valley. The post office at Wilcox Corners was still on the side hill and was called Nunda post office. The Wilcox family had gone. East Hill had a post office of its own and the other new post office must have a name. It was located in the valley, hence its name. But this year a greater change was to take place. Watson, from Geneseo, a brother of the Watson who kept the Big Tree Tavern there, had rented or bought at least a year before, the frame house tavern of Alanson Hubbell. Lindsley Joslyn had built or bought the corner store (the Walter B. Whitcomb store) and his son, Waite Joslyn, was the merchant and the father became the postmaster, the first the village ever had. The public square or plaza had been laid out. East Street now terminated at the public square. Blocks of stores were provided for, and the building of them commenced. The Eagle Hotel and barn was in process of completion with proportions that seemed at that day magnificent. Evidently the builder and proprietor had been selling most of his half of lot 28, located in the very heart of the village, and most of the proceeds were used in the construction of this building. Opposite to it was a new store, facing East Street and the "Eagle," and on the west the Plaza. Quartus Barron was the builder, and J. H. Osgoodby had the contract for the construction.

West of the Eagle, on the present site of the post office, stood the "Jones barn," where the Baptists had worshiped since 1827, and now two churches were being added; one, the Baptist, on the corner of Mill and Church Streets; and the Presbyterian (now the Methodist), not far from, but east of the present site of the latter edifice. William D. Hammond had come from Hume and had built the house on Portage Street now known as the Gunsmith Bennett place, and east of this John S. Wright had erected a house, for he was a builder, the house lately occupied by Miss Rachel Bennett. Possibly the great barn-like building attached to this place, in which the first foundry was located

a few years afterward, had served as the Hotel barn for Hubbell and Watson. Its location back from Portage Street may serve to show the people of the present day where East Street formerly was (before Portage Street and Mill Street had any existence), just in front of this building.

At this time we are informed by the late Mrs. W. D. Hammond that there were on the Plaza no less than two frog ponds, densely populated, and that in their season the evening concerts given by their inhabitants have never since been rivaled in some particulars. But W. D. Hammond had come to stay and to have a hand in the building and unbuilding of the village. He bought some of the land in the rear of one of these ponds, and caused them to be drained, built an office for himself and became for the rest of his life a Justice of the Peace.

Just when this space between the stores of Quartus Barron on the north, and Joslyn on the south, was filled out with stores is to the writer unknown. Several remember Lyman Tobey's grocery and notion store, located near the site of Peck's City Drug Store, before the construction of that building; others insist it was the same building, while Mrs. Augusta Herrick, daughter of Roswell Bennett, of Portage, 1821, and of Nunda much later, says it was the present East Street market. The Swain store, or block, for the building south of it is not new or modern, was built about this time. Some say there are indications that this building has once been moved; but if so it was only moved a few feet, when Portage Street was given an existence in its present form and when East Street was cut off at the square.

CHAPTER XVII.

SOME OF THE TOWN MAKERS—IT TAKES MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS TO MAKE A TOWN—ABOUT 1830 THESE CAME.

I. Elihu Dickenson (Gibbs Place).

II. His daughter married David Holmes (wagonmaker), Buffalo Street (F. H. Gibbs, foreman).

III. 1. Elihu Holmes and 2 Erastus Holmes, were his sons. Holmes Street is named for him.

II. 2. Enos Dickenson, owned Elmwood and afterward the Dickenson farm he bought of Ralph Page. His wife's name was Berry.

III. Enos, Jr., Elihu, 2d, married (first) Almira Perrin, (second) Miss Doty; Eliza, married A. Keith; William; Orren, who sold out and went West.

II. Emolus O. Dickenson, nephew to Elihu, came to Nunda in 1850, married Lydia Starkweather, and had four daughters; was farmer, drover, merchant and Supervisor. (See photo of Supervisors of Nunda).

1828—CAME TO NUNDA VILLAGE

Hon. Nathaniel Coe, ex-member of Assembly, came from Cayuga County to Portage-Nunda. He was a cousin of Yates Bennett, Charles D. Bennett and Joel Bennett. He built a house on Mill Street (repaired by Horace Dake), married Mary, a bright woman with poetic tendencies. His sons were Law-

rence W., Charles C. and Eugene F. The family went to Washington Territory, and the sons were conspicuous in navigating with steamboats the Columbia River.

1830

William Haldane, architect and builder of First Presbyterian Church—now Methodist Episcopal Church—built Episcopal rectory and lived there. He built the Cobblestone house for Quartus Barron; also Moses Barron's farm house and Mrs. Bowhall's house, which was burned in 1908.

Mr. Webb built Benson-Lake Mrs. Johnson house.

Thomas Horner, born in 1800, died 1881, aged 81; wife, Jane Horner.

Mr. Horner, at one time a prominent business man, born in 1803, died 1893, aged 90.

I. John Morey, born 1794, died 1865, aged 71; Jane Morey, born 1793, died 1866, aged 73.

II. Eliza Morey, born 1803, died 1861, aged 58, married H. M. Bradley. (See Bradley family.)

The Chapins families came into the village about this time, and the son, John, built the house where Esquire Hammond lived so long. He also had a cabinet shop east of it, which serves Elmer Van Gilder of Church Street as a dwelling house. His father, John, Sr., lived east of the Baptist Church, and a grandson, William Dunn, lived with them. William, when thirsty, would walk to Dansville, fifteen miles—almost daily—for drink he could not obtain at home. No Indian was fleetier than Bill Dunn. He was indispensable at exhibitions and because of his speed became constable.

1828—LYMAN HERRICK FAMILY

This small family of excellent people require but little space. The Deacon had been married thrice. He was not connected with the Zadock Herrick family, nor the John Herrick family from East Hill. His first wife was ———, his second wife was a sister to Amos Carpenter, and his third wife was Mrs. Maria Winchell Nurse.

Lyman Herrick settled first where James M. Carroll "Waxy" now lives. He afterward for a time owned Elmwood, which was at that time simply a farm with ordinary buildings upon it. In connection with Rev. Luke Colby they had a nursery—then much needed—for every new farm needed an orchard.

II. Elsie Elvira, his only daughter, married (first) *Abraham Dake, (second) ——— Wiley. A niece married Harvey Farley, School Commissioner of Springwater.

From 1826 to 1828 these families settled here:

Jackson Robinson and wife, Caroline M., and son, Peter, who studied for and became a Baptist clergyman. Josiah and Elizabeth Chandler, and daughter, Bertha, who became Mrs. Hagadorn. Archibald Colburn and wife, Charity. Jonathan and Lucy Colburn and son, Charles. Asa and Nellie Pierce (Jonathan Miller farm); children, Diana, Julia and Marian. Merritt Colby family. Mrs. Colby, son Col. Newton B. Colby (See Book IV)) married (first) Mary Chase; children, Fred and Frank, born in Nunda (Frank a clergy-

man), Kittie, born in Corning, Walter B., born in Nunda, and William; married (second) Mrs. Victoria Whitcomb Wood, son, Robert Colby, also a clergyman. Rev. Luke Colby (a brother), married Mrs. Catharine Jeffries, son, Prof. John P. Colby (see College list); Knelon Jeffries, son of Mrs. Jeffries.

THE GROVERS, MOSTLY MERCHANTS. CHILDREN OF SOLOMON GROVER, VETERAN, 1812, SPRINGWATER

The Grovers, who came to Nunda about 1831, were the sons of Solomon Grover, a veteran of 1812. His first wife was Betsey Stone, and his second, Betsey Barber. None of these three ever lived in Nunda. The veteran died at Oconomowoc, Wis. Their children were:

I. Cela, married ——— Lummis; (2. William, 3. Salmon, and 4. Ethan, did not live in Nunda).

I. 5. Nancy, married David Hatch, Sr., who died in Nunda.

II. 1. Silas Hatch (clerk for his uncles), married Abby Huffman. 2. *Volney Hatch, died at Milwaukee. 3. *Mary Jane, married Hugh McNair. 4. *Miranda, married Joel C. Chase (see Chase family). 5. *Charles, died at Fondulac. 6. David, living in the West.

I. 6. Daniel Grover, kept Eagle Hotel, married Mary Huntington, left Nunda in 1845.

II. Milo, born 1828, of Oconomowoc, Wis.; *Eunice, born 1831, married ——— Pursell, of Springwater; Daniel, Jr., born 1840, married (wife died); he died 1902; Laura, born 1836, married H. C. Carpenter.

Mrs. H. C. Carpenter, born in Nunda, furnished these family statistics. Her brother, Milo, lives with her at Oconomowoc, Wis.

I. 6. Silas Grover, was the first of family to settle in Nunda and one of the pioneer merchants of the place. He was a very popular man. His store was more like the stores in older settlements. He had a partner sometimes, and at others depended on clerks. Hiram C. Grover and a cousin named Woodbury were his first clerks. Silas Hatch, his nephew, clerked for him. Grover & Noyes was the firm at one time, Grover Brothers at another.

*Silas Grover married *Submit Huffman, sister of Col. Huffman. He continued in business until the railroad was completed from Hornellsville to Attica, and then became the first agent at Nunda Station, in 1852.

The Grovers and Hatches were Universalists.

I. 8. Hiram C. Grover, born 1812, clerk, merchant, speculator, house builder and marketman, was a man of versatile accomplishments. a fine book-keeper and could do most anything. Of genial temperament, he was a leader in the social life of his day. He took life less seriously than was customary in those days, when sedateness was the rule, and mirthfulness the exception. (See photo.)

The wife of Hiram Grover, Emily Curtis, was a dignified, quiet lady, as unlike her vivacious husband as could be. She was a favorite with all who knew her; something of a "Martha" in household matters, faithful to every detail of duty.

The children of H. C. and Emily Grover were: *Jane (better known as Jennie), who became Mrs. William Craig; Mary, now Mrs. W. H. Willett, of

Hornell, both skilled in music; *Fred C., a painter with artistic skill, died in 1906. Of these, only Mrs. Willett is living. She resides in Hornell, N. Y.

For children of William and Jennie Craig see James Craig family, 1852.

9. Betsey Ann Grover married Leonard L. Church, a licensed clergyman of the Universalist Church.

10. Morgan Grover, married Harriet Barber.

III. 1. *Surendus Ladorma. 2. Hiram.

This completes the family record furnished by Mrs. Laura Grover Carpenter.

BEFORE 1828—THE VARIOUS SMITH FAMILIES IN NUNDA VILLAGE

Widow Smith family; daughters, Cleopatra, Sophia and Agnes; also a son. Smith, the carpenter, built Peck-Dake house; children, Jane, Charlotte, Demas, Martha, Nelson, James. Also families of David Smith, William Smith, Jesse Smith (wife Polly) and Peter Smith.

1831—CHANDLER-SMITH FAMILY—THREE SISTERS

The Smith sisters, who came to Nunda after their married life began, were daughters of Phineas and Sylvia Smith of Heath, Mass. Mr. Smith died January 14, 1848, and his widow afterward married Joseph Waldo and lived in Nunda. All these people were Presbyterians and when some of them settled, in 1831, it was in time to take part in the new Presbyterian Church movement that was inaugurated that year in a different part of the town.

Nathaniel Chandler settled first on the State Road and succeeded so well that he sold his farm and bought the larger one extending from the Keshequa to the State Road that had been owned by Jonathan Barron. The Chandler farm, with its good buildings and fine, level farm lands, are too well known to need description. Mr. Chandler's farm had much of it been Indian lands but became, under skillful cultivation, one of the best in the section.

The wife of Nathaniel Chandler was Sylvia Smith. Their children were: Edward H., born about 1829; George W., his brother, some ten years or more later. The former married —— Bradford, a niece of Suranus Britton, and the latter, Helen, or Nellie, Whitcomb, daughter of Walter Whitcomb, Sr.

Edward H. was connected with all the early schools and societies, and was a prominent factor in school circles.

George H. was prominent in school and social circles during the Barrett regime, and fitted for college at an early age. He entered Union College but was obliged to take a sea voyage for his health the year he would have completed his course. He secured his health by the loss of his diploma.

Ansel Kendrick married Dorcas Smith and settled on the road east of the Creek Road. Their children were: P. Dudley Kendrick, who married Esther Gilbert, daughter of Andrew Gilbert; and a sister, Sylvia. Ansel Kendrick died in 1846, aged 51.

Gulielmus Wing married Diantha Smith and was a neighbor to Kendrick. They also had two children: Frederick Wing and a daughter, Harriet Wing. He afterward bought a farm near Hunts and lived there several years. Mr. Wing was an active factor in the Presbyterian Church movement at Oakland.

Not a member of these families is left in Nunda, as George W. Chandler and children are the only living members of these families and they have lived for years in Milwaukee; but Mr. Chandler cherishes an ardent affection for his boyhood home. His children (born in Nunda) are Walter and Elsie.

DAVID BUTLER FAMILY

David Butler lived with a four-fold family in the first house west of Craig's warehouse, Buffalo Street, was by trade a blacksmith, married Alice Wellington, who claimed kinship with the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Butler's people were Quakers and lived on Beacon Street, Boston. This family were Universalists.

II. 1. *Elvira Butler, married (first) *—— Starkweather, (second) *Eliphas Tyler, J. P.

III. 1. Mary Starkweather, married William Huffman, Jr., a veteran in an Illinois regiment, died 1906. 2. Lydia Starkweather, married, 1830, Emolus O. Dickenson.

IV. 1. Nellie, died 190—; Dr. Baker.

V. 1. Leala D. Baker (see College Graduates and Club).

IV. 2. Allie J., married William McArthur; have one son, Harold.

IV. 3. Mattie M., married James Herrick, son of Calvin.

IV. 4. Neva, died, aged 18.

II. 2. A widow (Mrs. Yates). 3. Anice, married Nathan Sherwood. 4. Martha G., married Reuben Sherwood. 5. Benjamin D., married —— Hoffman (see Patriots War).

Mrs. Tyler lived to a good old age and is buried in Oakwood. The Butlers went West about 1839 and settled at Nunda, Ill.

1832—SKINNER FAMILY

Samuel Skinner was a lumberman on a large scale and a prominent citizen of Nunda. His second wife was Mrs. Edward Swain.

I. Henry, married Mary Conklin, daughter of D. I. Conklin; Abbot, married Louise Hyde, daughter of Mrs. Hyde Bachus.

III. *Bert, married Libbie Ryder; Sylvia Skinner, married Charles Wheeler (attended school here); Louis Skinner, married (first) Delyea Tuthill, (second) Eliza Tuthill; Col. Louis Skinner, veteran of 104th New York Regiment, died in Colorado, buried in Oakwood (see Patriotic Nunda Department); Nelson Skinner, enlisted, nothing further known of him; Adelbert Skinner and Ophelia Skinner, attended school here.

I. Hon. Samuel Skinner, one of the most energetic of Nunda citizens, was a lumberman, manufacturer and public man. He served his town as Supervisor and his county as member of Assembly. He was a Republican, and in church relations a Baptist.

HYDE-BACKUS FAMILY

Miss Eveline Donaldson married (first) —— Hyde, (second) Mr. Backus, a shoemaker; lived next to Session House.

II. Louise Hyde, married Abbott Skinner. Mr. Skinner died about 1842 of a plague that prevailed that year, called black erysipelas.

III. Bert, married Libbie Rider, daughter of J. F. Rider; lived and died at Titusville, Pa.; buried in Oakwood.

THE GILMORES

John Gilmore came to Nunda in 1831 (see sketch of self-made men), married Ann Eliza Watson. Their daughter, 1. Lizzie, married George Carter, who became blind. Their daughter, Georgia Carter, married ———; 2. Louis; Jane Gilmore married Charles W. King; Dr. James Gilmore married Emaline Townsend, of Pike. Their daughter, Emily Gilmore, married Captain James M. McNair (see McNair family, 1836); Nelson Gilmore and wife.

1830

*Julius and *Polly Carver settled in the village, first had charge of an ashery and afterwards worked at coopering at Coopersville.

1. Malvina. 2. Ursula Martha. 3. *Mahala, married ——— Wilcox, died March, 1908, at Whitesville; Olive, married *———; Lyman, a veteran of the 85th New York Regiment; Emma, married ———Kelley, a photographer.

1832—BELA WRIGHT, OUR FIRST KNIFE MAKER

Bela Wright, our first knife maker, made jack knives with steel handles. His first wife was Sarah McClellan, a cousin to Gen. George B. McClellan. His sons were: John A. Wright, who married Amelia Bacon; John A. was a veteran of the war, in the 104th Regiment, and is now in a soldiers' home. As he is 75 years of age there can be no better place for him. Robert R. Wright, was one of the early stage drivers from Nunda to Pike when Nunda had several stage routes. He also served the corporation for 29 years as night watchman and was once shot by burglars. He is one of the few who have lived in youth and in age (about 60 years) in Nunda. He married (first) Mary Ann Brown, who was the mother of his four children, Anna, Sarah, Frank and Charles. He married (second) Lottie Olney, daughter of John F. and Fanny Adams Olney. Frank is a pharmacist, serving in the regular army, in that capacity. Charles is a machinist. He married Esther Greenfield, daughter of Henry Greenfield, a veteran. They have one son, Robert.

Mr. Bela Wright's second wife was Catharine Barnes, sister to Russell, Nathaniel and Allen Barnes, and to Polly, second wife of Deacon David Thayer. Wright, Barnes & Thayer had a knife factory on Massachusetts Street. The building still exists but has changed front and serves as a shop for Frank Aspinwall. From this start has grown the Woodworth knife works of to-day.

The family of Deacon David Thayer came to Nunda before canal days. A young lady, Miss Eliza Brown, who became the second wife of Capt. Henry Bagley, came with them. The sons of David Thayer were noted for their scholarship. David Havens Thayer and Henry B. Thayer both graduated at Union College and became Presbyterian clergymen.

Rev. Henry B. Thayer and wife taught a select school in Nunda, in the Session House, previous to the building of the Brick Academy. Deacon Thayer made candles, matches and soap, and built the building known for years as the castle. It was designed for a canal warehouse but the surveyors afterward changed the survey and left the warehouse several rods from the canal. The building was rented to several families during canal days. It was not exactly "a flat"; in fact, it was "very tail and steep." It has since been

lowered at the base and the upper story taken down, and after much expenditure of money has become one of the attractive houses on State Street, the present residence of Dr. John P. Brown.

An amusing incident once occurred at a revival service. An employe of the deacon—we will call him William Blank—had been forward for prayers once, but did not come again for several nights. When urged to go forward again he declined, saying it was no use for him to try to get religion while he was helping Deacon Thayer dip candles. The boy meant that the Deacon kept him too busy. As the Deacon was noted for his piety, the joke seemed all the greater, the implication in the statement furnishing the source of amusement.

1832

William D. Hammond and wife came from Hume in 1832 to Nunda village, built the "Gunsmith Bennett house" and several stores. Mr. Hammond was a Justice of the Peace, and from his business and rents secured a competence. His children were:

II. 1. Isabel, a music teacher and church organist.

II. 2. Adelaide, married Thomas B. Lovell of Nunda.

Mrs. Hammond was a widow many years and died in 1902. The family bought the Hammond place on East Street, west of the Protestant Episcopal Church, probably built by J. Chapin, a cabinet maker. There are now none of the family living but Mrs. Thomas Lovell and her children, who reside at Niagara Falls.

The Howell family from Mt. Morris were prominent here as merchants. William Howell, Sr., built the block that stood at the corner of Second and State Streets for his sons to sell merchandise. It was afterward owned by the father of John Holmes, and known as Holmes Hall. Several terms of Select High School were taught there. The building ultimately was burned, but, phoenix like, the Union Block has taken its place.

William Howell, Sr., William Howell, Jr., Abram V. Howell, merchants; Joanna (milliner), married Dean Kendall (marketman); Prine Howell; James Howell married and lived in Nunda until his death.

Children of James: Joshua, married Hattie Herrick, daughter of Charles Herrick; Charles a machinist and a Spanish War veteran; Mrs. James Howell, died 1908.

CHASE-MOSHER FAMILY

The Thomas Chase family lived on Massachusetts Street in a building since burned, on the site of the A. D. Scott house, about 1840. The Mosher branch of the family lived at Wilcox Corners in the early thirties.

Thomas Chase married Dorcas Shipman. Children: Ezra, Harriet, Thomas C., afterward Sheriff of Livingston Co., Joseph, Henry, Almira, Electa, William and Delany.

Ezra never lived in Nunda. *Joseph died in Avon. William studied medicine in Michigan and became a physician. Delany married in Pennsylvania and went West. Harriet married Isaac Mosher, settled at Wilcox Corners in 1831. He was a carpenter and an expert maker of axe-helves and worked for William D. Paine, millwright, who built many saw mills. Children:

II. 1. Ann, born 1830, married John W. Clark.

III. Son, Julian Clark; grandson, Clifford Clark, Cornell, 1900, E. E. Mrs. Clark married (second) Rhoderick Spencer.

III. 2. Deha, married ——— Urnson (a Canadian); 3. Louisa, died in Nunda, 1906; 4. Judith, died in Nunda 1870; 5. Angerille, married Edwin Ensworth, Dalton, N. Y.; 6. Netta, single, Nunda, N. Y.

II. *Henry, married *Amanda Alvard, both died recently; Almira married *Clark Brewer, brother to Havillah, nephew of James. III. *Mary Brewer, Electa married Arden Heath, son of Asa R. Heath, a pioneer.

II. Thomas Chase, Jr., was the Sheriff of Livingston County and will long be remembered as the Sheriff who hung Henry Wilson, the murderer of Henry Devoe of Portage. He lived with the family at Wilcox Corners and afterward on Mass Street, Nunda. The house has since been burned, but A. D. Scott built on the site.

1835—CRANE-CRARY-BRACKETT FAMILY

(Hon.) Addison M. Crane, Nunda's third lawyer, came to Nunda when a young man, was in the office of Benedict Bagley, taught school, married a niece of Judge Daniel Ashley (member of Assembly) and was one of the leading young men in the society of that day. He afterward went to Illinois and became a member of Assembly.

His wife was ——— Ashley; sister, Amelia Crane; brother, Danforth Crane; cousin, Gertrude Crane. Mrs. Crary and Mrs. Brackett were Cranes; wife's mother, Catharine Ashley-Palen, died in Nunda 1841.

Charles E. Crary, merchant, town clerk, married Charlotte Abby Crane.

Edward H. Brackett, merchant, married Mary Ann Crane. Another cousin married Lawyer Edw. Webster, a nephew of Hon. Daniel Ashley of Nunda.

CHAPTER XVIII.

1834—THE WHITCOMB FAMILIES

Walter, Walter B., Samuel P.

Walter Whitcomb (merchant and banker) was born just a century ago. February 13, 1808, and was nearly a month old when the town, in which he completed a long and useful life, was organized; before coming from York to Nunda in 1834, he married Hannah B. Richmond, a sister of B. P. Richmond.

Of this estimable lady, "Anna Warner" French writes in her book of, family genealogy,—“Mrs. Whitcomb was one of the bright and most entertaining of women, and she preserved her charm of manner and conversation to the last of her life.” The author endorses this statement without comment. The family is now nearly extinct; the eldest daughter but recently passed away, 1906. The children were:

I. Victoria, married 1 Capt. John Pulaski Wood, Act. Adj. Gen., killed in action; 2 Col. Newton T. Colby, a former Nunda man, who died a few years since. Their children were:

I. Frances Wood, married William Craig; 2. Caroline (nature teacher); 3. Robert Colby, clergyman.

2. *Mary Whitcomb (single) was a type of filial devotion; Sophia, married *Arnold Medbury; Robert Medbury, married Minnie Davie. Their children:

I. Hazel; 2. *Will. Will a bright lad recently passed away.

II. 4. Louisa, married Col. James Strang, Lawyer, Genesee, N. Y. (See Military record 104th N. Y.)

Children; Walter, Arthur, Louise and Sophia.

II. 5. *Helen, married George W. Chandler, son of Nathaniel, (see College List and Club).

III. Walter and Elsie, Milwaukee, Wis.

II. 6. *Emily, married ——— Hand of St. Louis.

II. 7. William, married Lillian Bulkley.

THE WHITCOMB FAMILY WERE PRESBYTERIANS

II. Walter B. Whitcomb (nephew of Walter), born in York, came to Nunda in 1848 as a clerk for his uncle; married Fidelity J. Merrick, daughter of Hiram; clerked for Jeremiah Richardson, uncle to Mrs. Whitcomb; purchased the store and residence of J. Richardson; was a merchant; and was associated with the Nunda Bank for nearly forty years.

III. Eva, a teacher of elocution, (Mrs. Olney, graduate of Nunda Academy) and School of Elocution, Boston.

III. S. Merrick, born in Nunda, graduate of Harvard, A. B. '77, (see College men of Nunda), wife Zetta, daughter Eva, student Livingston Park Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.

IV. Mrs. F. J. M. Whitcomb, graduate Boston University, Medical Department, 1878; practiced medicine in Nunda and Tarpon Springs, Fla., died in Tarpon Springs. The family were Universalists.

SAMUEL P. WHITCOMB FAMILY

He came to Nunda in 1856 to attend the Nunda Literary Institute; clerked for his brother W. B. Whitcomb several years; had store at Portageville, during Civil War; married Juliette, daughter of Simeon Hammond of Corning, N. Y.; was in business with S. Hammond in Corning; returned to Nunda, and Hammond & Co., purchased the furniture and undertaking business of Barclay & Co.; had a book and variety store at Tonawanda, Pa.; returned to Nunda, was partner with Willard Bros., wholesale Casket Works; died at Tarpon Springs, and was buried at Nunda, honored by all for his scarcity of faults, his wealth of good qualities.

Mrs. Juliette Whitcomb survived her husband but a few years, she was an invalid at the time of his death. They were without children. Mrs. Whitcomb left her portion of the estate, having no near relatives, to the (Universalist Church of the Redeemer) of Nunda, with certain bequests, as to the use of a part of it.

Mrs. Louise Whitcomb Davis, a sister of W. B., and S. P., and of Fred Whitcomb, lived for some years with the family of W. B. Whitcomb and is still a frequent summer guest of her nephew, Prof. S. M. Whitcomb.

Frederick Whitcomb of Rochester, the other brother of Walter B., Samuel P. and Louise, though never a citizen of Nunda, has with his wife been a

guest of their kin for so many years, that friendly mention of them, seems due.

As a family of merchants these three heads of families, the uncle and his nephews, will long be remembered. In social life Mrs. Walter Whitcomb and her daughters, Mrs. Walter B. Whitcomb and Mrs. Samuel P. Whitcomb, were acknowledged leaders; gifted with rare conversational powers, they did much to lift the social standards of the time to a higher plane of intellectuality and refinement. The individuality of the three Mrs. Whitcombs, relatives only by marriage was distinctive. In Mrs. Mary Whitcomb, ease, grace, and courtesy, predominated, in Mrs. Fidelia the power of reasoning was pronounced and dominant, she was a female logician always equipped for action, she won her victories only from the strong men of ability; she was delightful with women and young people, she placed them at their ease, and made them surprise themselves, by the bright things they themselves had said. Mrs. Juliette Whitcomb, with a vivacity seldom excelled created an atmosphere of cheerfulness and mirth, out of the abundant resources of her own geniality. Her last long sickness of excessive pain and torture, lasted for years, and her sudden great affliction in the loss of her devoted husband was robbed of half its pathos, by her spirit of submission and her power of cheerful endurance. Those who sought her presence with hearts overflowing with pity were themselves comforted, her very tones were full of her life-long cheerfulness.

Her death in her far away Southern home, itself pitiful to her Northern friends, was not forlorn or desolate, a choice coterie of congenial lady friends ministered to her every want.

Her burial in Oakwood following the severest storm of the winter, at an early morning hour, with a depth of snow that made it an impossibility for her lady friends to attend her obsequies, seemed pitiful beyond expression.

She had sent a poem to be read, (by the writer, at her grave for the church had no pastor at the time), so full of the spirit of submission, trust and content, that her death, like her sickness, was robbed of its sting, and the pitiless grave among the snow drifts, won no victory.

The selection was from "God's good man"; she had found healing balm in it, when God's good man, her husband, was taken away, and she sent it as her word of "strong confidence" to those she expected to need its tone (so like her own) of comfort.

The services at the grave were as follows:

"Two years ago, we buried here one of God's good men, to-day, we place beside him, one of God's good women. She has asked of me, the reading of these words of trust. I give them as

HER WORDS TO US

"The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want
He maketh me down to lie
In pleasant fields where the lilies grow
And the river runneth by.

The Lord is my Shepherd; he feedeth me
In the depth of a desert land,
And lest I should in the darkness slip
He holdeth me by the hand.



MRS. JULIETTE WHITCOMB



SAMUEL P. WHITCOMB

The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want,
My mind on him is stayed,
As through the valley of Death I walk,
I shall not be afraid.

The Lord is my Shepherd; Oh Shepherd sweet
Leave me not here to stray
But guide me safe to thy heavenly fold
And keep me there I pray. Amen!"

The reader then said, I offer this, as "Our word concerning her, concerning Death, and our trust in Life through Death.

I. Death.

Our friend has passed
Into the silence that will know no breaking
The grief, the sorrow and the sad heart-aching
Are ours; in perfect silence folded closely
In arms invisible to us, held fast
She slumbers without waking.

II. Life.

Her spirit lives!
In high ideals, born of love and duty;
Her faith,—her hope for all—her trust in God;
Kissing submissively his chasening rod
All these shall form, better than sculptured scroll
The record of a bright joy-breathing soul
Her monument of beauty!

III. Life, through Death.

O Death! Stern Foe! Kind Friend!
Thou dost dissever—a wrong that can be righted,—
For severed hearts, after a few dark days
Are brought together to abide always;
'Tis grief to part—but joy to be united
For all that makes life bright—still lives and thrives
Faith leads to God—Hope makes all true life blest,
Love—God's best gift—survives.

In giving these short obsequies (that followed those given in the Sunny Southland), publicity, the writer aims to perpetuate the memory of this worthy couple; whose only posterity, are their deeds of devotion to duty; the joy their bright lives engendered; the grief of kindred spirits at their departure. They were childless; and those who do not live in their posterity are sooner forgotten however well loved, and best known. The childless writer, leaves a poem or a book, and though a record of the lives of others, the reader between the lines, finds the antipodes of life, humor and pathos, mirthfulness and gloom; and, between these severed poles, the real trend of life is seen in its estimate of the lives described.

All men and women cannot leave books or bequests that will foster in others, what was most vital to themselves. That to these lovers of humanity and the Gospel of the "Good Shepherd" breathing its spirit of Universal love, that had kept their hearts so reverent and trustful, it was fitting, it was right, it was best, that they should keep the cause they loved best, alive, to cheer and brighten human lives. To the maintenance of the church and the faith that had increased their love for God and goodness, they gave all in gratitude. May the gratitude of the receiver, equal that of the giver.

A gift that becomes, even in part, a perpetuity may create a perpetuity of usefulness, and engender in successive generations what all desire and few secure, "loving remembrance." Love alone is abiding. That the giver as well as the gift may be known to those who will help perpetuate this faith, the writer in his verse, and in his pen picture of his co-workers, has tried to lend his eyes and heartfelt appreciation.

Long may the names of Samuel and Juliette Whitcomb be remembered for what they were, to those who knew them, and for what they did, or tried to do, for those who are yet to be.

1835

Bradford Perez Richmond, better known as B. P. Richmond, soon after his marriage to Anna Whitwell, a woman of wealth and refinement, probably by the advice of Walter Whitcomb who had previously married his sister, came to Nunda in 1835. The two families lived together in the George Bagley house, on the corner of State and Vermont Streets. The accommodations were limited and both men built new houses. The writer knows that one of these houses was well built, as good lumber was cheap in those days; the house was lined with wide inch boards, from 12 to 16 inches in width, that would now sell at \$40 a thousand. Perhaps the writer, who bought the house 52 years afterward paid at that rate for them, but it is doubtful if B. P. Richmond paid more than \$8 a thousand. It was a good house but not quite satisfactory to Mrs. Richmond, so it was sold a year later to Squire Jonathan Barron, and the fine house known as the Richmond homestead in which not only the children of this worthy couple were born; but, it is also said, that a very popular "fictitious character," known as "Susan Glegg," who spoke a dialect peculiar to the primitive people of Nunda, had a literary conception and birth, at this same homestead.

Whether the "Richmond Genealogy" also grew to maturity, so cozily housed, and illustrated by some good specimens of the Richmond family, I cannot say, I only hope that the book that awaits birth, from the former Richmond home may be as accurate in its genealogy and biology and have some of the humor of the "Susan Glegg book," without serving to verify, with unintentional defects, the peculiarities of Western New York dialect.

Houses have histories as truly as their owners, their chances of growing beautiful with age are more numerous than that of their owners, their term of existence is greater, and these houses demonstrate that fact, while the dry goods store built twelve years later, barely survived its first occupants. Whitcomb and Richmond; the one that stood near it, built by Riley Merrill about 1830, of half its size and value, after changing its location twice, is still in existence.

Mr. Richmond, as a retired merchant, spent much of his time in reading

scientific works, and became quite well versed in geology. He lived to a good old age, having been a citizen of the town about 75 years. His entire married life was spent here. Mrs. Richmond's gentleness, courtesy and warm hearted generosity made her a favorite with all classes. She survived her husband a few years, and her most devoted admirers were those to whom she had given employment. Every holiday a bountiful banquet was provided and the greater part of it was shared with the sick and the needy. The best was none too good to give to those unused to such luxuries. Such almoners of abundance have been few, even in this town where generosity is the rule, and selfishness the exception.

The entire family of children and grandchildren, as recorded in Anna Warner's Genealogy, were:

Georgia Virginia W., August 30, 1840, married Addison Rathbone, A. B., Union College, 1859; Anna Elizabeth W., December 11, 1842, married William P. Warner, A. B., Union College, lawyer, son of Dr. Eben Warner, resides at St. Paul, Minn.; Charles Bradford, born November 18, 1854, married Mary Packard, daughter of E. W. Packard, Esq. The son of C. B. and M. R.; Herbert, a dentist, at Kane, Pa., married Miss Scott.

III. "Anna Warner" French, the novelist, has achieved success as a writer of fiction. She has two children, who were formerly summer guests at the Richmond homestead.

Bradford P. Richmond died October 18, 1898, aged 85 years. Mrs. Anna Whitwell Richmond died June 6, 1904.

1835

Daniel P. Bard, mechanic and musician, teacher of vocal music, had first music store, married Catharine Shelmire.

II. Maria Bard, married Horace Whipple, nephew of Elisha Whipple.

III. 1. Frank Whipple, born in Nunda, court stenographer, married in 1906, resides in Geneseo.

1837

Asa D. Wood, James W. Laughlin, Ross W. Estabrook and Ambrose Clark were in business (New York store) but the firm soon dissolved.

1833

I. Daniel Rockwood, married ——— Kingman of Grove.

II. Alvin Rockwood, married Mrs. Eunice Cheney; Enock Cheney.

Harvey Huggins, Emeline Huggins, Ezekiel Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert's, brothers-in-law, had a steam saw mill on Joseph Gormel farm.

1833—ROCKINGHAM FAMILIES—MORE MECHANICS

Eben Wheeler, born 1797, cabinetmaker and farmer, married Charlotte Wright, cousin to Oliver Wright, settled in 1833, bought out the original settler (farm long owned by Isaac Brewster) and built a cabinet shop. His chairs, made over 75 years ago, are still in some of the households in this place, and are as good as when first made, even the paint and gilding being still good. Children:

Mary, born June 10, 1815, was a teacher for 25 years. She married, when about 45 years of age, Col. (of militia) Greenlief Clark, a tanner and Justice

of the Peace of Portage. They had one daughter. Mr. Clark died many years ago. Mrs. Mary Clark died in 1906, aged 91 years, in Nunda village, at the former home of her friend, Rachel A. Bennett, whose death preceded hers but a few months. Both ladies, with Miss Gertrude E. Clark, then an invalid, attended the pioneer day picnic at our last "Old Home Week" gathering, riding to the grove in the auto of Colonel J. J. Carter. It was their first and last ride in an auto, and, though very feeble, they enjoyed being there and were grateful to Col. Carter and his son for giving them this unexpected pleasure. At the funeral of Mrs. Clark was assembled at least a half dozen of her former pupils, whose ages were from 65 to 80 years, and all spoke of her excellence as a teacher and as a Christian woman.

III. Miss Gertrude E. Clark was a scholar. Her knowledge of books, especially text books, was great. She was a graduate of the Nunda Free Academy, the Genesee Normal School, and spent two years at Wellesley College. She died soon after the death of her mother. Both are buried at Oakwood.

John H. Clark, son of Greenlief Clark, also a tanner, has lived in Nunda for about 20 years. Two sons and a daughter, Ethel, were educated. Ethel became the second wife of George Barber, a produce dealer.

II. 2. Albert Lund Wheeler, born 1817, studied dentistry in Nunda, died in 1845; 3. Rodney Hubbard Wheeler, born 1819, became a tinsmith, died 1839; 4. Abraham T., born 1821, farmer, married (first) Mary Swan, (second) Mary A. Fuller, daughter of Stephen Fuller, Sr.

III. 1. Laura, married Bishop Reed, Kansas City; 2. Frank Abram, born 1853, died 1889, buried at Oakwood.

II. 5. *John R. (Ryland) Wheeler, born 1823, married *Julia Upson of Nunda, daughter of *Dr. Upson. Mrs. Wheeler resides on Center Street.

III. 1. Charles Albert Wheeler, married Mary Miller, daughter of Jonathan Miller; 2. William Mullen Wheeler, born 1861, Cuba, N. Y.

II. 6. *Elizabeth Wheeler, born 1825, married Levi Chase, of Nunda. Levi Chase (Maj. Civil War) died at San Diego, 1906.

III. Gertrude, born in Nunda, died young; Charles Albert Chase, married in California and now resides in San Diego, Cal.

II. 7. Charlotte Louise Wheeler, born in 1827, died 1870.

Mrs. Clark said that Mr. Wheeler bought his farm of L. Joslyn and that there was no house upon it. Of the Wheeler family there are none nearer than Cuba except Mrs. John R., who resides on Center Street.

1836

John Seaver family of Rockingham settled in Nunda and bought out Nathaniel Chandler, State Street, who succeeded Riley Merrill, Sr. Mr. Seaver was a gunsmith, blacksmith and farmer. John Seaver married Miss Whitcomb. Harriet; Martha, married ——— Eddy, a merchant tailor.

III. William S. Eddy, editor, died young; Hiram Seaver; Fanny Seaver, married Philip G. Slocum.

III. 1. *Adello Slocum, editor, married Adella Havens; 2. Clement Slocum.

I. 2. Aaron Whitcomb, a brother of Mrs. John Seaver.

Adello Slocum and William S. Eddy were editing a paper, and were fast teaching civil honors and prosperity when they both were taken sick and died.

Adello was brought back to Nunda for burial. A marker over his grave bears this inscription, "Our noble boy," which found general indorsement by all who knew him. His widow survives and has written and possibly published a book of poems.

SOME NEW ENGLAND FAMILIES

The families of the Barrons, Barretts, Wrights (three families) and Dakes are closely connected by marriage, and all were zealous supporters of the Baptist Church. There were two Dr. Wrights. Dr. Eben married a Barron, Dr. Barnabus married a Barrett, Moses Barron married Mary Barrett, the only living pioneer of these large households, while two of the Barrett sisters married Dakes. These families were educated in New England, and in consequence of these advantages most of them of the second generation became prominent as teachers and in the professions. The Dake family was conspicuous from its great number of physicians. The Barrons, by the purchase of lands in Nunda (Chandler or Surgeon farm), in 1824, were first as purchasers, the Wrights, i. e., the Doctors Wright, next, the other two families of Wright, John S. and Oliver (not relatives to the former nor to each other), came next. The latter came with Deacon James Barrett in 1835. Some of the Dakes came to Portage-Nunda in 1819 and afterward to Nunda.

Some of the members of these people from New Hampshire and Vermont are connected by marriage with very many of the other pioneer families of Nunda.

The influence of these strong, sturdy, reliable people in this community cannot be over-estimated. The writer groups them together for they formed for their day and generation a strong and united force in fostering a high type of life in this community. They all attended the same church, for they were all deep water Christians.

Dr. Eben Wright lived in the large house on the Oakland road that was taken down by the Carricks, but moved into the village and Surranus Britton succeeded him there in the "thirties."

THE FAMILY OF DR. EBEN WRIGHT

I. Eben Wright, M. D., married Harriet Barron, daughter of Jonathan.

II. 1. Mary, married Rev. William Clark, son of Rev. Clark; 2. Harriet, married Samuel Goss; 3. *Eben, Jr. (in Michigan); Sarah, married Dr. Granville Thomas, Chicago; children born in Chicago: Frank Wright (an Institute boy), married in Illinois, resides in Chicago.

I. 2. Barnabus Wright, M. D., owned two farms in Nunda, the Hugh McNair (Farrell farm) and 50 acres on North State Street. He practiced medicine during his life, married Anice Barrett, daughter of Deacon James Barrett. He died in Nunda.

II. 1. Martha Jane, married Chester W. Chipman. Mr. Chipman had a store near the home of Dr. Wright. It was doubtful at the time of its building where the center of the future village would be. The store was moved into the village at a later date and inserted between the Emporium Block and the East Street market. Chipman moved to Philadelphia.

III. *Edgar M. Chipman, a quasi veteran who enlisted in the 104th, expecting his skill in company drill would give him a commission. It did not,

and he did not remain long in the service. He was a good scholar, and would, no doubt, have become an efficient officer. Both father and son are buried in Oakwood.

II. 2. *Barnabus, Jr., married Harret Atwood of Nunda. Her home has been in Dansville, N. Y.

JONATHAN BARRON

He was called Captain and also Squire. He bought, in 1823, a large farm in Barron District, Mt. Morris, and next year another on Creek Road, Nunda. There was a clearing and some rail fence and a frame house on the farm. The old house built in 1823 or 1824 is now standing but has been used as a tenant house ever since N. Chandler built a new one. The old house is probably the oldest one in the town.

Jonathan Barron moved into the village in 1837, buying the new house on Church Street afterwards owned by Peter Depuy. It is now 70 years old—a little older than its present owner—but it is now known as Dormer Cottage, East Street, the dormers and porches having been added by Yours Truly. Squire Barron married in Vermont, Susannah Aiken.

Second Generation

II. 1. Polly A., spinster, died aged 60; 2. Anice, married Dr. B. Wright (neither of them living); 3. Moses, born 1795, taught school twenty years, farmer with 300 acres, Justice of the Peace, died 1862, buried at Nunda, married, 1836, Mary Barrett, eldest daughter of Deacon James Barrett, born in New Hampshire, November 23, 1813, who still survives him and is, at this date (January 1, 1908,) past 94 years of age. When she came to Nunda in 1835 there was quite a settlement, most of the stores around the Plaza, the Eagle Hotel, the Swains grist mill, and the old first Baptist and the first Presbyterian churches. The Nunda House was in process of erection. Her father bought out the farm and home of his son-in-law, Dr. Barnabus Wright. Her neighbors in the village were the families of William D. Hammond, then on Portage Street; John S. Wright, first house west of Nunda house; Oliver Wright, who came with them from New Hampshire, who built the house owned by Ernest Olney, Esq., the Swains and others. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Barron came into the village and lived in a part of the house of her husband's sister. As wife, mother and mother-in-law, grandmother, church member, citizen and neighbor, she has been all that is desirable. As nonogenarian she is without an equal in cheerfulness, gentleness, patience and contentment. She still enjoys sharing to some extent in the family labors and still attends on pleasant days the church and Sunday School of which she has been a member for 72 years. There are not ten persons living in this village now that were living here then even in their childhood. We give our neighbors and friends of former days her photo, taken when she was eighty years young. Fourteen years have been added and yet she might be mistaken for a young person of 75.

The children of Moses and Mary Barron who reached maturity were:

1. Mary Narcissa, educated at the Nunda Literary Institute and at Satterlee's Collegiate Institute, Rochester, N. Y. She taught district schools, following the example of her father, until her marriage. She was married

December 28, 1865, to Captain John Wesley Hand, and has lived in Rochester, DuBois, Ill., and since 1892 in Nunda village, where filial love called her to care for the mother who needed her presence and companionship.

2. Lucias H. Barron, born 1843, in early manhood became a soldier of the Civil War; since then a farmer, merchant, mill owner. He married Miss Alida Yeomans of Mt. Morris. He died in Nebraska.

III. 3. Alida J. Barron, A. B., teacher in academies and public schools of Rochester and Denver. Miss Barron was the first lady college graduate from this vicinity and from any of our Nunda High Schools. This distinction gave her the honor of being the first Vice President of the College Club of Nunda. 4. Milton M. Barron, the youngest member of this family, has, like his father and grandfather, been Justice of the Peace and farmer on the Homestead that has been in the family for three generations.

The family seem to regard education as one of the essentials in good farming and in life. He was educated at Nunda Academy, Mill Street, Nunda, and at Cornell University. He has tried his hand at merchant and railroad contractor but found no place like the homestead. He married Alida Hall of Tuscarora, daughter of Isaac Hall.

Fourth Generation

The only grandchildren of Moses Barron are the children of Milton and Alida Hall Barron: John, Arthur and Onolee. John and Arthur attended the Nunda High School, and thereupon have a place in our school history of the town. They have all been at Ithaca and shared the advantages of that literary center. Miss Onolee is still there. John now writes his name, Prof. John Barron, B. of Science of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College, at State College, Pa.

The Abel Barron family were residents of Mt. Morris. Abel Barron bought the Lemen farm, adjoining the Barron homestead. He married (first) Margaret Rockafellow of Nunda. They had no children. He married (second) Margaret Norton of Mt. Morris; four children: Harriet L., A. Clifton, Thornton and Catharine. All but Thornton have lived in Nunda. He married Emma Sherman of Nunda.

Third Generation

Harriet L. married Michael Dowling, a railroad contractor, who made a success of his occupation (see list of self-made men). He purchased Elmwood and improved it. He died about 20 years ago and is buried at Nunda.

IV. Mabel, born in Barron District, educated in Binghamton High School; Cora, born in Barron District, educated in Binghamton and Smith College, owns the Abel Barron homestead; Florence, born on Downing farm, educated at Binghamton and graduated from Smith's College, 1904, married Fred C. Olp, cashier Nunda Bank. Harriet Olp, born 1907; Minnie J. Dennis, adopted daughter of Maud H. L. Dennis, educated at Binghamton High School and Albany Normal College; has taught at Nunda and Plainfield, N. J. (see College Club).

III. 2. A. Clifton Barron, born on A. Barron homestead, educated at Nunda Academy and at Cornell University, taught in Jervis Military Academy, Conn., bank clerk, Nunda, railroad contractor, retired farmer, sold homestead

to his niece, Miss Cora Dowling, married (first) Harriet Roland of Connecticut, lived in Nunda, Gibbs Place, and died at the homestead, married (second) Miss ———, a teacher. 3. Thornton Barron, never lived in Nunda, lives on the homestead, married Emma Sherman of Nunda. Children born in Mt. Morris: Catharine, Mrs. Reed, never lived in Nunda.

II. Sarah J., married (first) Harvey Messenger, son of Deacon Russell Messenger (second) Ethan Gilbert (third) George Gilbert, all buried in Oakwood.

III. Erai Gilbert, married *James Winship, Esq. Children born in Buffalo, N. Y.: Alice Gilbert (niece and adopted daughter), teacher, married Irving McDuffie, veteran (see 33rd Regiment), teacher; *Joseph Harris (adopted), teacher, lawyer, principal Avon Union School, city attorney St. Louis, Mo., settled 1832; *Quartus Barron, married Sylvia Ashley, daughter of Judge Daniel Ashley of Nunda, built cobble stone house on East Street and corner store on East and State Streets; died at Fox Lake.

1835—THE BARRETTS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

I. Deacon James Barrett, farmer, married Lucinda Knapp.

II. 1. Mary Barrett, born November 23, 1813, married Moses Barron (see Barron family); 2. Lucinda, born in New Hampshire, married Victor Wright, son of pioneer John S. Wright (1832).

III. Monroe W., born in Nunda, 1838; 2. Marcella, born in Nunda, 1839, married ——— Snover, Mt. Clemons; 3. Judson, born in 1840, resides in Nebraska; 4. Ida, married ——— Bishop.

II. 3. Emaline (a teacher), married John E. Dake; Albert; Emma, married John Sherry, Rochester.

II. 4. *Elizabeth, teacher and homeopathic physician, married Dr. Josiah Blanchard, pioneer teacher in Nunda; 1. Ada Blanchard; 5. *Martha, a teacher, married *Dr. Samuel P. Town, a pioneer teacher in Nunda; 6. *James M. Barrett (only son), a teacher and merchant, married (first) *Charlotte Tuthill, (second) Joanna Harris, sister of Mrs. James of Nunda; 7. Laura, also a teacher, married Dr. William H. Dake of Nunda.

II. 1. Embury Dake, born in Nunda, married ——— of Rochester, died in Rochester, 1906; Ida M., married ——— Thayer, Lockport, N. Y.

NEPHEWS OF DEACON JAMES BARRETT

Zacheous (a farmer), married (first) Harriet Norton, (second) Catharine Hann, (third) Grace Hann. Catharine and Grace Barrett were daughters of John Hann of Groveland and cousins to John Wanamaker, merchant of Philadelphia, only son of Zacheous and Grace Barrett, born 1854, died 1907. George W. Barrett of Quincy, Mass., farmer, Mt. Morris and Nunda, settled 1850, married (first) *Mrs. A. J. Ricker, who had three daughters, (second) *Huldah Perine; daughters: Abby, a young lady, died 1853; *Augusta Ricker, married Oscar D. Willett, veteran, 136th Regiment, died in California; Sabra Jane Ricker, married *Origen J. Willett, Supervisor of Portage, died in Portage, Mrs. Willett moved to Nunda village after his death; (Mr. and Mrs. Willett were Universalists); *Georgianna Barrett, married Willard Kendall, lived on farm (Lee farm) in Nunda. 1. Frank; 2. Bert.

OLIVER WRIGHT SETTLED IN 1835

By his first marriage he was a brother-in-law of Eben Wheeler (settled 1833). Oliver Wright, married (first) *Hannah Wheeler.

I. Almira, married Mordan Wright, son of John S.

II. 1. Walter Wright; 2. Hannah E. T. Wright, missionary to Burmah (see Nunda Missionaries, Church and Clergy Department), married Rev. Lyman Stilson, A. M., missionary; 3. W. Parker Wright, skilled mechanic, in government employ at Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., during part of the Civil War; 4. Charles Wright, born 1828, skilled mechanic.

Oliver Wright and sons had the first furnace in Nunda. The old building is still standing. It was built by John S. Wright and located on his lot, and is now used by its present owner, John Hughes, as a livery building. The building, at least 75 years old, unlike the houses of the village, has not improved with age. The Wright Bros. went to Rochester and while there made the fire engine, the "Protector," all were so proud of. It was sold after the present excellent system of water works was established. The Hope hose engine is still to be seen, though never used.

As "skilled mechanics" the sons of Oliver Wright stand prominent, first in the list from Nunda, and it is an honor to the town that W. Parker Wright was selected by the government in the mounting of Dahlgren guns for the protection of the National Capitol. He was living at Nunda at the time of the Civil War.

John S. Wright, pioneer, settled 1832, builder of several houses for himself, son-in-law, and sons, builder of the first foundry, was first author, having had printed a pamphlet of his search for the most desirable location for a home. That he settled in Nunda after an unsatisfactory journey to Ohio, and a temporary residence in Chautauqua County, is at least complimentary to Nunda; that he died at the Ridge is due to his great zeal for the Baptist denomination that led him to the building of the church in that settlement, which has, however, become a Methodist Church edifice.

The family record of this excellent and useful family is furnished by the daughter of the only living child of this early pioneer. The family also furnished the assessment role of the town in 1834, when John S. Wright was assessor, but it has not been found. As it would give all the names of the taxpayers of that date it would be of great value, if found.

Mrs. Jessie Smith Warner of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Sarah A. Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Nunda and Wellsville, has given me the following complete family statistics:

I. John S. Wright, born 1732, died at Ridge, N. Y., 1849, buried at Nunda, married February 27, 1803 (settled in Nunda, Portage Street, 1833); Asenath Arnold, born 1785, died April 10, 1866, buried at Nunda.

II. 1. *Emily, born 1805, died at Scribna, N. Y., 1888, married Harvey Simmons, died 1876, aged 80; 2. *Florona, born 1808, died 1844, buried at Nunda; 3. *Mordan, born 1811, died 1872, in Michigan, married *Almira Wright, daughter of Oliver, son Walter Wright; 4. Victor, born 1813, died 1897, at Detroit, Mich., married Lucinda Barrett, died 1887 (see Barrett record for children); 5. Wellington, born 1816, died 1838; 6. Mary E. Wright, born 1818, married Darius Gould. Darius Gould was a pioneer merchant of Nunda,

corner store, Mill Street and State Street. E. G. married (second) George W. Shannon in 1852. Darius Gould died ———, buried in Nunda. 7. Elizabeth H., born 1821, died at Penn Yan 1893, married John J. Rockafellow of Nunda, Allegany County, clerk County Superintendent of Schools, lived on Center Street, Nunda, son of Henry Rockafellow; 8. Sarah Asenath, born 1828, married Thomas L. Smith of Rochester. T. L. Smith died at Wellsville, 1899.

III. Jessie Smith married H. D. Warner, resides at Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAPTER XIX.

1830

GEORGE W. MERRICK, Supervisor of Nunda; William P. Wilcox first County Superintendent of the Poor. The population of Allegany County this year, 27,276. There was paid by the county this year for killing harmful wild beasts \$467.50, for 1 panther, 23 wolves and 18 whelps (young wolves).

POPULATION OF TOWNS

Alfred 1,416, Allen 898, Almond 1,804, Amity 872, Andover 598, Angelica 998, Belfast 743, Birdsall 543, Bolivar 449, Burns 702, Caneadea 782, Centerville 1,195, Cuba 1,059, Eagle 892, Friendship 1,502, Genesee 219, Grove (including most of Granger) 1,388, Haight 655, Hume 951, Independence 877, Nunda 1,291, Ossian 812, Pike 2,016, Portage (including Genesee Falls and part of Granger) 1,839, Rushford, 1,115, Scio 602. The county was at this time divided into 26 towns.

The families that are known to have come to this town in 1830: Deacon William R. Duryee, Abraham DeGroff, William D. Paine, Silas Grover. A survey of the canal route from Rochester to Allegheny River, directed by Legislature, April 17, 1830.

Besides giving the population of the towns of Allegany County, we are given this year the amount of public money distributed to the schools. The school money for Nunda was \$67.16, the town of Almond received \$94 and Alford \$73.70, while Angelica received only \$51.99.

The secret of the population at that time being so great may be solved by stating that nearly every family had from seven to twelve children. If the same conditions prevailed at the present time our population would be at least quadrupled. The Duryee family that settled in 1830 is unlike in numbers our Nunda families of to-day.

This family was one of the largest and proved to be good stayers. Most of the later pioneers consider Deacon William R. Duryee one of the old pioneers. He settled in 1830, but even he belonged to the second generation of Duryees in Nunda.

I. His father, George Duryee, born 1770, located near the county line; his wife was a Renix.

II. John married and went West; George, Jr., married Sally Depuy; William R. Duryee, deacon of Presbyterian Church, farmer with 160 acres, born in Schenectady 1796, lived 90 years, married (first) Lany Conklin, born

Cayuga County 1800, died 1843, (second) Melinda Rathbone, born 1802; 12 children.

III. 1. *Helen M., married *Peter Ammerman, veteran; 2. *Elizabeth, married Egbert Bogart, son of Dr. Bogart; 3. Jane A., married Aaron Hall of Tuscarora; 4. Gertrude S., married *Chester Moore; 5. *Delia O., married *Andrew J. Russell, artist, Captain in Civil War; (IV.) two daughters, Cora, married, and Hattie, married. III. 6. C. Caroline, married *Allen Whitney.

IV. Amanda, married Dr. Brown; *Mattie, married John Crosier of Oakland.

III. 7. Monroe Duryee, married Esther Crauston.

IV. 1. William C., married Nellie B. Chittenden, daughter of Darwin; 2. Frank Monroe, married Ella Chambers; 3. George Clayton; 4. Edith; 5. Laura, married Rev. Grant Chambers; 6. Robert, married Blanche Sawyer; 7. Florence, married John Gross, lives on the homestead.

III. *J. Conklin, married Helen Lamphire; 1. Winifred; 2. John, killed by the falling of a pitchfork from a hay mow; 3. Chester.

III. Amanda, married *Ambrose Clapp, all born before 1840. Frances E., married David Roberts (see Silas Roberts family); Harriet N., married (first) *Charles Bigsby, (second) ——— Figer. The first Mrs. Duryee was a Conklin and aunt to Gerritt and Ralston Conklin. The second wife, Metinda Rathbone, was an aunt to Addison Rathbone, A. B., (Union), son-in-law of B. P. Richmond.

II. 3. James Duryee, son of George, Sr., married ——— Renix; Renix Duryee (only son), farmer, lives in Nunda village; Jennie Brodt, a niece of Mrs. Duryee, married Ralston Conklin; 1. Ella Conklin; 2. Flora Conklin, married Daniel Suydam.

II. 4. Sarah Duryee, married Abraham DeGroff (see DeGroff family); 5. Andrew Duryee, married (first) Lydia Willis, (second) Eliza Reed.

III. 1. Josiah Duryee, married (first) Marian Philips (second) Mrs. Williams; 2. Sarah Duryee, married John Crego, Captain of Carter Camp, Sons of Veterans, janitor of Nunda High School.

IV. Herbert Crego, served term in the regular army; 3. Sidney, single; 4. James, married Mary J. Hughes; 5. Edward, married (first) Margaret Murdorph, (second) ——— Gelser; 6. Mary, married John Love, Michigan.

Mrs. Lucinda Duryee, born 1813, a niece of George Duryee, Sr. (see Whitenack families).

I. 2. *Abraham Duryee, brother to George, Sr., born 1789, died 1868, wife Catharine Van Rensalier, died 1866.

II. 1. *Sarah, single, a weaver, lived on Creek Road; 2. *Van Rensalier (a one-armed man, peddled merchandise).

III. *Schuyler (a soldier 33rd Regiment), married Sarah Hayward, buried at Oakwood; *Charles (an upholsterer), married Rosetta Maynard, dress-maker, Nunda, N. Y.

IV. 1. Harley, furniture dealer; 2. Maynard, printer, foreman Truth office; The Duryee Bros., undertaking, dealers in furniture, Cree Block; 3. Ethlyn, clerk; 4. Lorma, printer.

III. 3. Emma, married Edward Passage; 4. Ella, teacher, married Leonard Coon Roberts, carpenter, patternmaker, inventor; 5. Fred.

II. 4. Eliza Duryee, mother of Eugene Duryee, veteran; Eugene, a much married man—a cosmopolitan with a wife in each new locality.

1825—THE ELWOODS

Mr. James Elwood was a shoemaker and sometimes went around "whipping the cat," as it was called; that is, he went to a farm house, and made up their tanned leather into shoes and boots for the family. Their were several other pioneer shoemakers who did the same—probably Joel Saterlee and Alex. Guy. The custom did not last long after village shoe shops were established.

Wesley Bailey owns the farm where J. Elwood formerly lived. He also lived where Mark Turner now lives. The house was moved from Chautauqua Hollow, its owner, a Mr. Kellogg, having espoused Mormonism and wishing to emigrate to Utah, to be near the prophet Joseph, sold his house, which was torn down and rebuilt on this spot, then on the Cashaqua trail.

As there were a baker's dozen of the children their descendants must be in nearly every state in the union.

James Elwood family were Baptists, and consisted of himself and wife. James Elwood was born 1797, died 1870, aged 73, settled about 1824, with 1. Thomas, of whom it is said "his neck was broken while wrestling with a friend;" 2. Samuel; 3. James Henry; 4. Harriet, married Edwin Batterson, parents of Mrs. Mark Turner, who, with the family, have lived for many years in the house her maternal grandsire rebuilt; 5. Abijah Elwood, married —— Rawson, daughter of Colman; he was the father of Homer Elwood, who finally owned the premises of his maternal grandsire, Colman Rawson, sons Harry, LaDette, Buffalo, N. Y.; 6. Philetus; 7. Mary; 8. Abba Jane; 9. *Martha; 10. Clara, married Horton Doty; 11. George; 12. *Charles.

Wilson Roberts and his wife, Mary Davis Roberts, settled near the State Road, about the time the road was laid out, 1824. The children were: Foster, who became a merchant in Penn Yan (no longer living); 2. Sarah, born in Nunda, 1824, married Stacy Warford (veteran), both have died within two years; 3. Mordicai; 4. *Phebe, married Jonathan Miller; 5. Mrs. Henry Ogden; 6. *Mary Ann; 7. Henry Roberts, the only survivor of the family, lives in Nunda. The children of Jonathan and Phebe are: Mary, Mrs. Charles Wheeler of Cuba, N. Y.; 2. Mrs. LaRue, Estella, of Nunda, who has a successful poultry ranch. In canal days, Mr. Roberts moved into the village and lived there during his life.

JOSHUA FULLER, NONAGENARIAN

Joshua Fuller, who was the third in a family of fourteen children and could trace his lineage through seven generations to Edward Fuller, who came over in the Mayflower and who landed at Plymouth, Mass., December 21, 1820, came to Nunda in 1833 and settled on the very spot where the Protestant Methodist Church now stands.

The Fuller family seems noted throughout its many branches for longevity and large families. Joshua's family and also that of his son, William C. Fuller, seem no exception to the rule. He was a deacon of the Universalist Church of Nunda, a thoroughly good man, and a typical New Englander. He was born April 4, 1778, during the Revolutionary War. His father, Elisha Fuller, was a Revolutionary soldier. The father died at Ludlow, Mass., where all his children were born. Joshua was married about 1800, first, to Polly

Brewer, who died the same year, and next to Mercy Pease, who became the mother of his large family. The Fuller genealogy gives the names of three of his daughters: Polly, born 1802; Clarissa, born 1803; Louisa, born 1808. One of these—Polly—must have come to Nunda and was married to a son or brother of Erastus Carrier, who lived on the County Line Road. 4. Sophia, born 1810, was married to Dr. Nelson Chittenden, one of the early dentists of Nunda; 5. Caroline, born 1812, married Alfred Goldthwait and they came to Nunda before the father's family came; 6. James Fuller went west, and had two sons; 7. George Fuller to Philadelphia, had one son, Edward; 9. Maria Fuller was married in Nunda by Rev. Dr. Manley, Universalist, to Porter Warren, son of Noah, the veteran; 10. William C. Fuller, postmaster and Deputy Sheriff nine years each, married (first) Louisa C. Guy, daughter of Alexander Guy of Nunda; the latter was born in 1822 and died May 28, 1895. Mr. Fuller married (second) the widow of Joel Brewer, with whom several of the Institute boys boarded. Mr. Fuller died and his widow now lives with her son at Rochester.

THIRD GENERATION OF FULLERS IN NUNDA

III. 1. Henry F., born 1843, died March 10, 1875. He was a veteran of the Civil War, married *Esther Barker, daughter of Jesse Barker.

IV. He left two sons, 1. Elmer Ellsworth, editor of the Sons of Veteran newspaper, and Ora; both died young.

V. E. E. Fuller left a wife and two children; 2. Arthur W., born 1850; 3. May L., born 1852, married (first) John Paine, a veteran, who was killed by an explosion at Dalton, buried at Oakwood, married (second) ——— Slater, IV. two sons. She married (third) Charles Rulison, a son, Harry Rulison, journeyman printer, Mt. Morris.

III. 4. George C., born 1855; 5. Martha E., born 1857; 6. Charles O., born 1859; 7. Fred A.; 8. Abbie, a son, born 1865.

1833

Dr. Chittenden, dentist, East Street, married Sophia Fuller, daughter of Joshua. Nelson Chittenden, a first class dentist and a first class teacher of vocal music. Children: 1. Flora Eglantine; 2. Ella Antoinette; 3. Roselle; 4. Charlotte; 5. Charles, also a dentist, was at the head of his profession in Wisconsin at the time of his early death, in 1907; 6. Mary; 7. Kate. The family went West previous to the Civil War. A sister of Nelson Chittenden was a Mrs. Hill of Portage.

THE PITTENGERS—A SAD CALAMITY

Lived near the corner of Vermont and Church Street.

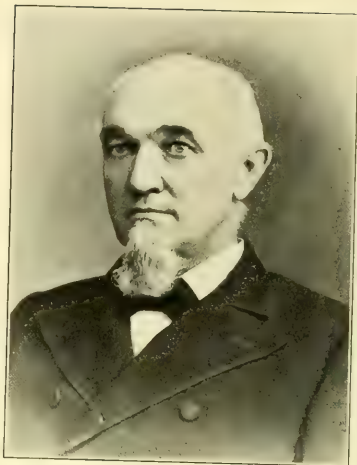
I. Daniel Pittenger.

II. Joshua Pittenger, married Sarah Chandler; Gertrude Pittenger married Alfred Swain; Roselle.

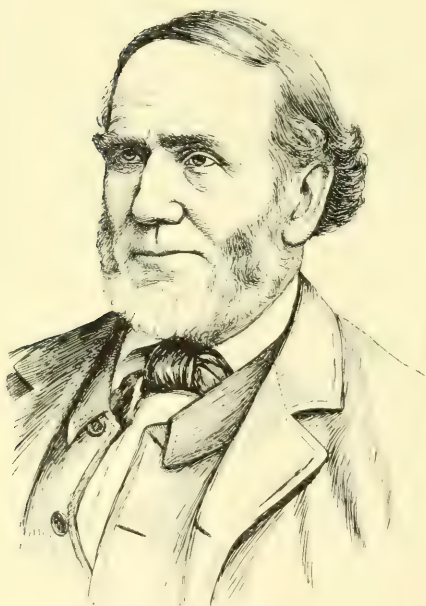
I. 2. A brother of Daniel Pittenger, with his wife, left their two children in their home for an hour while they went to call on a neighbor. They probably stayed longer than they intended to, and when they returned found the house nearly burned down and their children were burned to death. The family lived on East Hill.



ALMIRON PAINE
Stage Driver
First Child Born in Nunda



E. W. PACKARD, ESQ.



THE LATE PETER DE PUY
Banker of Nunda



SANFORD PARKER
Of the Parker House, Dalton

THE DEPUYS

Children of Colonel DePuy (who lived in Mt. Morris, but never in Nunda, nor did the father of Peter DePuy, who died when Peter was young): 1. Amos; Ezra DePuy, married (1842) Miss Rachel Post; Philip, Sr., married —— Chandler; Eleoner, married Maxom Smith, who owned one of the three lots on which the village of Dalton is built.

II. Charity Smith, married William Y. Robinson, ex-Supervisor and ex-member of Assembly.

III. 1. Caroline, married Rev. Thomas B. Paine, pastor of Universalist Church, Scranton, Pa.; 2. Harriet, married DeLester Wilkins, medical student and principal of schools.

II. Peter DePuy, died, aged 75, grocer and banker, married Melissa J. Smith of Perry.

III: 1. Isaac Justin, grocer and banker, married Sarah Brewster, daughter of Isaac Brewster. 2. Alton, born in Nunda (brakeman), married —— Morris, niece of Joseph Morris, died and left a son and daughter.

Grandchildren of Peter and Melissa, children of J. DePuy:

IV. *Brett (bank clerk), married Harriet Barrett, one son; 2. Perry (bank clerk); 3. Ivan; 4. Bruce; 5. Glenn.

II. 2. *Philip DePuy, a carpenter and a brother of Peter, married —— his widow. Mrs. De Puy married (second) Hiram Mills.

III. Frank DePuy, bank clerk, married Laura Rose, daughter of Cyrus Rose. He died 1907, leaving wife and one daughter.

II. 3. Sister of Peter married Isaac Whitenack (see Whitenack brothers, John, Isaac, Cornelius); 4. Sarah (Sally), married George Duryee (see Duryee family).

III. 1. Margaret Duryee, married —— Culbertson; 2. Catharine Eliza, married Glisby; 3. Ezra; 4. Samuel; 5. May.

1838—THE MACKENS

The Mackens were a patriotic family. The sons enlisted and two of the daughters married soldiers. No family that furnished soldiers was unimportant in war times, and deserve special mention in local history.

Mr. —— Macken and Susan Macken lived in the Chautauqua Hollow section.

1. James (soldier); 2. Thomas (soldier); 3. Cecilia, married Orrin Grimes; 4. Margaret, married Frank G. Lockwood, veteran, died 1907; 5. Anna, married *F. Frank Demmon, veteran, 136th Regiment.

III. 1. Elvira, daughter of Frank by former marriage. 2. Cora, married Fred Woodworth, son of Charles W., veteran (see Woodworth families).

THE CHILDREN OF FRANK G. LOCKWOOD

Lewis, a veteran of Spanish War, Craig Colony; Bert, married —— Kernahan; 6. *Mary, married *Lorenzo Jacobs, a barber. They lived on Mill Street, Nunda.

1835

John Kelly, son of Joseph Kelly (by first marriage), came with his uncle, John Fox, to Nunda, married (first) Hanor Philena Baldwin, daughter of

Nelson; they had two children: Emma, married Eli Downs of Mt. Morris; Orren J., married Minnie Stewart; John Kelly married (second) Mrs. Lydia Sabin.

Children of Emma and Eli:

III. E. J. Downs, Nellie O., Harry Downs. Children of Orren and Minnie Kelly: 1. Floris, and 2. Everett. Mary Kelly, sister to John, married Linus Aldrich; *Fred (bachelor), died at Dalton.

The family of Joseph Kelley never lived at Nunda. He came to Granger in 1838 with a span of horses and a top buggy and traded it for 80 acres of land; returned to Herkimer County by packet from Rochester and returned the next spring. Daughter, Sarah, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, and Martha have lived in Nunda; Churchill died 1886. William H. Kelly is a prominent citizen of Grove, has been Supervisor of the town, and a veteran of the Civil War. The farm of John Kelley was in Nunda. He now resides in Dalton.

FOX FAMILIES—1835

I. 1. John Fox, Espaw Passage, sister of Peter. 2. Margaret Fox, married Marshal Passage; 3. Christopher Fox married Elizabeth Sphoon.

III. 1. James, married Jane Acker; 2. Henry, married Mrs. Jane (Blowers) Sphoon; 3. Mary Margaret, married George J. Boardman.

IV. Minnie, married Henry Ames.

III. 4. Simon, married Eunice Burdick; 5. Charles, (single).

I. 3. Nicholas Fox, married Elizabeth Knights; 2. John; 3. Edward Fox (sailor) died at sea; *Charles Fox, soldier; Loraine; Lulu; Lizzie.

NEPHEWS AND NIECES

Children of James who never came to Nunda.

II. 1. Joseph Fox, married Isora Ellsworth.

II. 2. *Charles C. Fox, married Angeletta White; Elijah, single; Anna married ——— Herrington; Stoddard, single.

II. 3. Sally Ann, single.

II. 4. Dorothy, married John White, Jr.

III. Elnora, married Walter Herrington.

CHAPTER XX.

SETTLERS ALONG THE OLD COUNTY LINE.

PETER ROBERTS came to Leicester about 100 years ago, when there were but few white settlers, and those, mostly those who had lived with the Indians, like Horatio Jones and Joseph Smith. Indians were plentiful for there were three Indian Reservations within the present township of Leicester. He had teams, and finding the wild grass bountiful he gathered some stacks of it for winter use, whether the sight of this heap of combustibles reminded an old squaw of the burning of Little Beardstown, by Sullivan's men, and the destruction of her home in '79, or the very easy task it would be to reduce this crop of winter hay to ashes, is not known, but one winter night she applied the blazing brand, and the winters supply of hay was gone.

It had been a time of peace and even the Indians feared this act of aggression would lead to "bad blood" between the races, so they themselves took the matter in hand, accused the squaw of being a witch, tried and condemned her, and burned her at the stake.

Mr. Roberts, robbed of his winter's supply of fodder, "took to the woods" of Sparta, and fed his stock on bushes as best he could; the oxen alone lived through.

Soon after, the war of 1812-14 being in progress, a draft was made and one of his neighbors was drafted who did not care to go, so he gave Mr. Roberts \$50 to go in his place. The Sparta volunteers and others who could not find substitutes, for few had \$50, went to the front, among them our future townsman John C. McNair. Roberts not only went, but returned and having tried his hand and his courage, liked it so well that on three other occasions he volunteered his services for the protection of the frontier.

GREEN ROBERTS FAMILY

I.

I. Husted Green, Sr., married Hannah Roberts, daughter of the pioneer veteran, Peter Roberts.

II.

1. Husted Green, Jr., married Alatheia Runyan; 2. Jane Green, married Abram Tunison, West Sparta; 3. Robert W., married Mary McBride.

Husted and Robert W., were both soldiers of the war, the latter lost an arm in the service. Husted has served as assessor of the town a number of terms. Robert W., had been School Commissioner, while all the three children have taught school. Husted lives on the homestead, and Robert is a physician and lives at Geneseo, N. Y.

III.

Sheldon Green, married 1 Anna Derrickson, 2 Madge Carpenter. He is a first class carpenter and builder; Caroline, a teacher (Genesee Normal School), married F. Carpenter.

The military record of this three fold family is worthy of special mention. Peter Roberts, veteran (Sparta Co.) 1812-14.

His grandsons: Peter Roberts; William Batterson; John Batterson, died fighting Indians, after the Civil War; Husted Green; Robert Green; Andrew McMillian; Lewis Sutton (died in the service), married Jane Roberts; Isaiah B. Hamilton; Henry Waver (a son-in-law), was veteran of Mexican War and of Civil War: all blood relatives, excepting the last three, who married into the family, furnishing another illustration that military tendencies can be transmitted.

Mrs. Silas Roberts at the age of 90, tells of first settlers along the Keshequa Trail.

Additional to the Tuttle family, one of its members, Mrs. Lydia Montangee Roberts, a nonogenarian who died about ten years ago, left a record of her early recollections when she was a young woman and lived with an uncle and aunt, Abner Tuttle and wife, on the site of the Coopersville mill house. There were three brothers of these Tuttle, Abner, Henry and Stephen. The Baptist Church records, record only the name of Stephen Tuttle who moved to Grove, though

Mrs. Roberts says, that Elder Samuel Messenger preached at the McSweeney log school house foot of East Street, and all these people attended the services. (The early settlers who were Baptists joined the church at Union Corners.) She also states that her cousin Amy Tuttle was the first person buried in the Nunda Valley Cemetery, that Amy was 19 years of age and died in 1822. The family had lived there for at least five years, and she had lived with them part of that time. She stated that all the three Tutttles lived on the east side of the Keshequa Creek on the Keshequa trail (the trail crossed the Keshequa on the Cranston farm near the Bates Road). She also mentions that "Granny Prentice" was the second person buried in our Nunda Cemetery, that Abner Tuttle with his oxen and sled drew the remains to the cemetery, that the funeral procession had to stop, and the men cut away fallen timber several times before reaching her grave. This was in 1823, and Granny was 90 years old, if so, she must have been born in 1733 and was probably the first born of all the pioneers. Elisha Prentice is mentioned as living on the west side of the creek opposite to the Irwin place on the east side. He was probably the son of "Granny Prentice" and the brother of Nathan Prentice, the father of John and Hiram Prentice; and here in Nunda, on the County Line, this first of our many nonogenarians passed away. She also locates Zadoc Sherwood, near the Jones family burial lot, the Crawfords as before stated lived on the Jones farm, near a watering trough, and stranger still, Alpheus Herrick and D. I. Conklin, lived in a double log house, on the Liberty Bennett farm. Slayton had an ashery on the Wiloughby Drew place, Daniel Wisner had a private burial ground, east of the Drew place, while his log house was on the opposite side of the road, west of what was afterwards called the Devinny place. This log house was by a fine spring of water.

The Tutttles were from the Wyoming Valley, Pa., and were no relation to the Tuthills of Portage and Nunda. Their principal source of income at first was from selling ashes, at the Slayton Ashery. The lands west of the Keshequa were covered with a forest of yellow pines. All this was on or before 1822. She mentions both McSweeney, and Judge Carroll, but calls McSweeney a clerk of Carroll's. This is the only statement that is questionable. Judge Carroll's map of 1824, and later, does not speak of the Tutttles, Slayton or Prentices, and locates Alpheus Herrick opposite to Granville Sherwood and Conklin, near the Coles where he lived many years, and Jonathan Barron on the Sturgeon farm. But this statement from a nonogenarian who lived in Nunda as early as 1818, and died here so recently is of great value. Many pages of it have been lost, but what remains is of great interest. This information concerning our cemetery could not have been obtained from any other source. It harmonizes well with the time of the laying out of the streets leading to it, West Street and Fourth Street about this time 1821 or 1822, by Henry C. Jones, our first village maker. Slayton re-appears a few years later with two others, Curtis and Guy, and this time they changed grain into liquid form, and we have to confess to having had a distillery in pioneer Nunda near the Slayton ashery. One of the proprietors, Jacob Guy, about 1830, bought out the Wilcox store and inn, and since then this place has been known as "Guy's Corners," and the inn as Guy's Tavern. The building, a frame house, is still standing, is in fair condition and is a typical specimen of the Wayside Inn common

during the period denominated in pioneer days, improved conditions when frame houses superseded log ones.

We give the likeness of this nonogenarian who died in 1897, aged 91.

Silas Roberts and his sisters, Mrs. John Batterson, Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Gambol were cousins to Mrs. Jemima Roberts Squires and her sister, Mrs. Hannah Green, wife of Husted Green, Sr. They all came from Sparta, where their ancestor, Peter Roberts, Sr., a soldier of the war of 1812, located at a very early date. The Tuttle family, that settled near Coopersville at least twenty years before the mill was built, was also related on the Roberts side. The family of Silas Roberts was connected by marriage to that of Leonard Kuhn, Mrs. Lydia Montanye Roberts and Mrs. Urania Montanye Kuhn being sisters. Lewis Sutton, a nephew of these sisters, married, before enlisting in the 104th Regiment, Celestia Jane Roberts, his cousin; and Andrew McMillian, another cousin, married as his second wife after the war, Urana, an older daughter. These various branches of the family of the old veteran followed his example in one respect: they were patriotic and the soldiers from this fighting family were numerous, and, as far as known, valiant.

The Tuttles came into town about 1815. Mrs. Silas Roberts then a young lady came with them. The Squires family came about 1825. The John Batterson family were on the Mt. Morris side of the county line, while the Greens had only to move a few rods from Sparta into Nunda, their old home being in full sight of their new home in Nunda.

Jesse Squire, Sr.'s, name is on the Judge Carroll map, so we may conclude the family settled in 1824 or 1825. The family were as follows:

I. Jesse Squire, Sr., and Mrs. Jemima Roberts Squire. Children:

1. *John, married Amanda Alvard, her second husband Henry Chase; 2. *Seeley, Sr., (marble cutter), married Marian Hoyt, daughter of Shepherd Hoyt, Sr.; 3. Susan, married William Benson; 4. Clarinda, married James Swift; 5. Fanny, married Michael Clark, a soldier; 6. Jane, married *Howard Doty, a soldier who died in the service; 7. William, married (in the west); 8. *Albert, single; 9. Jesse, soldier, married in New Hampshire.

III. Seeley, Jr., a barber, married *Mary Birge, daughter of George and Jane Birge, a restaurant keeper for Salvation Army in Buffalo, N. Y.

IV. Robert, married Clara Batterson, daughter of W. S. Batterson, is a motorman in Buffalo; Fred, assists his father in Salvation Army restaurant; Bessie at home with her grandmother.

Children of William and Susan Benson: Prof. William M. Benson, Ph D., resides in Rochester (see College Lists); Henry Benson, resides in West Henrietta; *Emma, married.

The Whipples, settled 1825 on Lot 25, 125 acres.

I. Elisha Whipple was one of the men Nunda delighted to honor, he was Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of the town.

Elisha Whipple, born 1804, died 1863, married Maria Post, born Cayuga County, 1803, died 1849. Children, nine.

II. 1. George, born 1829 in Nunda, farmer, 95 acres, married Helen M. Herrick, born Castile, 1834, married 1853. Children: William, born 1866; Charles Seldom, 1872.

II. 2. Jacob, farmer, 100 acres, born Nunda 1830, married Joanna Faulkner, born Bath 1843, married 1862. Children, three: Carrie, Kate F., Fred R., born 1871.

Henry Whipple, born in Nunda, 1833, farmer, 12 acres, married Elizabeth Smith, born Livingston County 1858, married 1876.

Nephew of Elisha, Frank Whipple, son of ——— and Maria Bard, of Nunda, Court Stenographer, Livingston County, resided at Geneseo, married 1906.

Elisha Whipple came to the village and lived on East Street. He became Supervisor of the town. On one occasion the candidates for Supervisor had the same number of votes so both agreed to leave their predecessor in office, so he served an additional term.

Ephraim Walker, son of John Walker a Revolutionary soldier, was a veteran of the war of 1812, (also a local minister of the M. E. Church). He served a year as a soldier. He married at the age of twenty, settled at Dansville where he was a brick maker, later he made bricks at Tuscarora. He was twice married and his two families of children numbered in all thirteen. Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and probably one son, settled in Nunda (Lot 8), 100 acres, probably in 1824. Ephraim Walker, married first Mary Lake, they had one son and five daughters; married second, Mary Woodward, four sons and three daughters. Twelve of the children were born in Nunda.

II. Henry Walker, married Susan Perry; had ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity.

III. James Walker, M. D. specialist Hornell Sanitarium, was one of the sons.

II. 2. Sarah, married William Spinnings; Jane, married William VanDorn; Lucina, married John Thompson; Mary, married Darwin Chittenden, children Oscar, Lilly and Emma; Margaret, married John Stoner, their son became Sheriff in Indiana; Melissa, married John Kinney; Minerva, married Elijah Levie, their children, Catharine, married Frank Kernehan, Bert, married Ella Cross; Edwin Walker, married ——— Strickland; Sophia, married Charles H. Rockafellow, their children, *Adelaide, married *Richard Bristol; John Emory, married *Lucy Dennis of Nebraska, her daughter, Vada; Minnie, married Allison Paine, their children Adelaide, John Nelson Paine; John Campbell Walker, married Emma Sphoon, their children LaVerne, lawyer, married Grace Hunt, daughter of W. Hunt; Leon, a student; Eugene Walker, married Jennie Kendall, daughter Fanny, (Mrs. Conklin); Wellington Walker, married Laura Chittenden.

DAVID O. BATTERSON

The children were: Nelson; Almira (Mrs. Gleason); Matilda, still living, (Mrs. Thomas Priestman); Clara; Eleanor, (Mrs. George McKee); Thomas Jefferson, who died 1906; Edwin R., married Harriet Elwood, their daughter, (Mrs. Mark Turner), and their son, Clyde Turner; Orlando, married Emma Powers.

THE WHITENACKS

John, Cornelius, and Isaac. John Whitenack, married 1, ——— Wade; 2. ——— Collar; Isaac, married Calista DePuy, sister to Peter DePuy, their

children: Alida, married Leander Aber; Jacob, a teacher in New York City, married Mary Eagen; Seward, married Anna White; *Cornelius, married Inez Whitehead; Melissa, a Normal teacher, has taught twenty-one years in one school at Mt. Morris.

Cornelius Whitenack, born in 1811, settled 1836, farmer 115 acres, married Lucinda Duryee, children six: Belle, married Frank A. Northway, Alida, died single, Arminda, married Edward Coe; Elizabeth and Benson, twins; Benson, died aged 20, Charles, married Lizzie Conklin; grandchildren of Cornelius: Edward Northway, merchant, married Grace Metcalf, one son, called Paul Samuel; Will H. Northway, merchant, married Franc Herrick, daughter of Calvin H., has two sons; Elizabeth, married Luther C. Thompson, farmer Oakland, N. Y. Children of Charles and Lizzie Whitenack, Jay C. Whitenack, Lula H. Whitenack.

THE COX FAMILY—A CENTENARIAN

I. Gerritt Cox, farmer; Catherine Cox, died aged 104. This centenarian broke her hip bone when 102 years old; after this she lived two years.

II. William G. Cox, married Sarah C. Morris.

III. Jacob Cox, married 1. *Emman Kernehan; 2. Anna E. Lowell.

Children of Jacob: Maud, Charles; Amariah G. Cox, brother to Jacob; Emma, married Alfred Paine, their children: Mabel, married Chan K. Sanders, Jr.; Louise; Florine. Sadie C., sister of Jacob, married George Weston of Chicago.

1836 AND 1837

The year 1836 is conspicuous by reason of two events—The opening of the Nunda House, and the Canal Celebration.

The Paine brothers William D. and Carlos G., built the large brick hotel that has been from that time to this the largest and generally the best hotel in the town. The bricks for this building were made here. There was a general observance of the day, and the principal citizens partook of their New Year's dinner. In the evening there was a public dance, the first recorded in the history of the town. Dancing was tabooed in those days and while there were plenty willing to attend, there were but few willing to see their names in print as managers. The Paine Brothers issued the invitations, which read as follows: "The company of Mr. —— is solicited at the Assembly Room of C. Paine in Nunda Valley, on the first day of January, 1836, at 1 P. M. to reciprocate congratulation on the approach of the New Year. Managers, L. S. Gilbert, J. Kenney, T. J. Burnham, H. Shepard, W. T. Alderman, L. Gould, H. J. Burnham Nunda Valley, December, 1835."

If this had been in 1908 it would have read at 9 P. M., and the guests would have arrived at 10 P. M.

THE CANAL CELEBRATION

The Canal Celebration at Nunda Valley, May 11, 1836, was a much greater affair. The following ode written by the leading young lawyer in town, Addison M. Crane, has been preserved. The air—Auld Lang Syne. We may read between the lines the great expectations of the poet and the people, and had the work gone on, and had the canal gone on to Pittsburg instead of stopping near Olean, there would have been a paying canal where now there is—a railroad.

Ode sung at the Canal Celebration at Nunda Valley, May 11, 1836.

(Air: Auld Lang Syne. Written by Addison M. Crane.)

1. Let every fear be now forgot
Nor ever brought to mind
Let every source of joy be sought
And leave all fear behind.
2. We come around the festal board
To celebrate this day
And here we'll join with one accord
To drive dull care away.
3. We come to mingle now our joys
And tell our triumphs o'er
While gladness every tongue employs
That was dumb before.
4. The gladsome vale where Genesee
In solemn grandure flows
Is destined sure, ere long to be
As blooming as a rose.
5. And Allegany's prime clad plains
Are destined to become
The poor man's surest source of gain
And build the rich man's home.
6. Then welcome be the gladsome hour
And welcome be the day
That gave us cause to claim the power
To drive dull care away.
7. So then let every fear be gone
Nor ever thought of more
And so we'll now in union join
To tell our triumphs o'er.
8. Let all the friends of the canal
Assembled here to-day
A token show of their good will
And shout a loud hurra!

No doubt they did, and though A. M. Crane was not a great rhymster, he became a great man.

CANAL CONTRACTORS—1834

Calvin B. Lawrence, built the B. F. King-Hammond-Whitcomb house.

The children: Nancy, Martha and George. Mr. L., reared a fine monument at Oakwood when he was wealthy—but died in poverty in the west, even the date of his death is not (but should be) inscribed on the monument.

Capt. James and wife. Children: 1. Pulaski; 2. William; 3. Louise; 4. Frankie. The family moved to Detroit where Capt. James laid the first pavements in that city. Two children were born in Detroit.

II. Kate James, married into the Christian family, a family of great wealth.

III. Kate James Christian, married ——— Taylor, and though not a Nunda girl sends yearly, kind remembrances to her grandmother's friends.

Another interesting member of this family was Poll Parrot, that the James Bros., educated to say a great many pert things. Nathaniel Coe an ex-Member of Assembly, had also been elected a Justice of the Peace, and was surprised a few days after when passing the James residence, (now the Baptist parsonage) to hear his name and office announced in a croaking voice, Coe! Coe! Squire Coe! Squire Coe took off his hat and gave Polly a low bow, when Polly renewed her salutation with a variation. Coe! Coe! black Coe! This time there was no bow, and suspecting Bil James was serving Polly as prompter the honorable magistrate passed quickly up the street. The parties, however were well introduced, and Polly always hailed the magistrate as he passed, with the same words. The bird had also a speaking acquaintance with two young namesakes of "Good Queen Bess," and when either of them passed he would shout to the amusement of all within hearing, "Lib, Lib! there's a hole in your stocking!" followed by a fiendish laugh.

Parrots well instructed prove apt scholars and can make themselves interesting—to those simply spectators. The James parrot, certainly reflected the breadth of its instructions, but somehow the victims of its wit, would divide their wrath between the bird and the boys, by saying, "that saucy bird! those dreadful boys." But such birds and such boys are the ones longest remembered and the Lock builders family including Polly, are not forgotten.

1836

Joseph Ditto, came to Nunda in canal days, and kept canal supplies. He owned the L. B. Warner place, Massachusetts Street, his sons are well remembered. John Ditto, a surveyor, was prominent in school exhibitions at the Nunda Academy, Church Street, and at the Nunda Literary Institute. George Ditto, who left Nunda when only a youth, became a veteran of the Civil War. He visited Nunda with his niece, Mrs. Young, the poetess, daughter of John Ditto, two years ago and remained until after Old-Home-Week.

Andrew Gilbert, built in 1836 the Coopersville mill, his children were: Ethan and Esther, twins, Ethan married Betsy Curtis and Esther married P. Dudley Kendrick; Chloe, married Egbert Bogart, son of Dr. Bogart; Phineas; Sarah; Charles, married Eliza Day. Children of Charles and Eliza Gilbert: *Carrie and Harry were adopted by Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bennett; Mary (married west).

SOME COUSINS

Judge Ethan Gilbert, married Mrs. Sarah Barron Messenger; George Gilbert, married Mrs. Sarah Barron Gilbert.

Judge Gardner, boot and shoe manufacturer made hand made boots and shoes; he employed eight hands. His sons were Warren and Charles.

Thomas Atwood, had a cabinet shop in the woods east of the village, but moved into the village, and rented the Jones cabinet shops. His children were. Charles A. Atwood, married Eliza Bradley; Emma E.; and Eliza, married ——— Thorp; Susan, married L. Fisher Rider, who also had a cabinet shop; Harriet married Barnabas Wright; Martha, married Charles Baker; Thomas married Terressa Clough; Kate, (Mrs. Smith); Frances, married Arch Lemen.

Joseph White made silk hats for many years, he was also a veteran of the Civil War. He married Mrs. Faxon; children were: Marcia, Ella, Sarah.

The Prescotts (1835) cousins of the Swains. I. 1. Josiah Prescott, born 1780, died 1855, age 75. Mrs. Betsy Prescott Swain, wife of Samuel Swain, Sr., was a sister. II. Albert H. Prescott, born 1801, a shoemaker, died 1872, married Eliza Brown, born 1808, died 1803, aged 87. III. Abbie A. Prescott, born in Nunda 1842, married Jerry W. Chandler, born 1839, died 1905. Children: Walter H., Blanch E., Grace M., Ruth A., Susan J. and Arthur W.

Mr. Cutting was the sexton of the Presbyterian Church when the bell was placed there in 1836. His daughters were Jane and Cyrena.

Zadock Lee (1837) and family came from Brockfield, N. Y. The Lees were Presbyterians, and the young men sang in the choir of that church. They went away from Nunda in 1854 selling their farm to Henry Brinkerhooft. Zadock Lee was born in New Lebanon, in 1796, and died at Baraboo, Wis., February 6, 1873. Esther, his wife, died December 14, 1872. Their children: Lathrop Livingston, born Hamilton, N. Y., 1823, married Harriet N. Gardiner of Nunda, who lives at Baraboo, Wis.; *Byron Butler Lee, born at Brookfield, N. Y., 1825, married Lucinda Warner, 1847. He was a veteran from Wisconsin and died recently, at South Wayne, Wis. Henry Hurdington, born 1828, died at New York City, 1870; David Dyer Lee, born Brookfield, N. Y., 1833, married Julia Ellen Longley, Wisconsin; Mercy Elizabeth Lee, born Nunda January 8, 1838, married Henry Cowles, Baraboo, Wis.; Herbert A. Lee, clergyman and veteran soldier, of the 6th Wis., born in Nunda June 23, 1842, married in 1870 at New York City, Emma Tilden Bradley. This excellent boy, though born at Coopersville, has proved to be an excellent man, and is doing good work in home missions, he resides in Weiner, Idaho.

The Genesee Valley Canal was to be a reality, and people poured into the village and built houses. Massachusetts Street was laid out and settled by people from the Old Bay State. It was first called Union Street. Even the forests of the town were bought up, for lumber was to be king in that community. Our first foreign population came that year, but most of them settled nearer the "Deep Cut" where a mile or more of hill was to be changed into a valley to form part of the well known "Nine Mile Level," this was a vast task, for the steam shovel did not then exist.

New families came to Nunda and remained some years. The Marshes, William and Sanger Marsh, merchants, Wood Estabrook and Laflin, were also merchants, Roswell Bennett from Portage started a bakery, and the McNair Brothers, John C., Hugh and Charles McNair came about this time.

THE TRUMBELL SISTERS

1. Louisa; 2. Sophia; 3. Sylvia; 4. Almira. I. 1. Lousia, married Mark Keith, their children: Sarah Keith, married Frances H. Gibbs; Sylvia, married Eri Satterlee; Lavina, married Henry Baker; Lavisa, married Ephraim Page; Lincoln, married Eliza Dickenson.

I. 2. Sophia, married Israel Greenleaf, her daughter Almira Greenleaf, married John Lamb, their children: Adelia Lamb, married Isaac Burgess; Charles; Harry; John; Louise; *Florence; Nellie; Georgia. Mr. John Lamb worked at blacksmithing, and afterward kept a grocery and saloon; he died in 1902.

4. 3. Sylvia Trumbell, married Storrs Barrows. Their daughter, Emily Barrows, preceptress Nunda Literary Institute for three years, married A. Judson Barrett, A. M., Principal Nunda Literary Institute from 1854 to May, 1859, when the building was burned—(see sketch). Their children: Storrs Barrett, A. B., Rochester University; Helen Barrett, married W. B. Montgomery, of Rochester; Annie Barrett, died 1906.

I. 4. Almira Trumbell, married A. B. Lovejoy; *Corydon a soldier died in the service; Elijah; Laura, became fourth wife of Capt. James Lemen; Melinda; Sarah; Alonzo; Lucina.

Children of Ephraim and Lavisa Page, Dr. Nelson Page; children of Lincoln and Eliza Keith, Mark Jr., and a sister.

THE JENNINGS FAMILY

The second wife of Frances H. Gibbs, was Helen Jennings, daughter of Lewis Jennings of Nunda, her sister married F. Marion Satterlee.

THE GIBBS FAMILY

Children of Francis H. and Sarah Keith Gibbs: *George H. Gibbs, married Frances Kendall; Emma Gibbs, married Capt. John J. Carter; Harriet Gibbs, married Dr. George Henry Fox of New York City; their children: Howard Fox, born in London, but with genuine American patriotism, celebrated his first birthday on July 4, he is still a good specimen of a young American; Adeline, married January 22, 1908; Henry Rulande Russel; Helen.

Charles, married Kitty Vick of Rochester. Children of Eri and Sylvia Satterlee: Julia, married ———Chambers; Louis is an M. D.; Bert. Children of Henry and Lavina Baker: Nellie, married Fred Hunt; George; Lotta, married Spencer Rhinevault.

THE FRANCIS H. GIBBS POSTERITY—PREPARED BY REQUEST OF L. B. CARTER

Child, George Gibbs; grandchild, G. Harry Gibbs; conjugis, Helen Buchheit; great grandchild, Emma Gibbs.

Child, Emma Gibbs; grandchildren, Charles Gibbs Carter, Luke Berne Carter, Emma Carter, Alice Carter; conjugis, Mary Elizabeth McBride, Anne Curry, Alexander B. Sharp, Hugh Herndon; great grandchildren, Mary Carter, Hugh Herndon, Jr., John J. Carter Herndon.

Child, Harriet Gibbs; grandchildren, George Howard Fox, Adaline Fox, Alanson Gibbs Fox, Helen Fox; conjugis, Henry Russell.

Child, Charles L. Gibbs; grandchild, Katherine Gibbs adopted; conjugis, John Dillon; great grandchild, Katherine Dillon.

THE McNAIRS

John C. McNair a veteran of 1812-14, who had enlisted from Sparta, proved "A Spartan" indeed and always remained a patriot. He was born in Penn. 1794 and settled in Sparta in 1796, came to Nunda in 1836. He was a strict Scotch Presbyterian, a good farmer and had a good sized family of scholarly children who became teachers. The parents lived until after the Civil War.

If the bestowal of great names serves as an inspiration it were an easy highway to greatness. It worked fairly well in the McNair family. The family names were, John Hancock, George Washington, Jefferson, James Monroe, Isabella, Victoria and Martha, all good teachers. Isabel and Martha have taught for many years. Victoria graduated from the Nunda Literary Institute; taught a few years, and was married to a McNair and resides in Mt Morris. Belle taught twenty years, became Mrs. Townsend, then became a widow and resumed teaching. Martha is still following her profession.

James Monroe was graduated from Nunda and from Rochester University, became a soldier at the beginning of the Civil War, served as Capt of Co. F. 33rd Regiment, married Emily Gilmore of Nunda, held the position of clerk in Quarter Master Department at Washington six years; then returned to the farm, where both himself and his lovely wife shortened their days by too much toil of an uncongenial nature, not adapted to their culture or constitution. Capt. McNair served his town as Supervisor. He died at the age of 55. Mrs. McNair a few years afterward. They left a family of girls and one son. The son who disliked farm work and liked to travel found his way into almost every state in the Union, and it is said his name is cut on the walls of one of the dungeons of Moro Castle, Cuba. Poor Frank, the family patriotism made a martyr of this youthful cosmopolitan. Two of the daughters afterward proved their superiority as scholars and teachers. Emily, Lulu and Mary perished from lack of constitutional vigor, and the others sought health in California's healthful climate, where Emily and Anna are still living.

The parents of Mrs. McNair, Dr. and Mrs. James Gilmore, spent their last days in the home of their daughter, and after her death, with the children. They also have passed away, highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Jefferson McNair, enlisted in the west, where he was living and became a captain of the company in which he served.

Hugh McNair (a brother of John C.) lived near the village and shared in building up its industries. His son Clement succeeded him on the farm and tried various forms of experimental farming.

Charles McNair (another brother) lived at Oakwood became very aged, and was at the time of his death the oldest person in the town. Mrs. Miles Moffatt, Mrs. Mathews and Miss Henrietta McNair were the daughters. A son went to California and after meeting with financial success, suddenly disappeared. Mrs. Mathews sought for him there in vain; and wrote and published a book concerning her years of unavailing but persistent search. Mrs. E. L. Cook at Edgerly Place, a daughter of Mrs. Moffatt, is the only member of the family in this vicinity.

Van Court (saddle and harness maker). Children: 1. Thomas; 2. Benjamin; 3. William; 4. Marshall; 5. Sarah; 6. Caroline; 7. Hannah Maria; 8. Catharine; 9. Marion.

WIDOW BRADFORD FAMILY

I. Mrs. Bradford, a sister of Suranus Britton. II. Emily, married Thomas Chynoworth, saddle and harness maker; Belle; Ann Bradford, married Edward Chandler.

A CANAL CELEBRATION, JUNE 27, 1838

Has a committee that gives us an opinion as to who were leaders at that time, Silas Grover, Benedict Bagley, Walter Whitcomb, Q. H. Barron, A. Clinton Chipman (our first lawyer) Samuel Swain, Jr., Hiram Grover, Calvin B. Lawrence, George W. Merrick, Supervisor Utley Spencer, Eliphaz Tyler, R. G. Bennett, B. P. Richmond, Granville Sherwood, John H. Townsend, Dr. David M. Dake, Eliazer Rowley, Suranus Britton, of Nunda; Orletan Messenger, Agel Fitch, Daniel Edgerly, of Oakland; Gen. Micha Brooks, Dr. William B. Munson of Brooksgrove; Samuel C. Jones, Reuben Weed of Grove (Granger was still in Grove); Horace Hunt and Philip Burroughs of Portage.

PETTYS FAMILY

Hepsebeth Satterlee, daughter of Sylvester Satterlee of East Hill and widow of Jacob Pettys, came to her father's to live on East Hill in 1837; she married for her second husband Elder Jacob Seager. Children: First marriage: Edwin J. Pettys, born September 27, 1827, enlisted in Co. F., 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, married 1, *S. Hill, 2, *Mary Crowel; he died February 2, 1907; Mary J. Pettys, married Ellis Thompson, died April 8, 1908; Recta Pettys, married James Allen of Nunda; Edgar S. Pettys, married Mary Ann Day, children Cora A. and Will E.

SAMUEL RECKARD AND CREE FAMILIES

Mr. Reckard was an early pioneer of Birdsall and came to Portage-Nunda about 1835 and to Nunda village about 1837. He was a carpenter and grocer, and for many years sexton of the Oakwood Cemetery. Samuel Reckard and wife Sabrina, were two of the eight first members of a Methodist class that became the first Methodist Church of Nunda. His family were musical and after the first decade were choir singers for many years. Elizabeth sang for over fifty years.

Samuel Reckard was born in 1807 and died in 1889, age 82. Sabrina, born 1807, died 1885, age 78. Elizabeth, married Robert Cree, a mechanic who came to Nunda about 1852. For many years he was the principal undertaker in the village and kept a large stock of furniture, he died in Nunda. Children: Frank Cree, married Effie Frayer, both died while only middelaged; Charles Cree, Nunda.

The Cree Brothers were the successors of their father until the death of the oldest son. The Duryee Brothers are the successors of Charles Cree.

John Reckard died at the age of 15 or 17; *Orman Reckard was a veteran of the Civil War, 33rd Regiment, married *——— Carroll; *Jane Reckard; *Rose Reckard, a fine contralto and organist, married *Byron Seelye; Lydia, married (elsewhere).

Mrs. Cree has the distinction of having lived longest continuously in the village of Nunda, she came here, at the age of three, and has lived here since 1837. She can still sing a good alto, and was for a quarter of a century a good choir soprano.

RUSSELL FAMILY

Joseph Russell of New Hampshire, a relative of the Angier family came to Oakland about 1825, and to Nunda about 1838. He was married three

times, his first wife was an Angier, the second Harriet Robinson, daughter of Elisha Robinson, and the third Mary Lobbell. His children by first wife were: Priscilla, married Syranus Britton; Almira, married Jacob Osgoodby; Charles P., married Mary Robinson, sister to her stepmother; William G., married Matilda Sherwood, daughter of Granville Sherwood; Louisa, married William H. Martin; Jane, married Cyrus Rose. Children by second marriage: Andrew, (writing teacher, artist and veteran), married Delia Duryee; *George, married Martha DeCamp; *Ezra, died single; *Harriet. Third marriage, *Warren, grew to manhood and died.

Suranus Britton and his noble wife are well known by those who lived in Nunda, from 1838 to 1865. As a canal contractor, livery and stage route manager, he was famous. He went west and died there. Mrs. Britton was one of the best workers in the Baptist society in the time of its greatest prosperity. As one of the patriotic workers, during the Civil War she held first place, ably seconded by Mrs. F. J. M. Whitcomb and a large circle of faithful assistants. Her son Russell became a soldier, and her brother Andrew rendered efficient aid to the government in his capacity of artist and sketch maker. Their children were: Joseph Britton; Lucy, who married James Camp the druggist; Charles P.; Russell who is still living, a major of the First New York Dragoons, and Fred, all born before 1840.

The Osgoodby family came to Nunda in the thirties and built a small house on East Street, now owned by Mrs. Keyes. Mr. O. was a builder. He was thrice married; his first wife was the mother of his sons, George M., a lawyer, and William W., a court stenographer, who married Electa Irwin; George M., married Mary Turrill, he practiced law at Nunda, Buffalo and New York City. He was a very tall man, six feet and 6 inches in height, and most of his sons, and his one daughter, inherit this family characteristic. Melvin H. Osgoodby, is the only one of his sons living in Nunda. He has been a hardware merchant and is now manager of the Nunda Telephone Company. He resides on Seward Street; he married Miss Abbott. They have one daughter, Leta, who is receiving a musical education at Syracuse University. Charles P. Russell's children: Juliett, Elizabeth, Mary E., Frank Charles, George O., Fred Horatio, Ella Linda. Children of William G. and Matilda Russell: *Frederick G., born in Nunda, never married, died recently; Lucy Maria, born in Nunda, married Peter M. Travers; Will C., Jr., married Mary Smith; Emily Matilda and Eliza Jane, died in childhood; Emma Sherwood, married Willard S. Martindale; Jennie Eliza, never married; Alleine May, married Frank E. Warner.

*Jane, married Cyrus Rose, canal contractor and farmer, who died recently, aged 91, their children: Arabella (Mrs. Jacobs); Frances drowned in the Genesee River, while Mr. R. was fording the stream in winter, age 16; James, still in Missouri; *Henry J., married Carrie Willard; he died on a ranch in Colorado. His widow returned to Nunda. Their daughter, Fanny Rose, a musician, married Dr. John Nelson, they reside in Ohio. Laura sister to Henry, married *Frank DePuy, son of Philip DePuy, he died 1807.

Andrew G. Russell, married ——— Duryee, daughter of William R. Duryee. They had two daughters. Andrew Russell was one of the few pioneer artists of Nunda. Some of his panoramas, especially that of Niagara Falls, were excellent. He was given a Captain's commission during the Civil

War, and employed in sketching the enemy's works, camps, etc. He was also an expert penman and taught classes in penmanship. John W. Hand and Cornelius Kiley were among his most proficient scholars.

George Russell, married Martha DeCamp. They had two sons, Walter and Wallace; Ezra and Harriet died young.

The family of William and S. E. Martin were Emily, George D. (a veteran of the 33rd New York), Susie (Mrs. Nye, of Castile), Lucy, Hattie, Clara, who lives with Mrs. Nye; Ezra, Nellie and Frank. W. H. Martin died June 30, 1869, and Mrs. Martin, September 26, 1896; George D. died October 24, 1900; Susie and Clara alone are living. The widow of George D. Martin, Anna Ellen Martin, resides at Davenport, Iowa.

The late B. S. Coffin, in an article on the rural post offices of Mt. Morris, says: "An early stage route was owned and run by William Martin of Nunda, the large four-horse stage making daily trips between Mt. Morris and Angelica was this or like this."



THE SPRAGUE BROTHERS—A SHIPWRECK

Three Sprague brothers lived for a time in Nunda village, during the "thirties." Joseph was a married man and his brothers lived with him. One of them was a doctor and practiced medicine while here. Horatio, the other brother, was a skilled musician, the cornet being his specialty. He held a position in a Buffalo city band that played on a passenger boat on Lake Erie. A disastrous storm occurred and the vessel went to the bottom. Only Sprague and one other member of the band reached shore and safety.

The two Cody brothers lived in the village in its early days. Paschal married Miranda Jackson, an older sister of Leonard Jackson, who will complete his four score years this year. Rufus Cody was a blacksmith and located at Hunts Hollow, and, having some guests who wished to visit "the tunnel" that was in process of construction, he went with them to the middle falls, which was near by, and by some accident fell over the bank. He lodged, however, against some small trees and his body was secured and brought to the surface, but he had been fatally injured, and died then and there, adding one more to the catastrophies of that locality. He left a wife, two sons and two daughters.

A HIGHLY "COLORED" TRAGEDY

In 1840 occurred the only tragedy in Nunda that ended in a fatality. A negro barber, named —— B., had a white wife and a mulatto child. Another negro, named Brad, living on the hill, enticed this fair but false one away from her lieged lord and lawful husband. The knight of the razor secured Bill Dunn, a constable, to go to the woodland bower and secure the pledge of their former mutual love. He, however, accompanied this official with the lingering hope that he might induce the fickle one to return with her pickaninny. Not finding the ebony Lothario in the bower, he went to the rear of the house where the disturber of his love's first dream was perched upon a pile of wood, whittling a shingle. The enraged husband struck a blow that sent the guilty paramour spinning around, and the open knife entered the abdomen of the now "doubly-injured man." The constable, renowned as the swiftest runner in the town, sought medical aid, which arrived after the tragedy was completed, and the innocent man, though not pallid, was a corpse. The man with the knife gave himself up, and declared himself innocent of any intention of murder. He was, however, sent to Geneseo to await trial, and the murdered man was duly buried. Here was an opportunity for the surgeons. A certain young physician—one of the very best who ever made Nunda a scene of his skill—soon assisted in a speedy "resurrection of the body." (Doctors have always had decided views on that subject.) This doctor "wanted more than a limb for anatomization so he finished the job"—by lamp light in the cellar of a certain well known corner store.

But what a commotion existed in the here-to-fore quiet village of Nunda; "murder and body-snatching" within twenty-four hours! All the horrible stories of negro barbarity so flippant but yesterday were relegated into oblivion, and those worse than barbarians, the doctors, who could not let a poor, wronged man sleep in his flesh,—and who knows but this will be but the beginning and renewal of the Dr. Chaffee days, when the dead—except consumptives and smallpox cases—walked in their sleep from their graves, straight to the dissecting tables, in the interest of scientific anatomy. The story of the negro's desecrated grave reached even to the wiles of the Cooperville school, and the seat mate of the writer, twelve-years-old Terry Carroll, told me in hoarse whispers that the negro barber had been dug up, and that Deacon Thayer, or some of those soap makers, wanted his fat for soap, that negro fat made the best kind of castile soap. Poor Terry! Some of the irrepressible village wags had loaded his credulity with information not strictly scientific.

In the interests of scientific knowledge, and the desire to add a fine skeleton to the cabinet of the brightest young physician in the village without injuring the tender sensibilities of white people, this sequel to the ebony tragedy, like the tragedy itself, was soon forgotten. It is very certain no arrests were made, no investigations inaugurated and certainly Deacon Thayer's soap factory, under the old castle, produced no special brand of castile soap.

Nunda's negro population was never very great—not more than a dozen families at most. The writer remembers one lusty negro by the name of Norris who was a sort of roust-a-bout, doing odd jobs for any who employed him. On one Fourth of July when Nunda celebrated, as she generally did, years ago, in the interest of the patriotism of the boys—and of trade—Norris

was passing along the street with a basket of shavings. Some one lighted the shavings with a blazing match, and soon the blazing basket was more ornamental than useful. The negro did not enjoy being a subject for hilarity, and threw the basket into the street, doubled his fist and faced the crowd, exclaiming: "Who set dem shavins af-fire, who set dem shavins af-fire; I'll give any man five dollars just to tell me who set dem shavins af-fire." All laughing stopped, no one could tell, there was abundant chance for a knock-down, the fun and the shavings died out together, and the darky moved on and no one dared to repeat till he was well down the street, "Who set dem shavins af-fire."

I did not tell then, and there's no five dollars to be won by telling now, but the most innocent looking young scamp in the crowd was the very fellow who did it.

OUR PIONEER EDITOR AND HIS NEWSPAPER

This year marks progress for the town and village in having for the first time a newspaper published here. Ira G. Wisner published the first copy of the Genesee Valley Recorder, September 17, 1840. He married Miss H. Adelaide Merrill, daughter of Riley Merrill of Nunda.

A hymenial poem was written for the occasion. A daughter of this pioneer editor was married to Thomas Gamble, Esq., and their daughter to Frank Wakeman of Nunda. Ira Wisner was a brother of Col. Reuben P. Wisner, a Colonel of the valiant but bloodless 58th N. Y. N. G.

Col. J. L. Johnson, married Abigail Nash, sister to Alfred Nash of Portage. Mrs. Johnson was one of the early milliners, and the Colonel, in 1840, kept the "Eagle Tavern."

A LOST INDUSTRY

The Camp family—Albert Camp and sons—lived on the corner of Seward and Holms Street (the Davidson place), and manufactured pipe organs. The shop was south of the house. It was sold by Mr. Davidson to Michael Creed, and is now a dwelling house on Church Street. The pipe organs in the Baptist, and the first one in the Presbyterian Church, were made by this firm. The sons were Albert Camp, Jr., and James Camp, druggist, who married Lucy Britton; Maria Camp, married Herman L. Page, merchant. The organ shop was moved in the winter across the canal, near the foot bridge (Portage Street), on the ice. This canal level was left full of water and furnished a water supply in case of fire, and, incidently, the best skating rink the village has ever had. The Camps came from Oakland to Nunda about 1840. There was an exodus from Oakland to Nunda from 1828 to 1841. Oakland has survived it all and kept her houses tenanted but has had no occasion to build new ones.

1839—INCORPORATION OF VILLAGE

Nunda village was incorporated April 26, 1839, seventeen years before Henry C. Jones laid out the small hamlet. In 1824 Charles H. Carroll planned a village in anticipation of what has now become a reality.

June 11, 1839, was a proud day for the embryo metropolis of the Keshequa valley, for a new set of officials were to be selected and elected. A list of their

names is proof of the wisdom of their selection. The trustees were the leading men of the town: Benedict Bagley, "the most prominent lawyer;" Russell Barnes (the largest land owner in the corporation), Walter Whitcomb (the leading merchant); Calvin B. Lawrence (the leading lumberman), and David Holmes (the principal manufacturer). Holmes Street, then a quarter of a mile long, bisected longitudinally his large farm. The village assessors were Calvin B. Lawrence and Samuel Swain, Jr. The trustees held a meeting at the office of Benedict Bagley (Mrs. Bowhall's cottage, then on East Street), June 13th, and made the following appointments: Benedict Bagley, president; Nathaniel Coe, clerk; William D. Hammond, collector; Albert H. Preston, poundkeeper. The fire wardens: Dr. Clifford Chafee, D. P. Richmond, W. M. Chipman (dentist), Henry C. Jones. Members of Hook and Ladder Company: Addison M. Crane, Hiram C. Grover, Thomas Raines, Frances H. Gibbs. Joseph White, James Swain, Jehiel Reed, Henry Ashley, Doctor D. Morse (not an M. D.), Henry Chalker (lawyer). In this fire company we have the leading young men of that time. All but Reed and Raines were permanent settlers. If any of these young men were living now he would be from ninety to one hundred years of age. Walter Whitcomb was born 1808, Hiram Grover 1812. Only one of the young ladies of that time has survived. She was born in 1813, and most of those mentioned attended her wedding. It is needless to say who she is; you will find her picture in the book as the oldest person living in Nunda at this time. The village, as then incorporated, was very unlike the one of to-day in respect to dwelling houses. Prominent men of that time lived in very small cottages, and while there were as many citizens as to-day there were not as many families. There were few fine houses then; all were plain; just a few looked as well as they do to-day, and only a few, that have been neglected, then looked better. Every yard was fenced in, and the poundmaster was kept busy looking after the commoners, i. e., the cattle that pastured along the street.

When Dickens said something like this about New York City he exaggerated—and so it is not best to enlarge on this subject. However, Nunda was "Queen of the Valley" then, as well as now, only she indulges in a better wardrobe now. Fine kept lawns have taken the place of vegetable gardens, and the hoe and the cultivator have been relegated to the back yard.

Charles W. King, hardware merchant, married Jane Gilmore, sister to Dr. Gilmore, and became a citizen of Nunda in 1838. His children were: John R. King, Henry G. King, Charles King. Emily Gilmore was an adopted niece. Grandchildren: Cora King, daughter of John, married Charles E. Pratt. Their children are: Ralph Pratt and Ward Pratt, at school at Andover, Mass. Henry G. King, 33rd New York, is an invalid and lives at Nunda. Charles King is buried at Oakwood. B. F. King, a nephew of C. W. King, is a manufacturer. His children were: George, Frank and Flora.

Horatio Packard and wife, Lydia Jones, of Bristol, came to Nunda about 1838. Horatio Packard was born 1808, Lydia Jones Packard in 1811. Elnathan Packard, their only son, was born 1833, came to Nunda in childhood, and almost at once became conspicuous in the early schools of the village. He delighted in debates and was a leader in debating societies of the Nunda Literary Institute. He studied law at Nunda and graduated at a law school at

Poughkeepsie. He married Martha Leech of New York City. Their only child, Mary Packard, graduated at Nunda Academy, married Charles Richmond; Herbert, their only son, married Margaret Scott of Canaseraga; Herbert is a jeweler and lives at Kane, Pa. He has a son, born June, 1908, named Orren, of the fifth generation of this small but select family.

Samuel J. Crooks also studied law at Nunda, was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Nunda and Rochester. During the Civil War he recruited two regiments and for a time took the command of both the 8th New York Cavalry and the 22nd New York Cavalry. He died some years ago. The father of S. J. Crooks kept the Nunda House a year or two.

George Chidsey came to Nunda in 1839. He had been a merchant and postmaster at Mt. Morris. He was born in 1810, married Mary M. Woodford and died 1880. Their children were: George S. Chidsey, who lives at the home-stand, married Mary J. Brewer, daughter of Jesse Brewer, children: Allie M. and Charles. Charles married Effie Brewer, granddaughter of Daniel Brewer. The daughters of George Chidsey, Sr., are Lucia and Alice, who live on West Street.

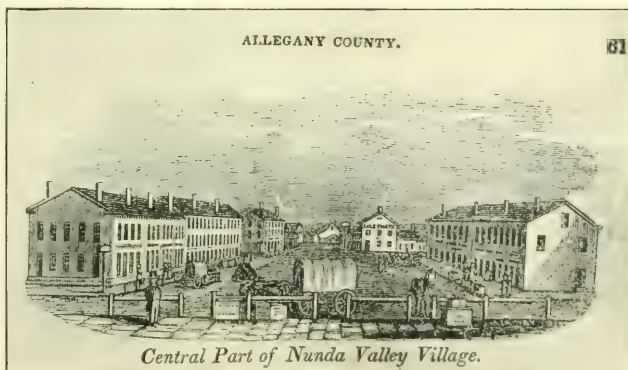
Samuel McCollough, merchant tailor, born in Middletown, Conn., 1818, married Mandana Dayton, born in Canada 1833, married 1854. Children: Delia A., Viola J., Eva L. and Minnie.

Population of Nunda in 1840, 2,636. Portage, including Genesee Falls, had at this time a population of 5,206. The excavating of the Deep Cut and of the Tunnel changed this section into a densely populated locality. Granger had at this time 1,198, Grove 643.

The improvements in Nunda, in 1840, consisted of a newspaper, an academy and a new church, the Universalist. The trustees of the academy were: Rev. Wales Tileston, A. B., Samuel Swain, Sr., and Gulielmus Wing.

A FORMER STATE STREET TANNERY

On September 17, 1840, a lot on State Street, east side of Keshequa, near the bridge, was offered for sale, and the astonishing part is, it was formerly occupied "as a tannery." The name of the firm, and the existence of this tan-



nery seem to have been forgotten, but one circumstance recalls it to a few old people; that the building extended over the creek, and "once upon a time" a flood carried away the south side of the building, and many bundles of hides, piled up against this side of the building, were carried down the creek. Ezekiel Gilbert has been named by one person as a member of the firm. Little is known of this man excepting that he joined the Baptist Church in 1833, but as most everybody else did the same thing about that time his record is not exceptional. Indeed there was a well defined doubt in many minds if a man or woman could be a good citizen of Nunda if he had not passed through the waters of the Keshequa.

Other improvements were, better stores, better houses, better home life, better thought, better opportunities for the young, and the spirit of optimism, that the past struggles with poverty and privations were past, and that Nunda was destined to do great things and be great, and the Genesee Valley Canal was to bring to its doors a degree of prosperity never known before. But 1841 was to come, and its coming was not what had been in anticipation, work stopped on the canal, and hundreds of men were out of business.

STIVERS-HAYNES FAMILIES

I. Alexander E. Stivers a tailor, settled in Nunda, after the stores around the public square were built. He employed several men and women, among them his two sisters, Betsy and Janette. Janette, married Robert Haynes; Betsy, married Peter Myers; Abraham Stivers, married Elizabeth Jane Thompson. Children of Robert Haynes: Lacey; Corydon; Randall, a soldier; Perry, a soldier, who nearly starved to death in Andersonville, and died a few days after reaching home. Rachel and Mary Jane married Samuel Wright, a veteran of the Civil War, who died at the Soldiers Home at Bath. Children of Samuel Wright; Lucinda, married Frank Folk; Mary Louise, married Joseph Herdendorf, veteran 136th N. Y.; Janette Hattie; Carrie; Charles, married — Alday; Mary; Flora, married Robert Lippincott, a mason; Clarence, married since leaving Nunda.

James Haynes, married Lucinda Preston, daughter of Isaac Preston, James has become deaf; he lives in Hornell. A daughter of James is a missionary in Korea.

LUTHER C. PECK FAMILY

Luther C. Peck, lawyer, lived in Pike, where he was Justice of the Peace for many years, and Supervisor of town for six years. He was elected to Congress and served four years. He married in Washington, Cynthia Fletcher. His son Harrison was born in Washington, was educated in Nunda; served during the Civil War, as hospital steward, married Delia Lake, daughter of Edwin Lake, and became a pharmacist, was post master of Nunda, and has a drug and book store, with which he has been connected thirty years; has served several terms as president of the village.

Fletcher C. Peck, born in Nunda, educated at the academies of Nunda, and at Union College, (A. B.), studied law with his father, was U. S. Marshal, during Cleveland's last administration, and is president of the College Club of Nunda, he married Mary Metcalf, daughter of Rev. Whitman Metcalf, A. M. Their children: Marian Gale Peck, a musician; Louise Peck, educated at Nunda and Livingston Park Seminary, Rochester, (graduate), married Ernest

Whitbeck of Rochester; Mary Peck, educated at the same school (grad.) is Mrs. Moulthrop of Rochester; Fletcher W. Peck, A. B., Rochester University, law student at home, Nunda; Alvin, son of L. C. Peck, died in Nunda, 1858, when a young man; Charles F., editor of newspapers, at Nunda and Avon, was the first Commissioner of Bureau of Statistics of Labor; received his appointment from Governor D. B. Hill, he is now a European tourist agent; Fanny, married *J. C. McMaster. The brothers of L. C. Peck, who studied law in his office, were: Linus Jones Peck, lawyer and contractor on public works; George W. Peck. Sons: Luther M., Kirk, Frank and Dorr.

I. Samuel Cooper, farmer (140 A.), born 1808 in Massachusetts, married in 1840 Hannah Coates, born 1815, in Massachusetts.

II. John M. Cooper, their son, born in Nunda, 1842, farmer (112 A.), married Octavia Cooper, born in Massachusetts, 1842.

III. S. Clayton Cooper, born in Nunda, farmer, jeweler, grocer, East Street, Emporium Block, married Ella Dusenbury, teacher N. H. S.

I. Helen Cooper, his sister married Chester Foote, manufacturer.

II. 2. *Nancy E. Cooper, married *Charles T. Metcalf, (marble cutter). The first Mrs. Metcalf was *Madeline Cocraime.

III. 1. Louis Metcalf, Journalist, Attica, N. Y., married Maude Tallman, teacher, from Albany N. College. III. 2. Grace Metcalf, born in Nunda, graduate N. H. S., married Edward Northway, son of F. A. Northway, (veteran of Nunda; senior member of firm, of Northway Bros.

I. Milton Henry Coates, farmer (Cooper farm 190 A.), died in Nunda; neither Mr. or Mrs. Coates are living.

II. Henry Milton Coates, farmer (Coates-Cooper farm), married Carrie Schwarts. II. 2. Eliza Coates, married —— Chapman of Alabama.

III. 3. Edna, married Frank Batterson. IV. Julia Batterson.

I. 2. Lucinda Cooper, married Thomas Lockwood.

1841

The event of the year which was so important that it did away with the former methods of reaching the settlements of Allegany County, and put the Genesee River out of commission as a highway of transportation, was the Genesee Valley Canal, which was completed as far as Mt. Morris. There was no longer a necessity for polling up the Genesee to Geneseo, or sending lumber and grain by arks to the Erie Canal.

It ended pioneer settlement, in Nunda, for with good roads from Mt. Morris, and canal packets running from Rochester to Dansville and stages passing through, and often owned by Nunda people, a new era had dawned upon the town. Hence our Pioneer Settlement of Nunda ends, with the opening of navigation on the Genesee Valley Canal, in the spring of 1841. From this time the families that come will be mentioned by reason of their occupation, rather than as early settlers.

There remained hillside forests whose lands had not been considered desirable as farm lands, and many a lumberman from the village, made fortunes from these forests, because there was now transportation near, and destined soon to come into the town. In anticipation of the Olean branch of the G. V. Canal, nearly every acre of these primitive forests was purchased.

The author has given about 1,000 pioneers who lived in the three towns of Nunda, with their different dimensions, and while he has unavoidably left out

as many more (the space for giving this information being limited) he feels satisfied in rescuing from oblivion, the names, and sometimes the special characteristics of this hardy race, whose strenuous toil, and adventurous spirit, led them into the wilderness to transform its hills and valleys into landscapes of unrivaled beauty, as well as farm lands of unusual excellence.

The task of securing these facts has been more difficult, than that achieved by those of whom he wrote. Thousands of letters have been written to the sons and grandsons of these pioneers, scattered over the United States, every one of the second generation of pioneers living in the township has been sought and interviewed, but not in vain, and not too soon, for these have nearly all passed away since this task of investigating and recording the past, commenced. Even five years from now this work could not have been done. During the past few years many of those nonogenarians, octogenarians, and residents from childhood, from whom the writer has obtained information, have passed away. Among them: Mrs. Mary Wheeler Clark, 90 years old; Miss Rachel Bennett, 80; Mrs. Aseneth Brewer Chase, 99 years old; Jesse Brewer, 82; Mrs. Mary Johnson Brewer, 82; Almiron Paine, 80; Harry Cleveland, 94; Dr. B. Franklin Dake, 76; Mrs. Samuel Swain, 80; Myron Smith, 94; Asa LaRue, 90; Frederick Davidson, 82; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Richmond, 85; John Fitch, 83; Peter Townsend, 81; and Vandalia Slater, 78. S. P. Whitcomb, Jennie Grover Craig, Fred Grover, Mortimer Pettit, Henry Shute, Edwin Pettis, and his sister Mrs. Ellis Thompson, Mrs. Ewatts (102 years old), Jacob Cox, Levi Gould and his wife, James Chambers and William Batterson. Just a few remain who have known and lived in Nunda for over 70 years. Mrs. Mary Barrett Barron, 94; Porter Warren, 89; Mrs. Rufus Robinson, 86; Munson Barker, 85; Mrs. Adeline Barker, 80; J. Monroe Cole, 84; Leonard Jackson, 80; Justus Barker, Mrs. Olive Bowen Barker; Mrs. Martha Johnson, Lyman Warren 75; Almira (Shute) Smith, 76; Mrs. M. J. (Craig) Bowhall, 83; Mrs. Minerva Rawson Rathbun, 82; William P. Thompson, Elizabeth Reckard Cree, (who has lived in the village the longest of any 71 years); Augusta Bennett Herrick, 77; Deborah A. Hand, 75; Frederick Hark, 79; John Kelley, 76 and Monroe Myers, 77.



EAST STREET—THE KESHEQUA TRAIL

In the village, besides those mentioned, there are not more than one or two who have lived here most of the time for even sixty years. Harrison Peck has lived here since 1841, he was the last of the pioneers born before coming to Nunda in 1841, he has always lived here. His brother F. C. Peck, not a pioneer, by the 1841 limit to pioneer days, is probably next on the list of long residence. The writer thinks of no others that have lived in the village 65 years or more, that are here now.

How limited would have been the sources of personal information concerning the first half of our century, after a few years more had passed. The advent of newspapers into the town from 1841 to 1859, though irregular in publication, have given some facts that would otherwise have been forgotten. To the late James Swain we must give the credit of preserving files of these, and to C. K. Sanders, for buying these at the cost of \$25, (just the price once paid for Manhattan Island) and for loaning them for historical purposes to the local historian. His own files of the Nunda news from 1859 to present time is the best history that could be furnished of the modern town though exceedingly inconvenient for general reading purposes. The existence of this source of information, from 1859 to present time, renders the history of this period less difficult.

DIBBLES, BELLS AND DAVIDSONS

Presbyterians

Mrs. Dr. Dibble, mother of Mrs. Alfred Bell. *Alfred Bell settled about 1840, with his wife, *Juliette (Dibble) Bell. He became Supervisor and Assemblyman. His wholesale lumber business caused him to move to Rochester. Fred H. Bell, born 1844, died at Madison, N. J.; *Natie, married *——— Lewis, resides in Buffalo, N. Y. The family of A. Bell were Republicans. Alvan H. Dibble, veteran, 33rd. lost arm in Civil War, died as a result of wounds, Sarah Dibble, his sister, attended school here.

The Davidson family were Democrats. I. James E. Davidson, born 1792, died 1882, aged 92; Jane Emerson, born 1792, died 1871, age 79.

II. Frederick Davidson, married Charlotte M. Hurd, both reached old age. Mr. Davidson came to Nunda in 1847, was a merchant and clothier. Davidson, and son (F. U.) were his successors. Frank U. Davidson continues the business.

III. *Charles, born 1838, died 1860; Frank U. (merchant), married Pauline Scott, resides on Seward Street, Nunda, N. Y.

The Bells and Davidsons were cousins. They were Presbyterians. Mr. Bell was a liberal contributor to the building of the second Presbyterian Church building, he became very wealthy.

A LOST INDUSTRY

Philip G. Slocum advertises in a newspaper of 1841 as a Coverlet Weaver, and Dyer at Mechanics Hall, opposite Eagle Hotel; this must have been in the second story of Empire Block. He also wove striped woolen carpets, double or single coverlets, "with figures, equaling those imported." The very handsome patterns of coverlets, made by this skillful weaver, are indeed things of beauty. The white counter pane of to-day, has superseded them in use, but many of them can still be found used as draperies, and are handsome still.

The striped yarn carpets, so much nicer than those made of rags, that once graced the parlor floors, are now mostly worn out, and it is next to impossible

to find any of them to-day. They lasted for about a half century in the rooms only used when distinguished guests called, or visited, and were pleasing to the eyes that liked bright colors. The ingrain carpet, soon took their places. Philip G. Slocum, married Fanny Seaver.

II. Adello Slocum, his son, editor, married Adella Havens, a poetess; Almantha Safford, a ward, married Leonard Seaver, son of John; Clement Slocum was a younger brother of Adello.

THE REIDS SETTLED IN NUNDA 1841

This family came to Nunda, just in time to be classed with the pioneers of Nunda Valley.

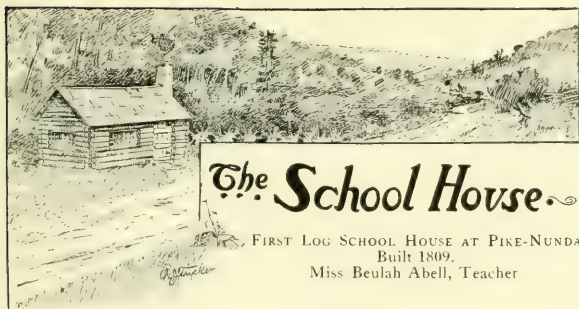
An excellent letter of A. J. Reid, not only tells so very modestly, the story of the success of his brother and himself, but also tells of others. They have visited Nunda since it was written, and everyone who remembers them, was delighted to renew their acquaintance. What he says of Dr. Charles Chittenden, son of our pioneer dentist, that he stood at the head of his profession, is very important, especially as we now have to say, the late Dr. Charles Chittenden. He also visited Nunda about four years ago, and enjoyed his short visit very much.

As to Justice John B. Winslow, of whom he speaks, who was born on Massachusetts Street while his father, one of the best of teachers was in charge of the then New Institute, is also of great interest. "Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin," is certainly a high distinction for a man still on the sunny side of sixty.

The writer has secured him as a member of our College Club, and an electrotpe of himself and of his son, Horatio Gates Winslow, one taken when the Justice was receiving this third degree LL. D., and his son his first at the University of Madison. The writer has not failed to secure plates of the Reid Bros., who have hewn out for themselves, such paths of usefulness and honor.



MASSACHUSETTS STREET



The School House

FIRST LOG SCHOOL HOUSE AT PIKE-NUNDA
Built 1809.

Miss Beulah Abell, Teacher

BOOK III

DEPARTMENT I

SCHOOLS

From cabin to mansion,

Log school house to college,

A century expansion

In wealth, fame and knowledge,

Time's horologe turns back

And gives the whole story,

From the Cashequa trail,

To this Century's glory.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS OF NUNDA.

WHO ought to live in History. The Pioneers out of whose strenuous struggles we have our famous farm lands? Yes, these should live. The soldiers who gave and those that preserved our liberties, their names should be emblazoned on the records of Fame.

Are there no others who should have a perpetuity of grateful remembrance? An army of men and women, with books as weapons, and brains burnished by study and knowledge obtained from books, nature, wise instructors, at institutions for furnishing mental equipment, rise before me and ask, have we no place in your history and in your hearts? Was our life work of secondary importance? Who lifted the mass of young humanity out of ignorance, and out of indifference and bred in it hunger for knowledge? Who equipped four generations for life, with the power to think intelligently and stimulated mental growth and vigor? Who, next to parents, have done most for the youth of the last eight decades in Nunda? Have the hundred or more teachers who have lifted growing humanity above the achievement of the muscular and physical into the realm of thought and mental vigor, no place in your memory or your gratitude?

These inquiries are pretinent and convincing. Now that we have a mental inheritance, should we forget the Gamalials at whose feet we sat? No class of men and women have done more for humanity than our teachers, and no class have been so easily forgotten. Even the school records that should tell who taught,

whose instruction repaid the expenditures, so well utilized, tells who received them, every trustee, clerk, committee, is on record, but the teacher's name does not appear. Ask a dozen men who were their teachers in their youth and not one of the dozen can name more than two or three. We have had Academies or High Schools here since 1840, who can name more than a dozen of the instructors? Buck, Winslow, Barrett and Evans cover the field with nine-tenths of the people and some of later date who did not know these, say, Fairman, Dana and Welles, were teachers worth remembering. These were, so were the others, so were all of those who made us think, or who imparted knowledge, or created a desire for it.

In gratitude to all whose love of knowledge, or whose possession of knowledge quickened life, from under the very ribs of indifference and mental inertia, we write these records of those we esteem and rank as the greatest of public benefactors—Our Teachers.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS OF NUNDA

Our primitive township, now a hundred years old, though once as large as a county, and now forming an important part of three counties, was destitute of even a single school, or school house during the first year of its existence.

Naturally its largest settlement furnished pupils sufficient for its first school and so the Whitchall settlement had the first school in the spring of 1809, with Miss Beulah Abel for teacher. It is honor enough to be the first teacher, but what chance had a pretty, accomplished young lady in a pioneer settlement of remaining a teacher when wives were in such demand, and so it proved. Miss Abel was no doubt able to teach well, but she was not "able" to resist the persuasions of Mr. "Abel" Townsend, and so she became a wife and a few years later a mother, and in course of time a grandmother. Now what can be expected of a historian 99 years after the advent of Teacher No. 1.

To tell all he knows that will connect this distant past with the present—in due course of time a daughter, Emeline, of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Townsend, grew to womanhood, married Dr. James Gilmore, brother to Pioneer Dr. John Gilmore of Nunda (1831), and of Mrs. C. W. King, and another family of children came into the world, and one, the loveliest of them all, came into the household of her aunt, Mrs. C. W. King to live, and at least one thousand who will read these records knew and esteemed Emily Gilmore, as a rare spirit, beautiful and interesting, a lady in refinement so pronounced that it must have been born with her. Years afterward the aged parents came to live in her home and then all knew why Emily Gilmore McNair, was so nearly perfect.

In the same year, 1809, Maria Bellenger taught a school near Portageville. She was a daughter of John Bellenger, who took up lands that year, that he afterwards bought; years afterward a family of that name came to reside in Nunda, and a son of the family has proven his inherited love of knowledge.

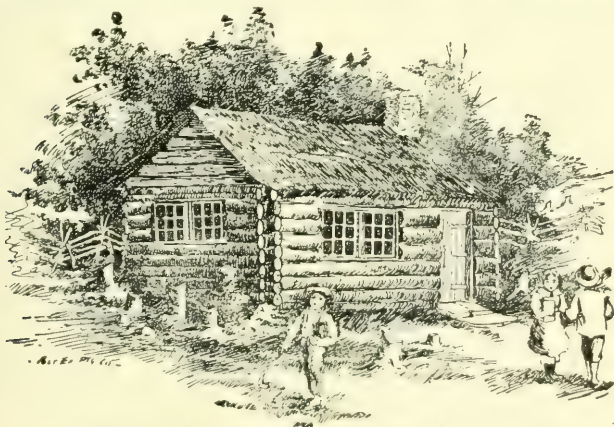
Though in the backwoods with the most rustic of rustics to teach, these schools were not like those in Kentucky—"Blab-Schools"—where everyone studied aloud, and all as loud as they chose. Nor were they taught by master or mistress Wayback who were only proficient in Reedin', 'Riten and 'Rethmetic, the three R's, that the most of us have heard about. A Mr. Jason Goodell taught in winter on the Gore and Miss Bellenger taught this school the next summer, for bad boys were a little more incorrigible on frontier settlements than elsewhere, and winter schools required muscular skill.

The next school we hear of was at Mills Mills, where the various Mills families from Montgomery County had a settlement. A new barn served as a school house, and Miss Caroline Russell from Montgomery County was the teacher in the summer of 1812. Her brother Samuel, a lad of 12, attended the school and became one of Allegany's great lawyers.

Perkins B. Woodard of Centerville, became one of a committee to subdivide the 12x24 township in 1813 into 12 school districts, he did his work so well that the one new district that gains recognition was near his own home and he was the teacher. The system of employing male teachers in winter when the big boys attended was thus early introduced.

Evidently there was one school, District No. 1 in Nunda, near the Sparta line where a few brave Spartans had crowded over to choose for themselves "a lodge in some vast wilderness" where game abounded. Oak Hill had a school in 1817, and Horace Miller was the teacher, followed next summer by Maria Bellenger, who seems to have been much sought after. Oakland was not far behind and probably one of the Strong's, a race of teachers, taught the school. Hunts Hollow had its log school house on the hillside not far from the residence of Dr. Amos Parmalee, and the list of teachers that taught in that school would surprise any one who knew the conditions of pioneer settlements. Two celebrated teachers, both with the degree of A. B., taught all who came, anything they were capable of learning. Backwoods though it was, these were not backwoods teachers. It may seem incongruous that an A. B., should teach the a, b, c's, but certainly Stephen Fuller, fresh from Dartmouth, and Franklin Hosford from Oberlin, did teach that school, and here Washington Hunt and Major Edward Hunt and all the other Hunts, and Bennetts, and Coes, and Cobbs, and Parmalees, and Booth Nichols attended the school. A slab with legs to it serving as a seat.

I have a letter from C. L. Parmalee, who, since the death of Vandalia Slater, April, 1908, is the oldest of the pioneer youths of that time who mentions various teachers, his father's brother, Fred Parmalee, Horton Fordyce, Daniel Averill. Probably long before this time they were housed in the old long red school house



THE FIRST LOG SCHOOLHOUSES IN NUNDA WERE SIMILAR TO THIS

that served them for half a century. Some other names of male teachers that have become notable are A. N. Cole, the reputed "Father of the Republican Party," J. W. Earl, A. R. Nye and others famous as politicians.

The writer has an impression there was a school somewhere near Guy's Corners as it was settled several years before the village of Nunda.

However, we have day and date, school officials, school houses 1, 2 and 3 of school district that was finally merged with others to form the Union School with Academical Department.

THE MCSWEENEY LOG SCHOOL HOUSE

It was built at the foot of East Street in the fall of 1822. The records of the school are incomplete, they fail to mention the teachers. Moses Barron taught the school but probably not until the second winter.

SCHOOL MONEYS

This fund became operative in 1813, and the five or six towns of Allegany had their part of the munificent fund of \$58.56.

Small as the sum was in each district it paid or nearly paid the wages for the summer school, sometimes not over \$1.00 a week, including board, with the patrons.

In 1815 it was \$100.33; in 1816, \$190.98. It will give some idea of where schools and scholars were most numerous, if we give the distribution to towns of this generous sum. Alfred received \$26.52; Angelica, \$32.14; Caneadea, none; Rushford, \$53.52; Friendship, none; Nunda, \$63.16; Ossian, \$15.64.

Already Nunda heads the list and her schools have been and still are in the ascendant; but most of these were in what is now Pike, Genesee Falls, Hume and Centerville. It is possible there was one in the southeast part of Nunda.

Gideon Hawley the first superintendent of public schools lived at Saratoga, soon after, the office was abolished and the Secretary of State discharged its duties.

CHAPTER II.

LOG SCHOOL HOUSE DAYS THE MCSWEENEY SCHOOL HOUSE.

WE are indebted to the late E. W. Packard, Esq., for obtaining and preserving the original records of the first school in what is now the village of Nunda, and to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Richmond, for presenting them to the local historian.

At a school meeting held December 3rd, 1822, we have this record of proceedings:

- 1st. Voted to build a school house in sd (said) district.
- 2nd. Voted to levy a tax of \$50 to build sd house.
- 3rd. Voted to allow 75c a day for labour on sd house.
- 4th. That the trustees allow what they think proper for the labour not done on sd house.
- 5th. Voted that said house be completed the 1st of Jan'y, 1823.
- 6th. Voted to allow 50c per day for team work.

7th. Voted to have a school three months.

8th. Voted that school wood be got the 15th of Jan. 1823.

9th. Voted to give Samuel Robinson 68c per cord for delivering delinquent's wood here. (Every patron having to furnish a required part of the wood—those who failed to do so were called delinquents).

School district meeting held at the school house November 1st, 1823. J. S. Heath, Moderator.

1st. Voted that Aaron Thompson be District Clerk.

2nd. Voted that John Waite, David Baldwin and James H. Rawson, be trustees.

3rd. Voted William Greenleaf, be collector.

Lot No. 22 is taken from District No. 1 and annexed to District No. 17 (Nunda Valley.)

Note.—This proves there was a district No. 1 older than the one in Nunda Village. Lot 22 is north east of Nunda Village and no pupils are mentioned from that part of the town.

The names in these records show that a large part of the town of Nunda was included in this district. J. H. Rawson and Aaron Thompson living nearer Hunts Hollow than to our "Hubell's Corners", (Nunda Village of to-day) being on the south east border of our present town, other names show it included all on the Creek road and as far north as Joseph Coles. No. 17 (probably the seventeenth school in Greater Nunda became ultimately No. 2 of the present Nunda. Ed.

Special school meeting held May 24, 1826. 1st. Noah Warren was chosen moderator. 2nd. That James H. Rawson be appointed trustee in place of Benjamin Howe removed. 3rd. That James H. Rawson, Noah Warren and James M. Heath be a committee to make a draft and prepare a bill for building a school house and to present the same at the next annual meeting.

DAVID BALDWIN, Clerk.

December 12, 1826, met at the house of J. M. Heath in special meeting by notification. 1st. That J. H. Rawson be moderator for the time being. That we build a new school house in this district. To have the site for the house on the rise of ground near the bank of the hill. On the north side of the McSweeney plot next to the west line of said plot and on the south side of the new road (Mill Street.)

That we build in connection with the Baptist Society. That the whole be 40 feet by 24 on the ground.

That Noah Warren, Riley Merrill and James H. Rawson be appointed as a committee to make a draft of the house, and prepare a bill for the materials. That this meeting stand adjourned to meet at this house in four weeks at this place at early candle lighting.

DAVID BALDWIN, District Clerk.

Note.—David, a soldier of 1812, generally spelled his words correctly. Pardon the old veteran kind readers this one mistake. Ed.

At an adjourned meeting held January 9th, 1827, it was voted to recall the vote to build in connection with the Baptists and to meet again in two weeks.

January 23, 1827. Albert Page, Moderator, voted to amend the vote in reference to the size of building from 40x24 to 24x24, with a portico 6x8, to raise a tax of \$225 for the purpose of purchasing a site and building a house, and furnishing a stove. To make James H. Rawson clerk in place of David Baldwin, resigned. (Probably at this time he moved farther south).

SCHOOL DISTRICT REPORT FOR 1827

To the Commissioners of Common Schools of the Town of Nunda. We, the Trustees of School District No. 17 in said town certify and report that the whole time any school has been kept in our district during the date hereof and since the date of the last report for said district is eight months, and a half, and that such school has been taught by teachers duly qualified according to law, and that the amount of public money received was nineteen dollars and ninety-four cents, and that the same has been expended in paying the wages of teachers, that the number of children taught in said district during 2nd year is fifty-two, and that the number of children residing in said district on the first day of January last, between the ages of five and fifteen years, inclusive, is forty-four, and that they resided on the 1st day of Jan'y as follows: With John Waite, 3; William Gould, 1; Asa Heath, 2; David Bassett, 4; Riley Merrill, 3; Aaron Couch, 2; Richard Bowen, 1; James M. Heath, 2; Joseph White, 2; J. H. Rawson, 1; Joseph Hills, 4; Reuben Sweet, 4; David Baldwin, 3; G. Guthrie, 3; Elias Kingsley, 1; N. Warren, 1; E. Rawson, 1; B. Beatt, 0. All of which we do certify to be in all respects just and true.

J. WAITE,
N. WARREN,
R. MERRILL,

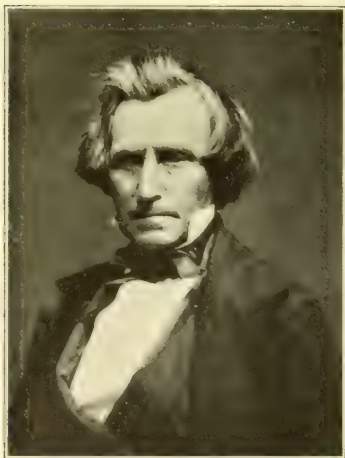
Trustees.

Dated at Nunda, March 24, 1827.

J. H. RAWSON, District Clerk.

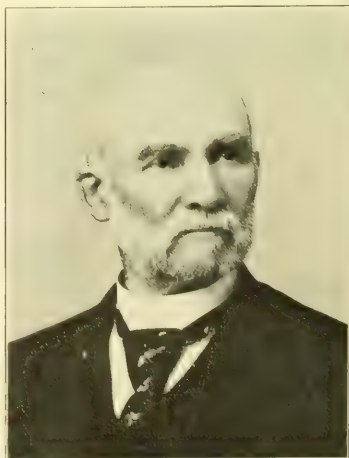
PUBLIC MONEY FOR 1827 \$14.00.

Note.—Probably Porter Warren, born 1818, is the only one living who attended this school. Moses Barron was probably the teacher. We present his picture as our first male teacher in Nunda.



MOSES BARRON

Pioneer Teacher Log Schoolhouse, East Street,
Nunda.



WALTER COFFIN

September, 1827. School District No. 17 was changed to No. 2. (This was about the date of the organization of the town of Portage, which still included Genesee Falls and of Grove which included Granger.) Ed.

October 8, 1827. Met pursuant to adjournment. L. Joslyn, Moderator. That the site for our school house be on the road leading from Hubbell's Inn (a small frame tavern situated where the Nunda House now stands), to Joslyn's saw mill (the Willoughby Lowell saw mill west of Swain and Joslyn grist mill, which was not built until 1828), and on or near the west line of lot No. 29, (west of the Nathaniel Coe house, now owned by N. S. Barker and occupied by Mrs. Anna Armstrong, Mill Street.) Ed.

That we build a school house 26 feet by 30 this fall.

At an adjourned meeting it was voted to sell the old school house to the highest bidder at a publick (correct spelling at that time) vendue to the highest bidder. That we raise \$35 for the purpose of purchasing a stove and pipe for the new school house. Adjourned for four weeks.

MILL STREET FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE

Met at new school house December 11, 1827, elected John Waite Moderator. Sold the old school house to Silas G. Tyler for six dollars to be paid to the trustees.

J. H. R.

This completes our record of the log school house at the foot of East Street. We regret that the names of the teachers were not given.

OTHER SCHOOL HOUSES

In the meantime the Barkertown school had been established and Susan Merrick, sister of George W. Merrick, was the teacher. M. O. Barker, born in 1822, was one of the pupils. The building did not last long. Some carpenters utilized it as a shop during vacation and their shavings served to make its destruction sure when by some accident they became ignited and the building was burned to the ground. Another, not of logs, succeeded it.

The Wisner school house, located at a four corners, served a large territory as a school house for many years. About half of the Cooperville school patrons sent their children here previous to 1836. Its list of teachers are not known but Abraham De Groff and Rowland Beach and some of the Twist sisters and others were among its teachers.

The Townsend district had a log school house at the corners where the Cooperville road intersects the State road. Newell Boughton, teacher, is mentioned by the late Peter Townsend. Aristeen Curtis, finally lived in the district and taught the school often. The Merril sisters were teachers and probably taught there. Miss Isabel McNair taught school there, but not so early as this.

Very little is told of the Wilcox Corners school. A. Mr. Jilson, who lived in the neighborhood, was one of the excellent teachers here and at Chautauqua Hollow.

The Page school district was established about 1828 and had its four corners school house, and after the Presbyterian Church formed, in 1831, at Wisner's school house, had more members nearer the village; it met there until its first church edifice was erected in the following year. The second school house building, a snug structure, with capacity for sixty scholars, was moved to Fair Street when the schools were consolidated. Then afterward to the Union school site, and finally to

Center Street where it serves for an Advent Chapel. Having taken three journeys, it will probably complete its existence at its last location.

The Satterlee school house has the appearance of age, and as most of the Warrens and Satterlees attended there, the school house must have been built at least 60 years ago.

Some of the early teachers mentioned made teaching a stepping stone to higher educational positions. Abraham Burgess, John J. Rockefeller of Nunda, and Ralph Spencer were three of the four county superintendents of schools in Allegany County.

Some first teachers mentioned:

- In Angelica, the Widow Smith, 1805.
- In Nunda-Pike, Miss Beulah Abeli, 1809.
- In Genesee Falls, Miss Maria Bellenger, 1809.
- In Genesee Falls (The Gore) Jason Goodell, 1809.
- In Mills Mills (Nunda) Caroline Russell, 1812.
- In Centerville (Nunda) Perkins B. Woodward.
- In Portage (Nunda) Horace Miller, 1817.
- In Granger (Nunda) Miss Arzivilla Williams, 1819.
- In Nunda, Moses Barron, 1823.
- In Nunda, Mr. Fish, 1825.
- In Nunda, Miss Cobb, 1825.
- In Nunda, Z. W. Joslyn.
- In Nunda, Abigail Hosford, first teacher on Mill Street.
- In Nunda, Adonijah Jocelyn.
- In Nunda, Abraham Burgess, Wilcox Corners.
- In Nunda, Welcome Jilson, Wilcox Corners.
- In Barkertown, Susan Merrick, 1825.
- In Grove, Emily Page, 1826.
- In Townsend District, Newell Boughton, not the first.
- In Grove, William Crooks, father of Lawyer S. J. Crooks.

Some of the pupils before 1826. Sylvester Heath, Rennselaer Heath, Chauncey Jocelyn, David Bassett, Jr., Addison Merrill, Adelaide Merrill, Lewis Fitch (at R. Bowens), Nelson Baldwin, Louise Baldwin (Mrs. Daniel Lowell), Almira Waite, Emily Waite, Erastus Darwin, Porter Warren (now 87), Daniel Gould, Buel Gould, Betsey Guthrie, Leroy Satterlee, Fidelia Satterlee.

In 1826. Lemira Heath, Arden Heath, Philena Baldwin, Cortez Baldwin, Loverna Waite, David Vandelia Waite, Garifelia Waite, Zara W. Jocelyn, Levi Gould, John Heath, George Heath, Caroline Rawson, Lucetta Rawson (then 5 years old).

CHAPTER III.

OUR FIRST FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE FROM 1825 TO 1845.

From report of Trustees, October 6, 1828, we glean these facts.

Received of public money \$30.77.

Paid for winter school.....	\$21 00
Paid for summer school.....	9 77
	<hr/>
	\$30 77

Raised for building school house and for stove, \$260.	
Paid H. C. Jones for school house.	\$210 48
Paid for stove.	32 36
Due H. C. Jones for school house.	14 52
Due for stove.	2 64
Could not collect.	16 52
Voted to exonerate them.	
H. C. JONES, Clerk.	

The report to commissioners for the year 1828 furnishes the following interesting facts. That school was kept 5 1-2 months (from other sources I am informed that Adonijah Jocelyn taught the winter school and that Miss Abigail Hosford, the mother of Alfred Ervin, taught the summer term). That the amount of public money received by the district was \$30.77, that the number of children taught during the school year was 65. That the number of children in the district between the ages of 5 and 16 years was 73, and that those taught were in the homes of the following citizens:

Barnabas Wright, 2; John Wait, 4; Richard Bowen, 1; Henry C. Jones, 5; Asa Heath, 2; Noah Warren, 1; James H. Rawson, 2; Elias Rawson, 1; Lindsey Joslyn, 6; Thomas Rathbun, 1; Leander Hills, 1; Ryley Merrill, 4; Stephen Hayes, 4; Widow Smith, 1; John H. Townsend, 3; David I. Conklyn, 2; Warren Daniels, 1; Zadeck Herrick, 1; Ethan Waters, 2; Reuben Pierce, 1; Joseph Cole, 1; William Gould, 1; Daniel Ashley, 4; George Guthrie, 4; William Stephenson, 1; Wilson Roberts, 1; Jonas Richter, 4; William Hoyt, 1; Henry Townsend, 1; Granville Sherwood, 2; P. R. Sherwood, 1; Abram Porter, 2. Total 73.

That the sum paid for teachers' wages over and above the public money apportioned to said district for the year was \$23. (Entire amount for the year \$53.77.)

RYLEY MERRILL,

JOHN WAIT,

Trustees.

H. C. JONES, Clerk.

On September 22, 1829, an order was received from the commissioners of common schools to raise the sum of ninety-six dollars to be paid to District No. 1, for their part of school house. Evidently there had been a subdivision of the district, and that the subdivided portion receiving the \$96 had been the District No. 1 from which lot 22 had been taken in a former report. No. 1 having been the primitive school of the present township.

October 3, 1831, elected at annual meeting Albert Page, Moderator, Ryley Merrill, clerk, Ryley Merrill, Albert Page and Lindsey Joslyn, trustees, Daniel W. Joslyn, collector.

Trustees report that there has been school taught nine months, number of scholars taught was 93. Public money paid this district, \$43.82. Mr. Fish taught winter term; Miss Cobb summer term. Amount paid Mr. Fish for 2 1-2 months service, \$64; to Miss Cobb, \$15.75. Miss Cobb commencing April 3, 1832, and "left school" September 15th.

Special meeting held April 12, 1836, to consider the advisability of a new school house on a new site.

At this meeting it was moved to divide the district, amended that we do not divide the district, the amendment prevailed. A committee of five were appointed to inquire for a suitable site with terms for the same and what would be conveni-

ent and proper size for the contemplated school house, and the probable cost of the site and building and to report at a subsequent meeting the following committee was appointed: Henry C. Jones, Nathaniel Coe, Calvin B. Lawrence, David Holmes, Ephraim Smith. Adjourned for two weeks at 4 P. M.

May 7, 1836, Henry C. Jones reported as chairman of the committee of five that lot No. 99 was regarded as a suitable site, and fixed the size of the building at 72 by 26 feet, one story high.

The report of committee was accepted and the committee retained and instructed to ascertain on what terms lot No. 99 could be obtained, and to obtain of the commissioners of common schools permission to raise a larger sum than \$400 for the new school building. Adjourned for three weeks.

At the Monday evening meeting Albert H. Prescott, Daniel Ashley and Henry C. Jones were elected trustees. A motion was made by Russell Barnes that the school district be divided. The motion was lost. Motion made and seconded that it is inexpedient to build a new house. The meeting then adjourned.

A. M. CRANE, Clerk.

October 2, 1840, Benedict Bagley, chairman, Clark Adams, clerk, resolved to raise a tax of \$450 for the purpose of purchasing a new site and of building thereon a new school house.

Resolved to adjourn. Carried.

CLARK ADAMS, District Clerk.

DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHERS

Who taught in Portage while it was still a part of Nunda: At Hunts Hollow. Franklin Hosford, A. B., Stephen Fuller, Sr., A. B., Fred W. Parmalee, Daniel Averill, Horton Fordyce, Marie Bellinger. At Oak Hill: Horace Mullen, Oren Miller, Ralph Spencer, Hiram Olney, Lucina Strong, Miss Moses, Charles Williams, Nelson Strong, Miss Cobb, Utley Spencer.

After 1827: William Brown, Zara W. Jocelyn (of Nunda), Eliza Root, Delia Root, Joel C. Bennett, Nathaniel Coe, A. N. Cole, J. W. Earl, A. R. Nye, Samuel S. Gillis, Mary Hunt, Samuel W. French, Angerille Lake, Samuel Hunt, E. S. Bennett, Julia Parmalee, Harriet Parmalee, Flora Bennett, Mary Ellen Bennett, John F. Olney, Latham Coffin, Mary Wheeler (of Nunda), ——— Severance, Silas Olney, Corydon Olney, Celestia Andrus, Curtis Coe, Isaac Hampton, ——— Burlingame, Jane French, Sarah Strong, Omar Olney, Ransom Olney, Cynthia Andrus, Mary Spencer, ——— Robinson, Rachel Bennett, Charles D. Bennett, Nancy Spencer, Angelica and America Strong. Another teacher from Nunda of great merit was Stephen Fuller, Jr. His sister, Mary A. Fuller, also taught until her marriage.

The teachers who taught in Nunda and vicinity were: Moses Barron, 1824; Mr. Fish, 1825; Miss Cobb, 1825; Adiniran Joslyn, 1828; Chauncey Joslyn; Zara W. Joslyn; Abraham Burgess, 1828; Welcome Jilson, 1828; Susan Merrick, 1828; Addison M. Crane, 1830; Utley Spencer, 1830; Leonard L. Church, 1830; Addison M. Crane (Hon.); Henry Chalker, (Lawyer); Ryley Merrill, Jr., 1840; Newell Boughton, (Reverend); John J. Rockefeller, (school commissioner); Isaiah B. Hudnut, (M. D.), 1830; Josiah Blanchard, (M. D.), 1835; Samuel P. Towne, (M. D.), 1835; Isaac Hampton, (Hon., supervisor), 1835; Abraham De Groff, 1830;

Warren Babcock, 1840; Ryley Merrill; Loren J. Beech, 1845; Nelson Daniels, 1850; Galusia Burnett, 1852; A. M. Rose, (Castile); Lathan Coffin, 1842; Walter Coffin, (town superintendent of schools), 1850; Jonathan Miller; Henry Lee, 1846; Sylvanus Ellis, 1846; George McNair, 1848; John D. Grimes, 1850; James R. Bowen; Emily Page, (Bradley), 1836; Augusta Curtiss, 1835; Abigail Hosford, (Erwin), 1828; Miss Maxwell, 1830; Susan Merrick, 1828; Adelaide Merrill; Mary Merrill; Amelia Merrill, 1840; Emeline Merrill; Mary Wheeler, 1831-1836; Elizabeth Barrett, 1836; Martha Barrett, 1838; Laura Barrett, 1842; Margaret Jane McKill, 1835; Eliza Warner, 1828; Angeline Clough; Almira Chase, (Merrick); Sarah Chase, (Bell.) Page District: Sophia Webster, (Lloyd), 1847, (mother of John Uri Lloyd, novelist); M. Jane Church; Mercy Jane Craig, (Bowhall), 1842; Harriet Hudnut; Mary J. Twist, 1845; Aristeon Curtis, 1840; Lavina O. Bowen, 1850; Eliza Day, 1850; Adelia Roberts-Rockefeller, 1850; Jane Adams; Mary Chase, (Colby); Mary Spencer; Manette Peck, 1850; Elmina Bennett, 1848.

B. S. Coffin stated in a pioneer sketch written a few years before his death, that the early teachers of North Oak Hill school were: H. G. Winslow, Addison M. Crane, E. P. Miller, Weller, Latham Coffin, Draper.

Most of these men became celebrities. Prof. H. G. Winslow was principal at Mt. Morris and at Nunda, was a college graduate and superintendent of schools at Madison, Wisconsin. Weller, after an Albany Normal course and other successes became Governor of California. Draper was one of the board of regents at Albany. Our Nunda lawyer, A. M. Crane, was Member of Assembly. Dr. E. P. Miller and his sanitarium are well known. While the financial successes of farmer L. Coffin marked success in a commendable field of endeavor.

Two others, who became teachers soon afterward, became ultimately school commissioners. Robert W. Green of Nunda, and Myron Haver of Oakland, Hall Turrell and his wife, Mrs. Mary Stilson Turrell, were school commissioners in the west. H. W. Hand was superintendent of schools, Marlboro, N. H., Frank Burgess, also was school commissioner in the west.

Samuel William and Robert Hall, I. J. and Marshall McDuffee were teachers, taught school at Nunda, and elsewhere, previous to the Civil War.

George M. Lockwood and Lias Lockwood were teachers. F. A. Northway taught school at Nunda, and elsewhere previous to the Civil War.

The Normal School at Geneseo, became the fruitful source of teachers for the district and village schools, and as all who attended there from this vicinity are to be mentioned, and all also from our Nunda High School Training class, this will furnish another hundred or more of the local educators of our modern days since 1875.

Teachers attending a teachers institute at Nunda in April, 1860, conducted by Harvey Farley, school commissioners, assisted by Principal Asher B. Evans:

Those who had taught longest are supposed to be at the head of the list.

Charles D. Bennett, (visitor); *Rachel A. Bennett; *Mrs. A. A. Rockefeller; *Mrs. E. T. Van Husen; Miss Jane Adams; Miss Mary Spencer; *Belle McNair; Lydia Hagaman; L. Burgess; Fanny Andrus; Mrs. Mary (Spear) Yale; Alzada Amidon; Libbie Arnold; *Mary Willis; Martha Huggins; Lucy Conrad; Lara McCartney; Laura E. Brown; Ellen Shaw; Isa McCartney; M. A. Maxon; Harriet Lowell; Maggie Lemen; Victoria McNair; Hattie Buckout; Mary N. Barron;

Mary Turrell; Mary Houghton; Sarah Stilson; Pheobe Haines; Julia Barker; Maria E. Russell; Orpha French; Charlotte Lyon; Ann Bennett; Sue Knebloe; Ruth Barkhart; Alma Turrell; Celia Pixley; Delyra Wilcox; Sarah Brown; F. A. Northway; M. Barcalo; Melinda Reed, (Un. Cor.); Kate Lake, (H. H.); Mary Buck; *Martha McNair; Alice Chidsey; Martha Chidsey; Julia Merrick; Jane Mills; Maria Stilson; Esther Swift; Lydia De Camp; Martha Howell; Amelia Bacon; Sarah Kelley, (Grove); Adeline Smith; Amelia Bennett; Mary Baylor; Sarah Cosnett; Sarah Lockwood.

Some others who taught soon after: *Mary Stilson, Kittie Merrick, Alice Gilbert, Augusta Ricker, A. Safford, Carrie Cain, Harriet, Helen and Clara Arnold, Elmira Smith, Emma and Carrie Tousey, all of Portage.

Of these lady teachers those marked * taught nearly all their lives.

These received State certificates: Rachel Bennet, Mary Willis.

These men teachers also had State certificates: H. W. Hand, Frank Burgess.

Gentlemen in attendance: W. F. Smith, Portage; J. D. Grimes; M. T. Hills; Husted Green.

Thomas B. Lovel, A. Jackson Knight, Alvin W. Tousey, William Cosnett, William G. Tousey, J. Wesley Hand, H. Wells Hand, Oscar E. Chittenden, David Roberts, Corydon C. Olney, Hall A. Turrell, Beebe Turrell, Myron Barcalo, Arthur J. Barnes.

Had never taught. Byron Andrus, James H. Haver, Aiken Aspinwall, John J. Carter, Philo Mosher, Albert Houghton, Alonzo Olney, Clifford Bagley, Jay Gallenline, Frank Burgess. The last named was but 14 years of age, passed, but did not ask or receive a certificate.

SELECT SCHOOL OF NUNDA

Select schools became an important auxiliary to the educational life of the town during its third decade, and some existed during the fourth decade. The lamentable condition of the district school building on Mill Street and the rapid growth in population made some thing of this kind imperative. The third stories of the stores on the west side of the plaza were used,—temporary seats were provided, and the primitive character of these school fixtures did not correspond well with the high sounding titles bestowed on these embryo academies.

1. The first of these was taught by a Miss Maxwell, probably none of her "students" are living to-day.

2. The next was taught by a Miss Wing, a sister of Galielmus Wing, a prominent farmer.

3. Zara W. Jocelyn and his cousin, Miss Garifilia Waite, taught a school of great excellence. Joseph Clark Button of Portage, was one of the scholars. Mrs. Bohall, also attended.

4. Miss Augusta Curtis had a select school she called a "Young Ladies' Seminary," in the Swain store building, third story. The Starkweather girls attended. Mrs. E. O. Dickenson, one of those who has passed the Psalmists limit of three score and ten, was one of about twenty young ladies who reached this very high school (room) for a term or two.

Miss Jane McKill, also had a select school mostly young misses, in the upper room of the twin house, State Street. Mary and Victoria Whitcomb, Laura Grover, daughter of Daniel, Miss Elizabeth Rechar, were among those who attended the school, and some good little boys, George and William Osgood, were

also in attendance. She married Robert Carrick. Henry Chaulker, probably utilized his law office for a school of young gentlemen, and Uriah, William and John Townsend were among the scholars.

Miss Martha Lake (Johnson), had a primary school in the Session House building, after it was no longer used as an academy.

The Medical class of Dr. C. C. Chafee about 1841, was a sort of Medical College, while it lasted, but became very unpopular in the community, so much so that even the dead "rose up," probably in protest of having their sleep disturbed by the undergraduates. At any rate, the living denizens of the village protested. So the young "Medics" went to college, and the doctor removed from Nunda.

In later days the select schools were taught for juveniles, excepting a few of High School rank, that took the place of academic instruction, between the years 1860 and 1867. That will be mentioned later.

The Juvenile select schools were taught by Miss Jane Adams, Miss Jennie Grover, Miss Mary Willis, Miss Mary Stilson.

The writing schools of Andrew J. Russell, were well attended. John W. Hand and Cornelius Kiley became expert penmen and writing teachers. The former taught Mathematics, Penmanship and Bookkeeping, at the Genesee Valley Seminary, Belfast.

At least a dozen singing school teachers had schools that were well attended. Bard, Chittenden, Spafford, Brooks, Burger, George W. Snyder, and the last was most successful.

Miss Rose Shave, at one time principal of the art department of Ingham University has had and still has classes in painting.

Leslie Dailey, teaches China decorations, and is an expert at his calling.

CHAPTER V.

A CHAPTER OF OVERLOOKED AND UNRECORDED HISTORY—OUR FIRST ACADEMY.

NOT one person out of one hundred, including the posterity of Presbyterian ancestors, knows the origin and purpose, for which the old Session House of that church was built. Not one of the historical sketches that have emanated from that source, or any other, has ever alluded to its origin.

Rev. Wales Tileston, A. B., Union College, 1822, pastor of the church from the fall of 1837, induced the people to build an Academy on their church grounds, and in 1838 it was built. As there was no newspaper in the newly incorporated village at that time there are no records of instructors, or pupils, until 1841, when the Genesee Valley Recorder in September of that year makes the announcement for that year. It is known however, that a Mr. Edwards was principal of the school, and a Miss Wing, sister to Galielmus Wing, was preceptress, with local assistants, if any were needed. Mr. Edwards had a desire to enter the ministry and even to be a missionary, and did not make teaching his first purpose. The school was a necessity and was patronized by those who had outgrown a necessity for district school instruction, or who found the cramped conditions on Mill Street, alike undesirable and unendurable. The school was not large at first, and the austere ways of the embryo missionary did not create enthusiasm. His name and

the locality from which Rev. Tileston came, suggests he had selected this friend from Puritan New England, Heath, Mass., and if he was not a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, his theology at least was closely related. He failed to induce any of the young ladies to change from the developing of their own minds to the possibility of making negroes or Hindus think as the missionary thinks, and so he departed alone.

Mr. Edwards' Successor

Principal S. A. Clemmons, A. M., succeeded him, with Mrs. Clemmons as preceptress.

These teachers were more successful in building up a school and realized their work was important as teachers. They have left behind a list of students, every one of them pioneer youths of the town and vicinity, some of them were young boys, others fitting for teachers, or for college, those bearing this mark before their names * are known to be living, all of these are at least octogenarians.

Faculty of Nunda Academy, Term Ending April 1, 1842

S. A. Clemmons (Yale), principal, teacher of Language and Natural Science.

Clarke B. Adams, teacher of English Department.

Miss Jane D. Barnes, teacher of Mathematics, Drawing, etc.

John S. Jemison, teacher of Penmanship.

Mrs. Clemmons, preceptress.

Miss Flora Bennett, Harriet Hudnut, Miss H. E. T. Wright, A. Frink Williams.

Miss H. E. T. Wright (a Baptist), became a missionary to Burmah.

Students in Our First Academy, Church Street, 1840-1841

Benjamin P. Vancourt, A. Jackson Sherwood, George H. Bagley, John Ditto, W. Parker Wright, Elihu D. Holmes, William Dunn, L. Bissell Hills Warren Gardner, P. Dudley Kendrick, Theodore Horton, Richard Tyleston, Riley Merrill, Jr., Phineous L. Gilbert, Frederick B. Wing, Edward H. Chandler, John L. Gray, William M. Gray, Ralston H. Bellus, Charles Bellus, Matthew Washburn, Martin Hubbell, Knelon A. Jeffries, Elnathan W. Packard, John Ormandson, Newton Colby, Oliver P. Ashley, Vandalia Waite, M. D., John Brewer, John Wheeler, S. Deak, C. J. Deak, died 1908, Cyrus T. Dake, Mt. Morris, Edwin Swan, Mt. Morris; from Portage, 1841: Henry Tuthill, Yates Bennett, died 1906, William Tousey, deceased, Andrew Gray, Orville Root, Harlow Orcutt, Joseph Clark Button, Nathaniel B. Nichols, Jr., W. Sparta, Egbert Bogart, John Thompson, Jacob Bogart, David R. Voorees, William T. Spinning, Granger, John McLane, Birdsall, Cyrus Thompson, Upper Canada, Lyman Crosby, Catharine Vancourt, *Matilda Sherwood, (Mrs. W. G. Russell, Binghamton), Rhoda M. Smith, Delia and Mary Bagley, Amelia Crane, Sarah A. Barnes, (Mrs. A. G. Rose), Amanda Horner, Sarah A. Wright, Mary Pennell, (daughter of Rev. A. P. Pennell), Ellen and Elizabeth Whitney, Garifilia Waite, Harriet Hudnut, (Mrs. Leroy Satterlee), Mary Ennis, Sarah Dickinson, Mandana Tyleston, Elizabeth Tyleston, Esther M. Gilbert, (Mrs. P. D. Kendrick), Elizabeth S. Lane, Granger, Ebey V. Bogart, West Sparta, Janette and Adeline Bellus, Nunda, Martha L. Washburn, Nunda; Portage: Mary and Esther Williams, Flora Bennett, died 1900, Cynthia and Mary Spencer, Louisa Button, Harriet N. Carpenter, Margaret C. Howell, Brooks Grove, Sarah M. Dake, Mt. Morris, Elsie Voorees, West Sparta, Elizabeth Campbell, W. Sparta, Ebey Bogart, W. Sparta.

Nunda Academy Advertisement, November 1, 1841

S. A. Clemmons, principal.

This institution is now in successful operation with a larger number of pupils, than at any former period. To meet the increasing patronage, additional accommodations have been provided in the academy building, which will permit us to receive thirty or forty more students.

Unremitting exertions are pledged on the part of the principal and assistants in their efforts to make this institution merit the high estimation of the public. Additional assistance has been recently procured and requisite facilities for instruction can be afforded in almost any branch of Academic Education.

Nunda Academy, November 1, 1841.

S. A. CLEMMONS, Principal.

Pioneer Students of the First Nunda Academy

Mary Alward, Portage; Harriet Alward, Portage; Sarah Alvard, (Mrs. A. J. S. Sherwood), Mt. Morris; Amanda Alvord, Mt. Morris; Elizabeth Barnes, Nunda; *Sarah A. Barnes, (Rose); Clarissa Blanchard, Lyons, Mich.; Alexina Blanchard, Lyons, Mich.; Flora Bennett, (life teacher), Portage; Elmira Bennett, (Orsimus Bisbee), Nunda; Mary J. Bogart, Nunda; Elizabeth V. Bogart, Nunda; Olive Buck, Nunda; Elizabeth Barrett, Nunda; Martha Barrett, Nunda; Jeannette Bellus, Nunda; Adelaide Bellus, Nunda; Lydia A. Blake, Scottsburg; Ann Bunham, Scottsburg; Mary Bagley, Nunda; Isabella Brown, Mt. Morris; Lydia B. Campbell, Nunda; Melissa Carrier, Nunda; Almira Chase, (Merrick), Nunda; *M. Jane Craig, (Bowhall), Nunda; H. S. Doty, Lockport; Lucy A. Daniels, Nunda; Elizabeth Dalrymple, Mt. Morris; Eliza Engle, Portage; Mary Engle, Portage; Clarissa Gray, Caledonia; Elizabeth Gray, Caledonia; Angelina Gawyer, Scottsville; Jane Gibbs, Nunda; Mary A. Greenleaf, Nunda; Esther L. Gilbert, Nunda; Harriet Hudnut, Nunda; Sarah Hudnut, Nunda; Amanda Horner, Nunda; Letetia Horner, Nunda; Sarah J. Howd, Nunda; Angelica C. Henry, Allen; Juliana Henry, Allen; Elizabeth Horton, Nunda; Sylvia A. Lawrence, Nunda; Nancy Lawrence, Nunda; Olive Miller, Mt. Morris; Louisa More, Nunda; Amelia Merrill, Nunda; Emeline Merrill, Nunda; Salome Merrill, Nunda; Angelina Nourse, Castile; Susan A. Osgoodby, Nunda; Mary Pennell, Nunda; Isabella Pennell, Nunda; Mary J. Prescott, Nunda; Rachel E. Page, Huldah M. Robinson, (Spencer), Portage; Charlotte Robinson, (Southwick), Portage; Eliza Rockefeller, (Olp), Mt. Morris; Rhoda M. Smith, Nunda; Delia Spencer, L. A. Shepard, Mt. Morris; Louisa Shuart, Portageville; Margaret Sherwood, (Burnett), Nunda; *Matilda Sherwood, (Russell), Nunda; Charlotte Smith, Nunda; Fannie Seaver, Nunda; Martha Smith, Nunda; Eliza Spinning, Sparta; Mary Spencer, Portage; Cynthia Spencer, Portage; Anna Smith, Portage; Louisa Tabor, Portage; Agnes Tuthill, Portage; Charlotte Tuthill, Portage; Elizabeth Tileston, Nunda; Hannah Vancourt, Nunda; Elsy Voorhies, Sparta; H. E. T. Wright, (Stetson), Nunda; Elizabeth Wright, Nunda; *Sarah A. Wright, (Smith); Mary Wright, Geneseo; Sarah D. Whetmore, Nunda; Elizabeth Whitney, Nunda; Rebecca Wilcox, Nunda; Garifilia Waite, Martha L. Washburn, Cornelia Whitney, Ellen Whitney, Sarah Weller, Mt. Morris; *Mary Williams, Portage; Esther Williams, Portage; H. M. Wilner, Portage; Mary Whitcomb, Nunda; Victoria Whitcomb, Colby.

Female Department, Nunda Academy, 1843-1844

F. B. Adams, Nunda; H. F. Armstrong, Dorset, Vt.; A. E. Atwood, Nunda; M. A. Ainsworth, Nunda; S. A. Ainsworth, Nunda; Emily Bailey, Nunda; Laura Barnes, Nunda; Mary E. Barnes, Nunda; Julia Bell, Nunda; *Augusta Bennett, (Herrick); Amelia Bollsford, Grove; Emily Bradford, Nunda; Ann Bradford, Nunda; Arabella Bradford, Nunda; Elizabeth Bradford, Nunda; Delia A. Brooks, Nunda; Elizabeth Brooks, Nunda; Lucy Brooks, Nunda; L. P. Briggs, Nunda; Imogene Burgess, Nunda; Emma L. Chaffee, Nunda; Sarah Chase, Nunda; Flora, Ella and Roselle Chittenden, Nunda; M. Jane Church, Portage; Caroline Conkey, Mt. Morris; Sarah Jane Cosnett, Nunda; Emily and Isora Dartt, Nunda; Emma Ditto, Nunda; Mary Diamond, Nunda; Lydia Dye, Nunda; Eunice Grover, Nunda; Laura Grover, Nunda; Rachel Gregory, Sparta; Isabella Hammond, Nunda; *Adelaide Hammond, Nunda; Marv S. Holmes, M. C. Howell, Mt. Morris; Sarah and Henrietta Horton, Cordelia Keyser, Rebecca Kennedy, Burns; Helen M. Lawrence, Nunda; Ann Marsh, Cayuga; H. N. Marsh, Nunda; Eunice Marsh, E. A. McKane, Nunda; Julia McKane, Nunda; Celuria Merrill, R. A. Mosher, Mt. Morris; Marian Pierce, Mt. Morris; Martha Purchase, Sparta; Catharine Ruger, Nunda; Martha, and Julia Scott, Allen; E. A. and Eveline Scott, Nunda; Mary E. Spencer, Nunda; Jane Smith, Nunda; Louisa Strong, Nunda; Mandana Fileston, Nunda; Sarah E. Town, Nunda; Caroline Vancourt, Nunda; Mary Van Scoter, Burns; *Lucinda Warren, (B. Lee), Nunda; *Sophia Whitcomb, Livena Whiting, Pennsylvania; Charlotte Wood, Nunda.

Male Depart. Nunda Academy, 1843-1844. *Milton Hills, Nunda; Lathrop Hills, Nunda; Henry A. Hills, Nunda; Elijah Horton, Nunda; Franklin Kysor, Sparta; J. J. Kysor, Sparta; R. R. Kinney, Sparta; John King, Nunda; *Charles King, Nunda; Henry King, Nunda; Franklin L. Lake, Portage; G. B. Lawrence, Nunda; D. C. Leach, Nunda; J. E. Marsh, Nunda; B. F. Parmenter, Springville; James Reid, Nunda; Vandalia Slater, Portage; Simon Scott, Allen; Hiram Scott, Allen; William Scott, Allen; *Charles L. Spencer, Nunda; Edwin Strong, Nunda; William Strong, Nunda; Charles Terry, Nunda; O. Willard, Grove; Orren Williams, Centerville; A. Frink Williams, Portage.

After the exodus of this missionary, the school was left in charge of Miss Cochran, and a young man of excellent spirit by the name of Maynard, and it continued in existence a year longer.

Mr. Maynard, however, who was an earnest Christian and a good Presbyterian, while on his summer vacation attended a gathering of the Synod, and an earnest appeal being made for well educated young men to enter the Foreign Missionary field, his plans for life were changed, excepting, that he had long planned a visit to the Alps. He proceeded to carry out this plan, but was taken sick and died in Italy. The school was then merged with the Union school on East Street, that for a year or more after this kept up a hearty rivalry with the Nunda Literary Institution, both in curriculum and in numerical strength.

This marvellous story of successive teachers entering the ministry and the missionary field can hardly be equalled in any school of the land. It is evident that the vocation of the teacher was underrated in those days, while that of the clergyman exceeded greatly the estimates of the present time.

As these teachers will again be mentioned in our list of Missionaries, who have lived in Nunda, we will leave them for the present.

The school came into being when it was greatly needed. The building proved of great value to the church, for a session house, and it has fostered other schools and served as a temporary home for the Methodist Church and numerous select schools have held their sessions there, until an Academy was built on Mill Street.

The building has been moved to Fair Street, and a fine parsonage has taken its place, and it now serves as a dwelling house and barn. It cost when first built \$800, and it has been of far greater value to the village than to the church that built it. May the good intentions of the builders be recognized, appreciated and placed to their credit.

The Cochran Regime

The school reached the acme of its success under Principal J. G. Cochran, and his sister, Miss M. R. Cochran.

The Faculty indicate a large and energetic institution, even a primary department swells the numbers and indicate at least a numerical success. Some of these assistant teachers taught in 1843, others in 1844.

Principal, J. G. Cochran; associate, Miss Dorcas Bell; preceptress, M. R. Cochran; assistant preceptress, Miss Sarah A. Lake; primary, Miss Plum; John J. Rockefeller, teacher, English Department; Lecturer, Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. C. Clifford Chafee, A. B., and assistant pupils B. F. Parmalec, Amelia Merrill.

This school would have been eminently successful under this corps of instructors, but either the atmosphere of Nunda, bred a desire in the hearts of all educators that were called here as instructors, to seek a foreign shore, where souls were farther away from truth and God, or the retiring principal, or the clergyman of the church chose, the new principal for his piety, rather than for his ability to teach, and the Nunda Academy was wrecked on the rocks of Missionary zeal. In this instance a good teacher did not become a poor missionary, but one who met with marvellous success and "worked for humanity," as well as for "creed and theology," and left a son and successor whose achievements as a civilizer reached the climax of success. His school, however, is our present subject, but in the missionary part of this book will be given the story of a great missionary's greater Son.

Before giving the names of the students that attended the Nunda Academy in 1842 to 1844, we will tell the story that George Ditto, a pupil of the primary department of this school (and to whom I am indebted for the information) told me.

Miss Dorcas Bell came with the Ditto family to Nunda as the governess of the Ditto children, John, George and Emma. The great losses attending the stopping of work on the Genesee Valley canal in 1841, left the family with more accounts against the contractors, than the contractors had money to pay for, and so the governess became a teacher in this school. She afterwards became Mrs. Lorenzo Brooks. Principal Cochran married Miss Plum, the teacher in the primary department, and they became Missionaries in the Orient.

The Faculty of this school seems to have changed after the marriage of Miss Bell. And we find the following list of instructors: J. G. Cochran, A. B.; John J. Rockefeller, English Department; Sarah A. Lake, assistant teacher of English; Miss M. R. Cochran, teacher French and drawing; assistant pupils, B. F. Parmenter of Springville; Miss Amelia A. Merrill of Nunda.

Note.—It is germane to call attention, at this time to the fact that there were now two academies in Nunda, and Prof. Buck, had also since 1843, been taking to their own place, the Baptists, and others, who were attracted by his reputation to the newer and larger school.

Pupils in Attendance in 1842-3, Additional to Those Before Mentioned

G. W. Adams, Ohio; Edwin C. Allen, Portage; Andrew Barber, (lawyer), Portage; Charles B. Bagley, *Lester P. Barnes, Benjamin Bailey, William P. Bennett, Burns; Charles H. Bixby, Nunda; Charles Brooks, Chelles Brooks, A. G. Brooks, L. M. Brooks, J. B. Bradley, Springville; Henry B. Britton, Portage; Halbert Buck, Nunda; Erastus Buck, Nunda; Austin Burpee, Nunda; R. S. Campbell, Scottsburg; Edward G. Chipman, Nunda; William George Cosnett, Nunda; D. H. Cochran, Springville; William De Camp, M. D., *George Ditto, Nunda; Lewis L. Ditto, Nunda; Arnold Eastwood, Nunda; Charles A. Gilbert, Nunda; Nathan Gould, Nunda; Leroy Gould, Nunda; Horace Gregory, Sparta; Cameron Hartman, Sparta; Le Rue Hale, Sparta.

At two exhibitions given April 13 and 14, 1843, the following ladies and gentlemen took part:

S. F. Hills, J. Bogart, J. Thompson, T. Atwood, W. P. Wright, E. D. Holmes, H. B. Carver, R. S. Campbell, D. H. Cochran, F. D. Lake, N. F. Williams, G. J. Adams, W. A. Dunn, Riley M. Merrill, F. P. Kennedy, J. G. Briggs, A. F. Williams, L. B. Hills, J. J. Rockefeller, G. J. Adams, J. L. Williams E. H. Chandler, J. Ditto.

M. Jane Church, Mary Williams, Miss Esther Williams, Miss A. Merrill, M. J. Bogart, N. Lawrence, S. A. Lawrence.

Note.—The original colloquy, "The Indian Captive," written by M. Jane Church formed a part of the programme. Also one of her poems, "The May Flower," was recited by L. B. Hills. The talent of these advanced students would surprise some of the graduates of our day most of them, however, were older than the average graduates now.

It must be gratifying to the children and grandchildren of those who were the leading pupils, for their day of this the first of Nunda's academies, to see their ancestors as they were in youth, not in their full maturity, but grasping for treasures of mind attainable.

The motto of 1845 tells the story,

"Not as though we had already attained."

The last exhibition of the Nunda Academy, six students wrote (or served as a committee of publication), a pamphlet periodical, and it was published by J. T. Norton, Mt. Morris.

The committee were: R. M. Merrill, Seth E. Hills, C. H. Gilbert, Miss A. A. Merrill, Miss N. C. Lawrence and Miss Janette T. Amsden.

After a modest editorial, the articles that followed would indicate the peculiar style of those days when sentiment and song were present in all prose essays. "The Widow's Son," by C., evidently Charles H. Gilbert, the father of Harry and Carrie Gilbert, a fine paraphrase of the Gospel narrative, has a double pathos to one who knew them all. Charles and his gentle wife, Eliza Day, both of whom died so early in life, and Carrie and Harry, who did not live as long. As the au-

thor purposes to give Miss Carrie's graduating essay, he thinks it will be interesting to trace similarity of style, changed by the different standards of a later time.

THE WIDOW'S SON

"Silence reigns in a lone apartment in the city of N——. A noble youth lies sleeping. O'er his body a burning fever rages, and yet he sleeps a happy sleep. On Fancy's airy wing his roving mind soars away from earth to heaven. With angels crowned with light, he kneels before the throne, and with "etherial fingers sweeps the golden strings, which makes the melody of heavens abode."

"He wakes to find himself still on earth, while by his couch his loving parent weeps. Mother, the damps of death are on my brow, but do not weep when I am gone. I hasten to a happier home. I would not longer stay. Hark, dost not thou hear, the rich strains of music, that strike my listening ear?"

"Mother I go, but I will come again, and when thou too shall leave this vale of tears, I'll watch beside thy bed and bear thy spirit hence to Heaven.

"There's music on the midnight air, a requiem sad and slow is chanted o'er the bier of a loved one gone.

"O sad the thought that one so young should die, and lay him down in the empty tomb to rest, while fairy visions still were his and hope was dancing joy dreams in his breast. Could prayer have saved him he would have still remained. He has joined the choirs of pure ones in the happy land.

"The mother weeps beside his sable bier. 'Tis hard to part from what is lifeless now. But lo! Jesus approaches and bids her cease to weep. He lays the sable, pall-cloth back, he lifts the head in silence resting and he who slept awoke."

This is hardly a type of the others. It is unusual for men, unless they are of poetic nature, or very near the bounds of the unknown, to write like school girls, but men are not alike, and some are admonished in many ways of life's uncertainty.

One other selection signed V., bears the more natural type of woman's sentiment. She has dared to write of one, whose name is above every name. In her peroration she exclaims.

"He comes to earth its Redeemer, a King without the ensigns of royalty, a Conqueror without an avenging sword, or the brilliant trophies, which swell the victor's triumph. He becomes a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief. For thee, O. earth, he weeps, for thee He prays, when dewy mountains and the pale stars alone behold him, he bids the sleeping arise, and those in chains of darkness bound, gaze upon a new world of light and beauty. He heals thy soul, a pilgrim for many long years, ever laboring to hasten the dawn of salvation's sun, and when his day has come, for thee, O man, he dies!"

THE EXHIBITION

"Character of Schiller," Erastus Buck, Jr.

"Literature a means of perpetuating a Nation's Glory," John S. King.

"When is the time to die," Miss M. A. Stowe.

"The Voices of Angels," Miss E. Bradford.

Colloquy, "The Chances of Law," (written by Briggs, Chandler and Gilbert).

Judge, Latham Coffin; Squire Bragge, G. H. Briggs; Fitzgerald, Esq., E. H. Chandler; Plaintiff, S. E. Hills; Defendant, C. H. Gilbert; witnesses.

Colloquy, by Merrill and Ditto.

Transcendentalist, R. M. Merrill; Fourierist, J. A. Ditto; Hypochondriac, S. E. Hills; Mnemonician, C. H. Gilbert; Limb of the Law, J. V. Townsend.

10. Oration—"Melancholy of Genius".....G. H. Briggs
11. Oration—"Permanence of Our Institutions".....J. A. Ditto
12. Responses "The Patriot's Gore".....Miss S. L. Merrill
"The Tear of Sympathy".....Miss L. A. Horner
13. Colloquy—"Popular Education".....By Hills and Ditto
Prof. Von Dunderhosen, S. E. Hills; Squire Quibble, L. Coffin; Dea Particular, A. Barber; Doct. Killman, R. M. Merrill, inspectors.
Students, etc. Music.
14. Oration—"The Superiority of a Symmetric Education"....E. H. Chandler
.....Miss A. A. Merrill, Miss J. D. Amsden
15. Dispute—"Is this a Superficial Age?".....S. E. Hills, Latham Coffin
16. Discussion—"Is Astronomy as Rich in the Poetic Element as Geology?"
.....Miss A. A. Merrill, Miss J. D. Amsden
17. Colloquy—"Midsummer's Night's Dream," (altered from Shakespeare)
Peter Quince, R. M. Merrill, Nick Bottom, Andrew Barber, Francis Flute,
J. H. Ditto, Simon Strung, William Nash, moonshine.
Music.
18. "The Genius of Literature".....R. M. Merrill
19. Oration—"Fame—Its Price".....A. Barber
Prayer.

EXCELSIOR—NUNDA ACADEMY, 1845

By S.

"Oh! onward youth! grasp deathless flowers
Of genius for thy brow
And call a wreath in learning's bower
To deck thy young mind now;
Away! stop not 'mid things of earth,
Indulge in visions high,
Enlarge thy thoughts of lofty birth,
Seek things that cannot die."

CHAPTER VI.

OUR OLD UNION SCHOOL HOUSE, EAST STREET, AND HOW IT CAME TO BE BUILT THERE.

Special meeting of District No. 2, held December 23, 1844, at 6 P. M.

Merritt Colby presided and William D. Hammond served as clerk.

At this meeting it was, Resolved by a majority of voters present, that it is expedient to purchase a new site and build a new school house.

2. Resolved, That the trustees of this district, examine the most eligible site for a new school house, ascertain the cost of lot, plan of a building and the cost of building according to that plan.

3. That a committee be appointed to examine into the title of the site now occupied by the district; whereupon the moderator appointed, Benedict Bagley, Luther C. Peck and Walter Whitcomb, such committee. The meeting adjourned to meet again in two weeks.

At the adjourned meeting, Benedict Bagley, reported that the title of the lot on Mill Street was not sound and good, that the deed is void for want of a consideration. The report was carried. They seconded the report of former committee, and appointed two discreet persons to act with the trustees, to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a new location, and building a more commodious school building, to estimate cost and dimensions and lay their report before the people at their next meeting. Joseph Ditto and D. D. Morse were appointed as additional committee. Adjourned for one week.

At the adjourned meeting, J. Ditto reported for the committee, and the report was accepted, and the trustees authorized to sell the old lot and building, retaining its use till the new building was ready for use. The vote was carried, yeas, 43, nays, 29. The trustees were instructed to purchase a lot containing an acre of ground on the north east corner of East and Fair Streets, opposite the Cobble Stone house, then occupied by C. E. Crary at the price of \$200.

Resolved, That the trustees be requested to procure a certificate of the town superintendent for the sum of \$13.50. Carried.

Adjourned to Tuesday at 6 P. M.

On January 24, 1845, the adjourned meeting was held, and a certificate from the town superintendent was read, of which the following is a copy.

"I hereby certify that I believe the sum of twelve hundred dollars is necessary to build a suitable school house for School District No. 2, in Nunda

January 14, 1845.

A. BURGESS,

Town Superintendent C. S. for Nunda."

A vote was then taken to raise by tax \$1,200 to build a school house on the place submitted by the committee. The vote was taken by calling each voter present by name and the vote given resulted as follows: Yeas, 47; Nays, 45.

Then the additional sum of \$150 was voted for fence, furnishing out buildings, etc. Yeas, 48; Nays, 28.

Annual meeting September 29, 1845. Dr. C. Clifford Chafee, moderator, and William D. Hammond, George B. Herrick, elected trustees; John H. Dye, collector; Walter Whitcomb, librarian. A tax was voted to level the grounds and lay floor in the porch.

We conclude that this brings the scholars of No. 2, into a commodious and fine looking building for those days, and if any one wishes to see the old building, from which they must have been glad to depart, they may procure the key of Lester Wilcox, merchant, on State Street. The rear part of the building has had no repairs upon it since it was moved there from Mill Street, and the wonder will be how did they accommodate 90 pupils there, before canal days, and how, the greatly increased number from 1836 to 1846.

From 1839, the Nunda Academy, Church Street, thinned them out somewhat, and from 1843 the Nunda Literary Institute took all the surplus, until 1846, when the Union and Nunda Academy students divided nearly equally, the pupils of the village with the institute, and both buildings had for the next 13 years, all they could accommodate.

CHAPTER VII.

THE UNION SCHOOL, EAST STREET, 1846.

THE Nunda Academy, on Church Street, build by the Presbyterians in 1838, afterwards known as the Presbyterian Session House, that had furnished advantages for the pioneer youth of Nunda for about seven years, was supplanted by the Baptist School, the Nunda Literary Institute, that came into being in 1843, and both academies were well patronized for about two years, when the institute, being the larger building, with the large hired cabinet of Prof. Amasa A. Buck, A. M., drew the majority of the pupils from abroad to the Mill Street institution, and the short lived Nunda Academy was merged in a Union with the large district school No. 2, and became the Union School with, for a short time, an Academy or High School department. The principal was college bred and about 250 pupils gathered there during the school year.

The Students Olio, published in March, 1846, gives us this information, in a "Prospectus addressed to the Trustees of this unique District School." We quote from the youthful editors, a statement, that it would have been hard to believe, but for the preservation of this 14 page periodical.

"Messrs. Prescott, Herrick and Gardner, Trustees of Nunda Union school: Permit us to inscribe to you our little periodical as a tribute of respect, due your zealous and disinterested efforts to establish a UNION SCHOOL, of high or low in our pleasant village.

"During the last term, about 230 scholars have enjoyed its privileges. The majority of these, have spent most of their time upon the common English branches.

"About 80 have practiced composition; 40 declamation; about 50 attended to drawing; 40 have pursued the Latin; 22 Algebra; 17 Intellectual Philosophy; 15 Geology; 12 Geometry; 11 French; 8 Astronomy; 4 Surveying. General exercises have been had on Mitchell's Outline maps, Parker's Historical charts, and in Wright's Analytical Orthography.

"You will find perchance in our "Olio" many crude thoughts. Should it be so we feel assured, that from you and our friends generally, we shall meet with the leniency which our youth and inexperience may claim; and there will not be dealt out, to those whose unledged thoughts are yet untaught to soar, the full measure of criticism which might fall with propriety upon the productions of more mature minds. If others who are predetermined to judge 'no good thing can come out of Nazareth,' will read our pages only to discover faults or hold up to ridicule our cherished sentiments, we must leave them to the promptings of their own taste, with a regret however, that their minds are not of a nobler make.

"In behalf of the committee of publication."

It would not be very difficult to read between the lines of an intense conflict existing between the "Institute" and "the Union School." Though the Union School had 230 scholars all it could comfortably accommodate, the Institute had 328.

The Union School however, had the largest primary department.

After Principal Winslow, from the Mt. Morris school succeeded Principal Buck, the existing friction was diminished, for Prof. Winslow was from "Union

College," from which three successive Presbyterian pastors had been graduated, and the Union School under Abraham Burgess returned to the ordinary status of a well taught district school for "English branches" only.

That the Union School of 1845-1846, had a fair share of the "heirs of future greatness," we will copy the order of exercises at the exhibition March 10, 1846.

Music.

1. Colloquy—"Who Wants an Exhibition," by Briggs and Chandler.
2. Oration—"Newspaper Publication," S. Ellis.
3. "Unwritten History," M. T. Hills.
4. "The Fate of Tyranny," J. W. Britton.

Music.

5. Colloquy—"A Mesmeric Peep into the Future," (arranged by J. Ditto).
De Squiggs (mesmeriser), W. B. Gardner.
Joseph (a subject), H. Buck.
Squire Quirk, S. Ellis.
Deacon Quiz, G. Kalder.
Professor Fiat, J. W. Britton.

6. Declamation—"The Sword," C. L. Spencer.
7. Oration—"The True Source of Reform," E. W. Packard.
8. Oration—"Saxon Character," J. A. Ditto.

Music.

9. Colloquy—"Scraps of Politics for 1848," (by Briggs and Chandler).
Loco Foco, J. A. Ditto.
Loco Foco, J. W. Britton.
Whig, E. Buck, Jr.
Whig, C. H. Brooks.
Native, E. H. Chandler.
Atheist, W. B. Gardner.

Liberty, G. H. Briggs.

Whig of '76, H. A. Patterson.

10. Declamation—"Bernardo Del Carpio," H. Buck.

11. Reading of Kaleidoscope, Miss V. Whitcomb, Miss L. A. Britton.

Music.

12. Latin Colloquy—Serenade. S. Ellis, H. Peterson, M. T. Hills, G. H. Gardner, C. L. Spencer.

13. Oration—"Imagination," E. Buck, Jr.

14. Oration—"The True End of Study," W. B. Gardner.

15. Reading of the Ephemera, Miss E. Bradford, Miss L. A. Horner.

16. Declamation—"The Seventh Plague of Egypt," G. H. Briggs.

Music.

17. Colloquy—"Galileo's Re-cantation," (by Ditto).

Inquisitors, H. A. Patterson, E. H. Chandler, E. Buck, Jr.

Galileo, J. A. Ditto.

Philosopher, G. H. Briggs.

Students, C. H. Brooks, J. W. Britton.

Officer, G. Kalder.

18. Translation—"Ulysses' Address to Achilles," Edward H. Chandler.

19. "Achilles Reply," H. A. Patterson.

Music.

20. Tragedy, (Selected Talfourd's Ion).

Adrastus, H. A. Patterson.

Ion, G. H. Briggs.

Medon, F. Buck, Jr.

Clesiphon, J. A. Ditto.

Crythis, W. B. Gardner.

Agenor, M. T. Hills.

Phochion, E. H. Chandler.

Guards, etc.

Prayer. Benediction.

This school existed for many years, and had many excellent teachers, among them, Abraham Burgess, M. Jane Church, Luke Colby, John J. Rockefeller, Milo Chamberlain, Walter Coffin, Mary Spencer, Jane Adams, Henry Dye Marsh, A. B., William C. Hall, Samuel Hall, Thomas J. Thorp, A. B., and sister, John Grimes, Thomas Lovell.

A GREAT ACADEMY—ITS TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

The Nunda Literary Institute became an actuality because the old Baptist Church was no longer needed for church purposes.

The Nunda Academy was too small to accommodate all who would attend if there were better facilities for instruction. The frequent change of teachers in the academy had taught a lesson, and the Baptists determined to hire a principal who had taught successfully, and who expected to make teaching his life work. The Middlebury Academy at Wyoming was the leading school of this class at the time. One of the leading citizens of the town was the Hon. L. C. Peck, educated at this classical institution. Besides, it was known that Prof. Buck, had an extensive cabinet which would come with him and place the new school on or above the level of its competitor. The numerical strength of the Baptist Church at the time was such that there would be a good attendance, even if the Presbyterian School continued its existence. It is from present standards of toleration, to be regretted that both schools were run too much as Sectarian Institutions. There is no list of the first academy's officials, but certainly those of the Baptist School were decidedly too much along denominational lines. To Principal Winslow, who introduced into the board men, as trustees, for their ability, and not for their creed, is due much of the greater prosperity which attended the institution during its last years. Men like Gersham Waldo (Episcopalian); L. B. Warner, and Utley Spencer, Presbyterians; I. J. Meecham, (Methodist), and finally E. W. Packard, (Universalist) was a movement in the right direction. These men were interested in education per se, and were not thinking of how a large school would increase the attendance and membership of any particular church. From the first, the stockholders in the "building" made a choice outside their numbers.

A list of the trustees of the institution may prove interesting to their posterity, and so the writer will give them.

Those advertised on the circular at first sent out, evidently did not all serve. They were, however, excellent figure heads and the leading men of the village, as well as excellent scholars.

Addison M. Crane, Esq., Hon. Judge, etc., Hon. Nathaniel Coe, Rev. Luke Colby, Zera W. Joseph, M. D., Hon. Daniel Ashley.

September 28, 1844. Stockholders and trustees, Rev. Jira Clark, pastor Baptist Church; President of the Board, Serenus Britton (served 5 years), Nathaniel Coe (until he moved west), Samuel Swain, Jr. (until he resigned), James Swain, (until he resigned), Carlos Ashley, Jeremiah Richardson, John E. Dake, Zadock Herrick, Jr., Rev. Luke Colby, Solomon H. Donaldson, Dr. D. M. Dake, Moses Barron.

October 24, 1844. Added to this original board, John Seaver, James Barrett, Benjamin W. Dake, Lyman Herrick. Probably these were stockholders.

October 30, 1844. Albert Page.

November 14, 1844. A committee appointed for that purpose gave a report on value of property.

Library \$100; lot \$400; building \$2,300. Total, \$2,800.

January 27. Edward Swain succeeds Serenus Britton as trustee.

January 8. Rev. Jira Clark, president of the board, resigns as president and as trustee; John E. Dake, also Dr. D. M. Dake resigns.

1859. Board of trustees at the time of the burning of the Institute.

Rev. Luke Colby (served the entire 17 years), Samuel Skinner, Lyman Herrick, F. H. Gibbs, L. F. Paine, Isaac Bronson, Dr. A. L. L. Potter, Dr. S. C. Upson, L. B. Warner, Dr. J. J. Marchant, Albert Page, E. W. Packard, L. C. Skinner, Utley Spencer.

TEACHERS OF THE NUNDA LITERARY INSTITUTE FROM 1843 TO 1860

School commenced May 1, 1848; building burned May, 1859; school year completed in June.

Buck Regime from May 1, 1843, to March, 1848.

1. Rev. Amasa Buck, A. M., March, 1848.

Rev. N. W. Benedict, A. B., to January 1, 1847.

Mary L. Buck, preceptress to July 15, 1844.

Eliza Brown, music teacher several years.

Adelaide E. T. Morrison, preceptress from September 1844 to 1847.

Elizabeth Barrett, primary.

Joseph E. Putnam (college student) A. B., January, 1847.

Lemuel Waters (college student) A. B., September, 1847.

Miss Martha Wheelock (retires with letter of commendation), 1847.

Mrs. Sarah Atwater, music teacher, 1847.

Daniel B. Bard, vocal music, 1847.

D. W. Dake, M. D., Lecturer, 1847.

Miss B. S. Morse, Miss Van Slyke, Miss Sarah Chase, Miss Elizabeth Andrus, Miss Celestia Andrus, 1847.

2. Rev. Nehemiah Wisner Benedict, A. B., principal, March, 1848, (A. M., from March to November, 1848).

Miss Helen Morrison, principal female department; Celestia Andrus, primary.

3. Leroy Satterlee, principal; Isaiah Hudnut, assistant first term; Stephen W. Clark, A. M., second term. Author of Clark's grammar.

Mr. Clark succeeds Instructor Hudnut; Sarah Chase, primary.

4. Horatio Gates Winslow, A. B.; Mary H. Culbertson, Charles L. Bingham, classics; Emily Barnum, Emily B. Winslow.

Second Year. Principal Winslow; Helen B. Morrisson, preceptress; George Briggs, classics; Jane Adams, primary.

5. Solon Otis Thacher (collegian); Miss Myra McAlmont, preceptress; Miss Emeline Merrill, primary.

6. William J. Bunnell, A. B.; Dr. A. L. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., (part of time); Mrs. Bunnell, preceptress; Miss Abbey Livermore; Miss Martha Knowlton; Miss Mary Wells.

7. Barrett Regime. A. Judson Barrett, A. B., 1854 to May, 1859; A. L. L. Potter, A. M., resigned; Joseph Ensign, collegian, A. B.; Miss Camilla Leach, preceptress; Miss Mary Spencer; Miss Minerva Waldo; Miss Louise W. Metcalf, music teacher.

PROFESSOR BARRETT'S FACULTY

Principal Stephen P. Barrett, collegian, A. B.

Preceptresses, Emily J. Barrows, two years; Miss Mary Bobards, Miss Mary Spencer.

Louise Cassidy, one year.

Andrew J. Russell, Professor of Chi-
rography.

Emily J. Barrows, until May, 1859.

John P. Colby, May, 1859, A. B.

Clinton Barrett, until May, 1859.

Miss Mary L. Pettit, until May, 1859.



PRINCIPAL A. JUDSON BARRETT

8. Last Term. Miss Mary L. Pettit, principal; Mr. Thomas Lovell (collegian), afterward A. B. and LL. D., assistant.

Assistant Pupil Teachers. Mary Wheeler, drawing and English.

1855-56. Miss Mary L. Pettit, Miss Alice S. Fitch, Miss Harriet Swain, Miss Sarah L. Stilson.

Number of scholars in 1854-55:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First term	40	50	102
Intermediate	45	50	101
Primary	23	18	41
Music special			33

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Students of the Nunda Literary Institute.

Catalogue of 1843 and 1844. The living marked *.

William W. Alward, Portage, N. Y.; Nathaniel P. Alward, Portage, N. Y.; Yates Ashley, Daniel P. Ashley, Charles A. Atwood, Nunda; Freeman B. Atwood, Granger; Warren Babcock, Nunda; Munson O. Barker, Nunda; Joseph W. Britton, Russel Britton, Charles H. Britton, James M. Barrett, Nunda; David

S. Butterfield, Nunda; Miles C. Bradley, Nunda; Curtis S. E. Bowen, George Burpee, Hugh Bradley, Nunda; J. H. Hobart Bennett, Curtis M. Bennett, Portage; J. W. Brownson, Friendship; George W. Buck, Granger; George Brinkerhoof, Mt. Morris; Randolph Burt, Mt. Morris; Simon Baldwin, Burns; James W. Buck, Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory; J. Monroe Cole, Nunda; John P. Colby, Newton C. Colby, Henry W. Colby, Nunda; Charles E. Crairy, Lawrence W. Coe, Nunda; Charles S. Coe, Nunda; Eugene F. Coe, Nunda; N. L. Clark, Nunda; William D. Clark, Nunda; Furman B. Clark, Nunda; Beriah Clark, Nunda; Albert S. Carver, Nunda; George H. Carver, Nunda; Rufus Chandler, Nunda; Levi Chase, Nunda; Samuel J. Crooks, Granger; Salmon P. Colby, Greece; Orsemus C. Dake, Penn Yan; Iabez P. Dake, Jr., Nunda; Alfred H. Day, Andrew J. Dake, Portage; William G. Dake, Portage; William S. Eddy, Nunda; Willard Eddy, Nunda; Joseph Gray, Springwater; W. B. Gardner, Charles H. Gardner, Franklin Gardner, Charles J. Gardner, Nunda; E. S. Green, Asalf Gould, Castile; *George B. Herrick, Melvin W. Hall, Nunda; John Jeffries, Montezuma; Knudon F. Jeffries, Nunda; Cornelius Kiley, Michael Kiley, John M. Lake, Sparta; Truman Morse, C. D. Morse, Nunda; William Mills, Mt. Morris; Elijah F. Mason, Harrison H. Morey, James H. Morley, John A. Morley, Nunda; Abner B. Mordoff, John C. Mordoff, Dennis W. Mirror, Castile; *William W. Osgoodby, Nunda; *George M. Osgoodby, Nunda; Ephraim E. Page, Hermon D. Page, Orson A. Page, Charles Peabody, Jeremiah Richardson, Nunda; A. S. Sherwood, Dansville; Harrison W. Smith, Mt. Morris; James Stockwell, Portage; George H. Swan, Frank W. A. Swan, Nunda; John E. Swain, Nunda; Henry K. Swain, Nunda; Walter Joel Saterlee, James Smith, Daniel Seaver, Nunda; John A. Tabor, Portage; Uriah Townsend, Nunda; Velorus Thompson, Nunda; Barak Tozer, Nunda; R. Talcott, Nunda; Samuel P. Towns, M. D., Castile; Charles M. Wheeler, C. G. Wheeler, Erastus Waite, Nunda; David Vandelia Waite, M. D., Hiram B. Waite, Gainesville; N. Pendleton Wilcox, Smethport, Pa.; John F. Wagor, Nunda; Charles B. Wright, David B. Whitney, William Whitney.

Female Students 1843 and 1844.

Frances C. Ashley, Nunda; Frances M. Angel, Nunda; Emma E. Atwood, Granger; Ann E. Atwood, Sarah S. Atwater, Hannah M. Atwater, Augusta S. Bennett, (Mrs. C. W. Herrick); Rachel A. Bennett, (taught 50 years); Elmira Bennett, (Mrs. Orsemus Bisbee), Portage; Laura C. Barrett, (Mrs. W. A. H. Dake), died 1905; Elizabeth T. Barrett, (Mrs. J. Blanchard); Martha Barrett; Mercelia Bradley; Maria C. Bard, (Mrs. Whipple); Lucy A. Britton, (Mrs. James Camp); Agnes M. Brown, Caroline Brown, Mary Bentley, Hannah Burpee, Catherine Burpee, Isabel Burpee, Nunda; Sarah C. Botsford, Cornelia Botsford (Mrs. Joel Bennett), Granger; Rachel M. Butterfield, Mary Burt, Mt. Morris; Louisa C. Carpenter, Portage; Sarah A. Chandler, Nunda; Helen Conklin, Nunda; Martha J. Conklin; Seraph A. Conklin; Angelina Clough, Nunda; Clarissa Clough; Celoria Clark; Orithia Clark; Martha J. Carver, Nunda; Lucinda Carver, Nunda; Sarah Carver; Nunda; Mahala Carver, Nunda; Delana C. Chase, Nunda; Mary E. Chase; Caroline M. Chamberlain; *Mercy Jane Craig (Mrs. Bowhall); Ella F. Chittenden; Flora E. Chittenden; Roselle Chittenden; Charlotte Chittenden; Aristeen Curtis; Theresa A. Dake, Nunda; Elvira E. Dake, Nunda; Eunice M. Dake, Mt. Morris; Cornelia C. Fuller, Granger; *Laura S. Grover, (Mrs. Carpenter); Susannah Haines; Ann E. Howd; Francis C. Howd; Kesiah E. Herrick;

Ann E. Jervis, (colored); Mary Jervis; Bridget Jervis; Eliza D. Mason; Emily Martin; Maria Morse; Faeelia Merrick; (Mrs. W. B. Whitcomb); Elvira Merrick; Cordelia L. Merrick; Julia A. Morley; Mary J. Osgoodby; Clarissa Page; Roselle F. Pillinger; Emily M. Robinson, (daughter of Samre Robinson, Chidsey Farm); Adelia Roberts, (Mrs. L. Rockefeller); Amelia Rawson; Ellen E. Russell; Mary L. Ryder; Mary L. Seaver; *Lydia Starkweather, (Mrs. E. O. Dickenson); Lucy A. Swan; Polly Short, Nunda; Olivia Sweetman; Louia Sweetman; Eliza Stilson, Mt. Morris; Jane A. Smith; Charlotte Smith; Elizabeth B. Shave; Flora Stone; Helen F. Swart; Martha C. Talcott; Celestia Thompson; Philena C. Warner; Louisa E. Warner; Levisa P. Warner; Abba Weed; Sarah E. Weed; Mary Wheeler, (died 1906); Charlotte Wheeler; Elizabeth Wheeler; *Sarah A. White; Elizabeth P. Wright, Mt. Morris.

Additional names in 1845.

Clarence D. Ashley, Nunda; Oliver B. Atwell; Hiram Atwell; William Bailey; Simon Bailey; William R. Benson; Hayillah Brewer; Edgar M. Shipman, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Darby; William H. Guy; James E. P. Irwin; Arco Kendall, Mt. Morris; James Kiley; Elijah Lovejoy; Durand Linkletter; Justus Linkletter; Wilber F. Lawton; Richard Martin; William B. Ormsby; William W. Paine, Burns; Artemas A. Saterlee, (son of Halsey); Homer Sherwood; William K. Short; Clark H. Short; Silas Short; Charles M. Stout; Alfred Fabor; Rodolphus Talcott; Johnson A. Wagon; William B. Wagon; William G. D. Weed; B. Rush Whitney; Joseph R. Wilson.

Out of town students.

Isaiah B. Hamilton (died 1908), Mt. Morris; P. D. Burger, Nunda; Peter Carter, Nunda; William McCartney (died in Nunda); Charles Norton; Hilery Twist.

Additional lady students 1845.

Susan R. Bailey; Mary A. Bailey; *Mary N. Barron, (Hand); Angelina Benedict; Lavina Bowen, (Mrs. J. Barker); Cestina Butterfield; Rachel M. Butterfield; Eliza Canfield; Sarah H. Dunn; Helen A. Guy; Melinda A. Lovejoy; Mary E. Lovejoy; Abigail Mason; Fidelia J. Merrick, (Mrs. Dr. Whitcomb); Pamela A. Merrick; *Ann M. Mosher, (Mrs. R. Spencer); Elizabeth Rittenhouse, (Mrs. J. Creveling); C. M. Skellinger; Emily C. Sherwood; Louisa E. Sherwood; Sylvia Skinner; Mercy S. Spicer; Olive A. Stone; Betsey C. Swain; Agnes F. Swain; Flora F. Swain; Rosella M. Fabor; Sarah A. Upson; Orthynett Warren; Mary Willis; Amelia Wing; Sarah Hamilton, Mt. Morris; Julianna Burt, Mt. Morris.

Additional names 1846.

Cornelia Angel; Phoebe Atwell; Eliza T. Barrett; Frances T. Buson; Julianna Burt, Portage; Fausta A. Conklin; Charlotte A. Crawford, Pavilion; Mary Jane Crawford, Pavilion; Ellen Darnt; Adelia Dake; Mary Diamond; Frances L. Gager; Fanny M. Hampton, Ossian; Sally A. Hampton, Ossian; Eveline Hungerford; Ann E. Jack, Nunda; Janette Jack, Nunda; Matilda Jack, Nunda; Marietta Johnson; Susanna Johnson; Sarah A. Kelsey, (daughter of Rev. A. Kelsey); Ella A. Kelsey; Linda Kelsey; Emma Kelsey; Martha J. Kenney; Susan S. Kenney; Mary Linkletter; Amelia A. Narrimore; Electa A. Narrimore; Alzina Narrimore; Salome Narrimore; Almira J. Root; Oreana Sherwood; Almira H. Stone; Sarah M. Stilson, Ridge; Angelina Smith, Dutch Street; Flora Talcott; Hannah Van Allen; *Emma Willey; Minerva Whitney; Vienna Whitney; Lutesia

Whitney; *Jane A. Upson; Sophia Whitecomb; Ellen Whitecomb; Louise Whitecomb; Josephine Youells; Laura Youells.

Additional students in 1849.

Orson Adams; Oren R. Atwell; Charles Ashley; D. C. Ashley; Dennis P. Alward; Scipio A. Y.; Spoon Baile; Benjamin Baile; Albert Baile; Orville C. Babcock; Simeon Babcock; Charles G. Bennett; Curtiss N. Bennett; Henry C. Bixby; Monzo D. Bradley; Hulbert E. Brown; Genesee Falls; Samuel C. Bonar, Ossian; James H. Clark, Genesee Falls, (the celebrated vocalist and composer); A. B. Chamberlain, Sparta; O. H. Chamberlain, Sparta; O. L. Chamberlain, Sparta; Horace M. Dake; Daniel M. Dake; William W. Dake; Benjamin W. Dake; *Orville A. Guy; Isaac Hampton, Ossian; Clark A. Herrick, Nunda; David Holl, Nunda; Benjamin J. Johnson; Charles H. Johnson; Thomas Earle; Jerome Lake, Mt. Morris; John Lomen, Mt. Morris; S. D. Mosher, Mt. Morris; George D. Martin, Nunda; Septim F. Miller; James H. Morely; Herman Morely; William McArthur, Tuscarora; Samuel J. Marnore; Frederick T. Olney; Elliot J. Page; *Daniel Post, Gainesville (Buffalo, N. Y.); A. M. Pierce (Member of Assembly, Wyoming County, died 1908); *Theodore Peterson; Miles Peterson; Berkeley Peterson; Hiram Seaver; Dorr Sherwood; Lewis Stout; Samuel J. Swain; Henry K. Swain; Henry B. Thayer; Albert O. Taber, Portage; Augustus Van Winkle; David B. Van Slyke, Portage; Edward S. Wate, Nunda; Paul H. Willey; Merriman Wilner; W. L. Walker, Bethany; Henry E. Youells, Nunda.

Additional 1849-1850.

*Lyman Warren.

Goram Warran, veteran Civil War; *Gideon Townsend; Peter Townsend, died 1908; Louis Skinner; Stephen Fuller, Jr.

*Milton and *Seth Hills; Henry A. Hills, captain; Orson and *George Page.

Hermion D. Page, supervisor; Frederick Wing; Newton and John P. Colby; Delyca Tuthill, (Colonel Skinner); Mary A. Fuller, (W. A. Walker); Mary L. Bennet, (S. Hall).

*Mary N. Barron (Mrs. J. W. Hand).

Mary Chase (Colonel N. Colby); Sarah M. Peck (Mrs. S. Ellis); Richard Bowen (died soon after); James R. Bowen.

John D. Grimes; *Milton Pettit, Mordecai Pettit, (died 1907); Albert C. Carver; Henry P. Carver, Arco Kendall; Abram Kendall; Daniel Bacon, Elisha Bacon; A. T. Van Winkle; A. A. Satterlee; S. M. Smith; C. C. Coe; L. W. Coe; Nathan Pendleton Wilcox (died 1905); A. P. Storum; George T. Townsend; H. E. Crary; A. T. Colby; Miss Lavina Bowen; Sarah E. Chase, (pupil teachers).

*Mary Jane Carver; Martha Lawrence; Louisa Bacon; E. Chapman; M. H. Haidnut; Maria C. Bard; T. Cole; Mary Seaver; M. A. Abell; Helen E. Swain.

Scholars of the Institute during the Barrett regime.

Members of Delphic Society.

Charles Ashley, (son of Carlos C.); James R. Bowen, (veteran, Rev., author, died 1906); *Arthur Barnes, (short hand institute); Edward C. Blackford; *Clifford Bagley; Eugene F. Baldwin, (veteran, publisher); *Frank Baldwin; Winslow Buck; Lewis Barnes, (son J. E. B.); Daniel Baker; *Charles Chittenden, (D. D. S., at head of his profession in Wisconsin, died 1900); *George Chandler, (graduate of college, Milwaukee, Wisconsin); John P. Colby, (graduate of college and LL. D.); Charles Clough; Lewis Dinger; Edwin Emsworth, Dalton, N.

Y.; †Albert S. Houghton; David S. Hatch; *Thomas Lovell, (college, LL. D., Niagara Falls); *Joseph Lovell, (merchant and musician, Nunda); Albert Sim Logan, (Indian chief, musician, orator, died 1904); Durand Linkletter; Justus Linkletter; George D. Martin (veteran); James M. McNair (captain, college, supervisor); *Peter Miller, Mt. Morris; Barclay Miller, Mt. Morris (died 1907); James Maynard; Luther M. Peck (son of Jonas); *Fletcher C. Peck, (college, lawyer, U. S. Marshal, president of College Club of Nunda); Harrison Peck (postmaster, president of village); Alton Peck; *Charles F. Peck, (editor, Commissioner of Labor, European tourist); *Asa E. Page, (commissioner to Chicago Exposition); Miles Peterson; Urial Peterson; Mordecai Roberts; Leonard H. Seaver, (died 1907); Nelson S. Skinner (veteran); Sheldon Sturgeon, (West Point colonel); †Edwin Tuthill, (captain, died 1867); George Warner, (brother to Mrs. O. Page).

Hermogenian Society.

Frank Adams, (lieutenant, N. Y. Dragoons); Albert Barnes, (printer, perished in the Astabula calamity); Chester B. Bowen, (veteran, Texas Rancher, died 1905); Fred Britton; *William M. Benson, (A. M. and Ph. D., Rochester, N. Y.); Charles Britton; *George D. Chidsey; (farmer, Nunda); Francis Chase; Charles Chase; †Charles P. Davidson; William Fowler; Jay Gallentine, (veteran); George H. Gibbs; Henry A. Hills (veteran, lieutenant, Hiland, Kansas); John F. King, (father of Mrs. C. E. Pratt); ——— Lattimer; Thomas Lockwood; Theodore McNair; Darwin Maltby; James Miner; Alpheus Manard; *George M. Osgoodby, (lawyer); Edward Page; Frank M. Peck; Samuel Swain; James A. Swain; Henry Skinner; Oliver Spoor; Arthur Spoor; James Spoor; Joseph Spoor; Julian Skinner; Eugene Skinner; Sylvester Saterlee; Minor T. Stilson; Hosea Shaw (veteran, lieutenant); Byron Seelye; Jacob Scott; John Scott; Myron Tuthill (commercial traveler, took an ice water bath in Chicago and died as the result); Henry Waldo; George Waldo; Heber Waldo; *William C. Warner, (college).

Additional 1855 and 1856, not attending in 1854 and 1855.

Maynard Barker; Walter W. Burton; E. V. Bellamy, Hunts Hollow; James Brown; F. Orson Burr; Daniel Bacon, Nunda; Albert Cleveland (theologue); William J. Cosnett (died in the service); John Canfield, Dansville; *John Carter, (veteran, see sketch); John Donaldson; William Fowler, Fowlerville; Merritt Galley, (college, inventor), Brooklyn; Sam Geer, New York City; L. D. Guertson; *Husted Green, Nunda; *Orville Guy; Clark M. Herrick; Edward Jones; *Jackson A. Knight (college, district attorney), Arcade, N. Y.; James A. Miner, Allen; Arza Maynard, Rockford, Ill.; Frances B. Myers, Nunda; Caleb Nye, Penfield; H. P. Pierce; A. Parshal; S. P. Perry; Lewis Shepard, (veteran, died in the service); Harvey C. Shepard, (editor); *Henry Wells Spear, (Swain's Mill); Nunda; William Camas, (veteran); A. H. Silsby; Benjamin Sedam; Charles Thomas; Beebe Turrill; Hall Turrill; John Welch; James Work (college, Rev.), Orkney Islands, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lysander L. Wellman, (college and Rev.).

Primary Department 1855.

So many of the remainder are living we omit marking their names.

Messenger Ashley; Jackson Alward, New York City; Allen Adams, Ceres, Pa.; Myron Baker; *Francis A. Davidson (merchant), Nunda; *Isaac Justin

Deputy, (banker), Nunda; George B. Fitch, Oakland, California; George King, Francis S. King (sons of B. F.); Clement McNair, (Abe Openheimer (clothing store); William Ricketts; Russell Frederick, (son of William G.); Samuel Sturgeon, (veteran), Nunda, N. Y.; Adelbert Skinner; Eugene Skinner; Frank R. Swain; William Jeffries; Franklin Jeffries; Charles G. Warner; Franklin Whitehead.

Ladies in 1854 and 1855.

Olivia Lovina Bowen (Mrs. Justus Barker); Viola Brown; Mary A. Buck; Juliette Baldwin; Julia Barker; Catharine Brown; Charlotte Chittenden; Delia Chase; Isora Dartt; M. Kizzie Dunn; Clarissa Dunning, (married Cornelius Gibbs), Ridge, N. Y.; Philena Ecker; Sarah Field; Augusta Fuller, Castile; Ellen Griffith, Pike; Lucena Greenleaf; Mary Houghton; Ada Hammond, (Mrs. Prof. Lowell), Niagara Falls; Maria Howell, Brooksgrove; Althea Kendall, (Mrs. J. B. Willett, graduated Nunda Literary Institute), Corry, Pa.; Sophia Lattimer; Laura M. Lattimer; Adelia C. Lamb; Kate Marble, New Berlin; Cornelia Mack, Nunda; Sarah Miller, (Mrs. Van Etten), Mt. Morris; Harriet Newton; Mary J. Paine; Martha J. Patterson; Minette S. Peck (Mrs. Sylvanus Ellis); Mary Rider; Arabella Rose, (Mrs. Jacobs); Annie E. Richmond, (Mrs. William P. Warner); Georgiana W. Richmond, (Mrs. Rathbone); Sarah Rogers; Mary Roberts; Virginia A. Ripley, Tuscarora; Gertrude Ripley, Tuscarora; †Nancy J. Rude; Laura A. Swain, Nunda; Maggie Sturgeon, Nunda; Libbey Sturgeon, Nunda; Ophelia Skinner, Nunda; Mary J. Soderland, Grove; Julia F. Tuthill; Nellie Whitcomb; Louise Whitcomb; Delira P. Wilcox; Ellen White; Minerva S. Waldo.

Some of the Institute scholars in 1857-1858.

William M. Benson; Alvin Waters Tousey; Albert Haver; Merritt Galley; A. Sim Logan (Indian), Portage; Judson Van Slyke, Portage; George M. Lockwood, Portage; George H. Graham, Portage; James Haver, Portage; Wilbur Haver, Portage; Hosea Shaw; John Donaldson; Washington Moses; Alphonzo Aldrich; Edwin Bennett; George Bennett; Frank Wright, (son of D. Ebenezer); Charles Davidson; *Joseph Mosher; I. J. McDuffee; Cyrus Burnap; William C. Hall; Samuel Hall; Robert Hall; Harrison Peck; Cornelius Kiley; George Waldo; Delancey Smith; Vitellus Smith; Jefferson Parker; Arthur J. Barnes; Bernard Wagon; Charles Maker; Carlos G. Lowell; Daniel D. Lowell; Alvin Peck (died); Beebe Turrill; Hall Turrill; James H. Bump; William G. Cosnett; Philo Mosier; Charles Lowe; Michael Kelley; Irving Aspinwall; William L. Warner; Franklin Davidson; George Briggs; George Martin; Simeon Logan; L. L. Wellman; Nathan Stilson; Varins Smith; H. W. Hand.

Female students.

Sarah Stilson; Susie Barrett; Fannie Maine; Victoria McNair; Sarah Cosnett; Maggie Lemon; *Emily Gilmore; Delia Wilcox; Mary Paine; Mary Bennett; Ann Bennett; Elmira Smith; Annie Smith; Libbie Arnold; Fanny Andrus; Martha Howell; Celia Pixley; ——— Carrick; ——— Carrick; Mary Willis; Martha Huggins; Augusta Ricker; Sabra J. Ricker; Libbie Ryder; Mary Metcalf; Lucia White; Susan Swain, Cornelia Swain, (daughters of Alfred); Mary Carver; Jennie Harrington; Dell Delano; Ada Hammond; Adelia Kendall; Francis Kendall; Maggie Sturgeon; Julia Barker; Sarah Lockwood; Mary Barnes; Ella Parker. ——— Reynolds, Granger; Fanny Paine; ——— Lowell; Helen



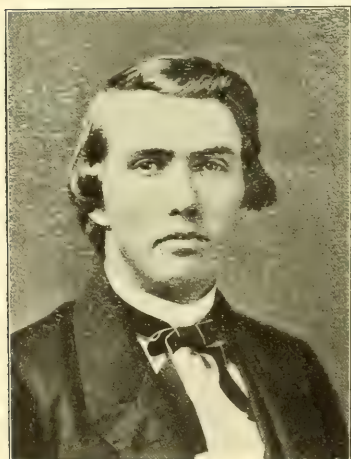
EMILY GILMORE



MARY WILLIS



MARY STILSON



A. JACKSON KNIGHT



A LETTER FOR SOMEBODY—GUESS

Phoebe Haines with letter, Sarah L. Stilson, Mary Paine,
Delyra Tuthill.

Whitcomb; Helen Warner; Sarah Waldo; Amanda Batterson; Caroline Cain; Kate Weston; Malinda Reed; Emma Gibbs; Jennie Grover; Harriet Lowell; Melissa Lowell; Mary Stilson; Irene Weaver; Mary Olney; Martha Chidsey; Lucie Chidsey.

The Wisner, Page and State Road School houses, were in exceedingly active operation from 1825 to 1835, all built of logs, and located at four corners. Teachers from Portage, Nunda, and Mt. Morris, rule in these, not with rods of iron, but with well seasoned birch rods, leather straps, and wooden rulers, whose primary use was something like that of a King's scepter to enforce respect, and willing (?) obedience, and secondarily to aid in making straight lines on unlined writing paper. Sometimes the big boys came at night and put boards on top of the chimney, to make it unpleasant for the teacher, when he started his fire in the morning. On one occasion, as reported by Peter Townsend, who was at the time a small boy, Mr. Newell Boughton, the teacher, concluded to teach on New Year's Day, to make up for a lost day. The big boys conferred together after school, and concluded that the skating was too good on the new Gilbert mill pond, at Cooperville, (the largest pond of water many of them had ever seen) to be given up, for the paltry pleasures derived from annoying the teacher, a matter of daily occurrence, and not to be compared with a first skate, on the new artificial lake (?)

At night they assembled, climbed through a window, and with a heavy timber braced against the door, reaching to the platform from the new cast iron stove, all the windows but one were fastened down, and that George Townsend and Clark Brewer, (brother to Nelson), and some others said they could take care of. The son of the trustee, Mr. Bradley, who built the fires was in the secret, and he was told to build the fires as usual, and let the little children in when they came through the unbarred window, and they would be on hand when the schoolmaster came to take good care of him. At a quarter to nine, the teacher and big boys arrived, the teacher was tugging at the door, and calling lustily to young Bradley to open the door, a sentry was posted in front of the window. The boys informed the teacher that school had been postponed until after "New Year's," he sent one of the smaller boys for the trustee, who quickly arrived. Mr. Hugh Bradley came and ordered his boy to remove the timber, he said he could not, it was too heavy, "get the big girls to help you." "The big boys have told them no to,"—"I'll whip every girl and boy of mine, if they don't help." "The big boys said, there would be trouble if he tried it." The trustee, now thoroughly enraged attempted to get into the window, and when midway was seized by big George Townsend and laid on his back and held there. The teacher was advised to remain "neutral" he wisely acquiesced—he did not like to forfeit the good will of George and Uriah Townsend, without whose co-operation, he could not easily govern the school. At length the trustee agreed not to punish his son, and to go home and let the "powers that be," govern without an arbitrator. Mr. Bradley grumbling, a feeble protest left the field, in full possession of the rebels. Then George, the spokesman, said to the teacher, "Mr. Boughton, we all like you, and we don't want to do anything to break up a good school; but this is a holiday, and we wanted some fun of some kind,—have you any proposition to make?" "Why boys," said the teacher, "if I had known you did not want school to-day—you need not have taken such measures to secure your holiday. I will leave it to a vote of the boys, whether you have school to-day or not. Are you ready for the question?"

"I think boys," said George, "that we've had fun enough for one day, and the girls would rather stay, now they are here, than go home. I move we have school to-day, and skate Saturday. Those in favor say 'I,' and all said 'I.'" Peace and harmony prevailed the rest of the term, and a rousing party was given at the end of the term at Captain Townsend's "Wayside Inn," in honor of Mr. Newell Boughton, who knew when to be "neutral." The old log school house was used for many years as a dwelling house, and several of our present citizens were born or have lived there. When years afterward the Cooperville school house was built in 1838, and the Carver school house about the same time, the State road school and Wisner and Barron school districts lost about one-third of their scholars, and Cooperville district became a large school. The schools in the eastern part of the town were organized during the twenties, excepting the Schautauqua Hollow school, which did not exist until about 1830.

The schools in the village, when the village was incorporated in 1830, were on Mill Street, which was superseded by the Union school of 1845, on East Street. The Satterlee school which dates back to 1827 or 1828, and the Gibbs Street school of a later date, were flourishing until their consolidation in a Union school, which also included the Page and Townsend districts. Of this we will speak in connection with our second Union school, with academic department.

SOME WARMED-OVER CHURCH AND SCHOOL HISTORY

After the Nunda Academy had been in existence about five years, and the Nunda Literary Institute about two, it became evident that two academies in Nunda Village could not be sustained. The largest must ultimately prevail.

The Presbyterian school did not feel kindly towards the Baptist Institution that had crowded it to the wall, and the Baptist did not develop any signs of repentance for their lack of courtesy.

Nunda with its many superiorities over other villages, has always had a reputation for scrapping not like pugilists,—but like bigots,—who know they are in the right. Now the religious or rather the Sectarian scrapper is the worst kind of a wrangler for he justifies all his acts by the views he holds to be scriptural and true.

And these two giant churches, clenched and struggled, until facetious outsiders smiled and said, see how these Christians "hate." On one occasion a two or three days' discussion was held over the method of baptism. I remember my Methodist parents attended both every night and came away with their previous opinions, unruffled and unchanged, and the rest of the vast audience was probably in the same condition, every Baptist remained a Baptist, and every Presbyterian was satisfied that their minister's talk, I mean arguments, suited them. Both speakers forgot to speak of the spirit of the act, but of its historic mode of administration.

But in school matters something practical must be done, not to advance education, but to sustain the newer institution of the part of the Baptists, and to cripple their enterprise by establishing a school so good that it would be unnecessary to patronize the rival school. And so Union was effected with the District school, the cabinet generously turned over to the school and the classics and every other branch of study taught, at a District school, that academies teach.

This diplomatic manner of changing an Academy to a Union school, would

have wrought havoc had the free school system then been operative, but when all must pay for the education they were to obtain they naturally would go where the advantages were greatest. So the Institute proved to be the survival of the fittest, and the Union school soon taught only the English branches.

It is gratifying to record, that under the administration of the Institute by H. G. Winslow more toleration prevailed and trustees were chosen from several of the other churches. There was still a little under tone of disquietude even in the later fifties, but all the harsher discords were lost in the general harmony that prevailed.

Progress in toleration, is the historic inference to be drawn from this reminiscence of cloudy days, now resplendent with the sunshine of mutual good will.

A REVIEW OF THE INSTITUTE

The sons of the Pioneers most of them pioneers, furnished the students for this institution. Young men from 18 to 25 saw an opportunity, in the opening of this institution, to do something more congenial to their tastes, than lumbering in winter and tilling stumpy land in summer. The very comforts of better dwellings with stoves, instead of fire places, better furniture than slab benches; even improved farm implements, did not reconcile them to the thought of spending their entire lives on the farm. Nearly every other avocation demanded a better education than they possessed. The well equipped district school teacher, and even the sedate but cultured preacher, revealed their deficiencies and inspired ambition. The family physician fresh from the Medical College, with his physiological terms, made them feel as if they needed an introduction to themselves and their own anatomy. The "Institute" came to their very doors, and offered them refinement, knowledge, culture, the opportunity of being themselves teachers—lawyers, physicians, clergymen, if they were so inclined. The few years the Nunda Academy had been in existence had given them an intuition of what a few terms of schooling will do where only the advanced scholars are receiving the instruction of the college bred principal. Ambitious parents fostered the aspirations of their ambitious children, and when the Baptist clergyman came round to urge the attendance and patronage of "our" institution, that is going to add a hundred to the congregation what deacon or "pillar" of the church, that did not lean towards this zealous presentment of the subject. Even the verdant hills of Allen, Grove, Granger and Ossian, furnished scholars as well as Portage, Mt. Morris, Castile and Sparta; and if some were more rustic and verdant, than boys from the villages, these verdant youths knew why they were there, and generally led their classes before they left, to become the future supervisors of their towns, or possibly like "Teller" to find a place in the United States Senate and the Cabinet. Pity that some of the supposed possessors of leek hooks, could not have loaned them to some of the village swells of that day—Sam Crooks, of Grove, left his leek hooks when he entered the law office as a student, or did he exchange them for a sword when he became Colonel of the 8th, and also the 22nd Cavalry? "The King of Ossian" Isaac Hampton, supervisor, (was it for eleven years?), knew well the flavor of wild onions, even in the first academy days. Joseph Weller and his sister were in the early academy lists, as well as at the Albany Normal, in 1840, taught district school a few years and then people wrote "Honorable" and "Governor" before his name,—but then this young man

took Horace Greeley's advice and "went West." It takes the West to "size up" Nunda men—that were only marked "average" and "ordinary" in this our "colder" latitude, or are we less appreciative where the average is greater?

Even some of our best teachers, those that the majority have always spoken of with approval and commendation, have been ranked still higher—in other localities.

Prof. Buck left us a broken-hearted man after the tragic death of his talented daughter, Mary. Two colleges divide honors and share degrees on his associate and successor, Rev. Nehemiah Wisner Benedict, A. B., A. M., D. D., Madison, now Colgate, and Rochester University, both alike bestowing honorary degrees.

Leroy Satterlee, a pioneer of Nunda, assisted by a Mr. Clark was the next principal.

The days of Principal Winslow, are about as well known and appreciated as those of Buck and Benedict. Rival select schools sprang up to minimize the influence of the Institute, and he is said, to have said some very harsh words concerning the hostile feeling too prevalent during his administration of the Institute though he did much to lessen it.

Prof. William B. Bunnell, though not a favorite with most of his scholars, was a master in mathematics and the classics, as well as in "Sarcasm" for he it was who "Revised Adams Arithmetic." That was a favorite text book in the "fifties." He tried agriculture in the West, and falling from a load of hay received fatal injuries. Assistant Principal Clark was author of text books on Grammar, Arithmetic and Algebra.

Solon Otis Thacher, "may his tribe increase" who succeeded Bunnell as Principal, earned the money in Nunda to complete his College course, and seldom was money better expended. To say this teacher was popular with old and young, patrons and student, is about the general estimate of him here. Had a prophet arisen and told Nundaian that that ex-Alleganian (Almond), he came from Almond, would become in 1855 an A. B., of Union, this they would not have doubted; but that he should become a member of the New York Assembly, a member of the Kansas Constitutional convention, District Judge, and State Senator of Kansas, this would have been incredible. His going from Nunda, to complete his studies, gave us a vacancy, which was filled to an overflow, by the coming in 1854 of A. Judson Barrett. The majority of the now elderly permanent citizens of Nunda attended the "Old Institute" as it began to be called under the Barrett regime.

He came here fresh from college, Rochester University, and inaugurated classes for graduation. Why there had never been any record before is incomprehensible—I do not know of one in the whole decade preceding his coming, yet there were those who went from the school to college, in that time—as Sylvanus Ellis, A. B., Rochester University, and others whose names are on our list of Nunda collegians. Principal Barrett came to stay, and he stayed long enough to do something definite. All, previous to his coming, is to all but a few, hearsay, but from 1854 to 1859 all the young people in the town and vicinity attended this school. Good teachers were employed at the Union school to keep as many as possible there, of the intermediate grade. In age and appearance the scholars of this school appeared more like college men than academy youths.

Future DD's, and LL. D's, and Ph. D's, were among the instructors and scholars. It was like an embryo college, instead of what it was for the first time,

a college preparatory school. The impulse "on to Richmond" was not stronger in the early days of the Civil War, than the "on to college," was during these eventful years. Some men 25 years of age commenced studying Latin, and every year a fine class of graduates found their way, direct from the Institute to some university. Many, like the writer, who had tarried in the district school several years too long, found their mistake, and rushed into the contests trying to atone for this mistake, by doing double the amount of work. It is needless to say this enthusiasm was with those whose opportunities had been most limited. He who had had all the advantages he cared for did not precipitate brain fever by undue haste, the brilliant ones did not have to, and the others did not care to. Want of funds drove about 50 of the young men each winter into teaching school, and each summer a still larger number of the young ladies sought this employment. Some undermined their health by too hard study, and one went through school and college on a diet of crackers, but died a few years afterward; while another died at his boarding house from too close application to study.

A few years after, the majority of the young men went into the army and many rose to positions of honor won by valor, or perished, a sacrifice to their sense of duty and patriotism.

PRINCIPAL BARRETT AT NUNDA

The five years and more that A. Judson Barrett passed in Nunda, marked an eventful era in the lives of at least five hundred men and women, who were taught by him out of the abundance of a well fitted mind and heart, as well as a time of unusual school progress. Reared in a log cabin in Ohio, where pioneer conditions prevailed till a later day than in Western New York, inspired by a college bred teacher to be himself a collegian and inspire others, and so became a potent factor of helpfulness to those younger than himself, he was thus fitted by nature, by inclination, by education, to inspire and enthuse those with whom he came in contact. Especially was his early life and surroundings particularly adjusted to ministrations of kindness towards those from country homes, with rusticity prominent, pronounced and dominant. While the village youth with better opportunities and bred by more refined tastes, but destitute of the essence of genuine refinement, estimated the rustic youth from the hills and the more distant woodland towns, as inferior to themselves, the teacher, however, judged them by their ability to learn, and their aspirations for mental achievements. He saw no occasion to sneer, he saw in them the genuine manhood and womanhood that needed but contact with right conditions to make them as refined in manners as they were vigorous in mind and body.

How East Hill, and Ossian, and Sparta, and Portage, and Grove, Allen and Granger, towns and localities with no large villages and no "High Schools" poured forth their household hopes and treasures—in young men and young women—the best product of their farms, to sit at the feet of this strong young man, and learn of him, what we are in this world-school-house for. Nearly every house sent one or more, to return, more conscious, not of their rusticity, but of their ignorance, and the vast amount of attainable knowledge they could and should possess. Whatever of friction existed between the villagers and the country-bred, became less and less evident, for the teacher's ideals soon became those of the scholars and were not along the line of the external. Though many a kindly suggestion, opportunely given, and many a kindly reproof to the sneering

critic of externals, reduced to a minimum all existing friction. The young man who could excel in debate, in declaration, in class recitation, soon found his popularity equal to his ability. The writer recalls a large class of students quite mature in age, who had come to school for a term or two, who were induced to take a more thorough course of study. He also recalls the despair that was in the hearts of these, when the "Old Institute building" was burned, and the teachers upon whom they depended to crowd them along their belated pathway, went away, their short lived dream of being scholarly scholars, in the true sense of that word so heavily freighted with significance, was over, forever over. Too poor to go elsewhere, to old to first earn the means—what hopes had perished with a demons deed.

The unsolved mystery of that day is still unsolved, not once but persistently, the brainless, heartless incendiary, with only one characteristic in his nature that suggests mentality, persistence, carried out his purpose to destroy what he alone failed to appreciate, the great work, and increasingly greater work this institution and its educators were doing for the aspiring youth of that day.

With that act Nunda was forced back towards a degraded past and all alike believed—except one—the demon who did the act, in demonology. With one accord in the community, it was not deemed prudent to rebuild, conditions must change, and eight years were given to that purpose, before Nunda had its third academy.

NOTE BY EDITOR

The mystery of who set fire to this building at the time of the greatest prosperity of the institution is after half a century still unsolved. It had served a purpose, in aiding in the acquirement of knowledge of at least 1,000 students, and had sent out hundreds of fairly well equipped teachers to stir up to activity and commendable ambition, for useful lives, other thousands. For fifteen years it had been a leader of the schools of its class and no mean college feeder to neighboring colleges throughout the state and nation. This, too, in a day when only the sons of the wealthy usually found their way beyond the village academy. Who can estimate the good this institution, that passed away nearly half a century ago, has done.

The writer was only one of a thousand who was fitted for work along educational lines, one of 200, perhaps of 500, that became teachers, one of many who loved his vocation and caused others to hunger for knowledge, one of those who cannot begin to express his obligations of benefits conferred, and who sat as Paul did at the feet of Gamaliel, and fed on a daily diet of knowledge. Of the teachers mentioned A. J. Barrett, Emily J. Barrows, John P. Colby, Clinton Barrett, Mary L. Pettit, Thomas Lovell, Asher B. Evans and Alice Wemott, fitted me for teaching, for thinking, for writing, for citizenship. On the dead I bestow my commendations, on the living I bestow my gratitude.

THE LAST TERM OF THE NUNDA LITERARY INSTITUTE

After the burning of the Institute building, the balance of the term was completed under the management of two of the former students, Miss Mary L. Pettit and Thomas B. Lovell, both have since that day become famous as teachers. If the school lost a large number of its scholars, it had all the hastily filled up school room would hold, and those who hoped to go on with their studies remained and

made desirable progress. Others, especially the young men from the farms, gave up school altogether and simply taught school the next winter. Miss Pettit proved her ability to teach and fifty years of almost successive labor has made her one of the most efficient and successful teachers the town has ever produced.

Who would have guessed even that those two teachers selected for this emergency would prove the very ones that would make teaching a life long profession. Yet it has proved so. Again and again since that time Miss Pettit has been called into service in the schools of Nunda, in case of an emergency, and wrought success where ruin seemed imminent. To-day Prof. Thomas B. Lovell, still in the field, has the right to write, LL. D., after his name. And so the Nunda Literary Institute, though it ceased as an institution of learning at the close of that summer term in 1859, did not cease as an educator, for these and others who went from her doors have been educators for nearly half a century, and so this form of "Phoenix" life has risen from the ashes that buried the hopes and aspirations of many on that saddest of all their school days, in May, 1859.

CHAPTER I.

BIOGRAPHICAL.—SOME GREAT TEACHERS.

REV. AMASA BUCK, A. M., came to Nunda from Middleburg Academy, Wyoming, and assumed the duties of conducting the New Nunda Literary Institute. The choice was a good one. He was educated at Berkshire College, Massachusetts, and his scholarship was beyond question. He associated with him Rev. Nehemiah W. Benedict, a ripe scholar who had charge of the classical department of the school. He was in Nunda nearly eight years. His natural science collection was large and was arranged on shelves on three sides of the building. The sciences were his specialty. The Buck and Benedict school, as it was often spoken of in later days, was so far superior to any school the youth of that day had attended, especially those who had only been taught in district school, that its fame was everywhere spoken of. The first principal was one long to be remembered, his government was perfect, and those who taught with him had, because of this, a comparatively easy time.

Principal Buck would have remained many years, but for an unforeseen event that nearly crushed his spirit and made life in this vicinity a constant reminder of his irretrievable loss.

THE BARRETT REGIME

A. Judson Barrett, A. B.; Rev. A. L. L. Potter, A. M., resigned November 20, 1854; Miss Camellia Leech; A. B. Ensign (half year); Miss Minerva Waldo (half year), 1855; Miss Emily J. Barrows, preceptress; Stephen Barrett; Miss Louise Cassady, preceptress, one year.

Last Year. Principal, A. J. Barrett, A. M.; Preceptress, Emily J. Barrows; John P. Colby, A. B., Clinton Barrett.

Last term after the burning of the building. Miss Mary Pettit, Thomas B. Lovell.

MISS MARY BUCK, PRECEPTRESS

Miss Mary S. Buck, only daughter of Prof. Buck, who served as the first preceptress of this academy, was a rare scholar and a person of unusual dignity and

serenity. Her mind was stored with information on all subjects needing education and her interest in those in her classes made her an ideal teacher and friend.

A small and select party planned a visit to the Lower Falls on this side of the river in the park, the special place of attraction being around Hornby Lodge in those early days. The company included Principal Cockran and his sister, of the other academy, and the pleasure and knowledge gained by having this interesting young lady along, especially as the geological attractions at the Lower Falls were sure to call out these teachers, and enhance the interest of the day at this wonder spot of Nature. The Professor, it is said, did not like to have her go, but yielded to the entreaties of the rest of the party. In those days the hills were steeper than at present, there were no brakes on carriages, and four horse rigs were more common than they are to-day for all excursions. A heavy rain had made the roads more dangerous than they ordinarily were. It is said the expert driver, William G. Russell, told them there was danger and even suggested that the gentlemen should walk down the hill, but with four horses, though only two of them could hold back the heavy load, the danger was not as apparent to them as to the driver. However it was, whether the leading team became unmanageable, as some assert, the carriage was overturned, and a broken iron pierced the side of Miss Buck, and she lived but a few hours. This great calamity nearly broke the hearts of the devoted parents, for this daughter was their all, and the sympathy that was heartfelt and so general, could not drive out of their minds this excursion and Portage, and the parents at length fled from it after trying for years to grow reconciled to this heart crushing calamity.

THE BENEDICTS

Nehemiah Wisner Benedict, A. M., Madison University, 1848, was made D. D. by Rochester University, 1870.

He came to Nunda first as a teacher of the classics in 1843. He probably remained until 1847. He was called back to Nunda to complete the school year of his associate, Prof. Buck, when he resigned in March, 1848. He came, but it was his specialty to impart knowledge, rather than to govern incorrigible youth. His assistant, called principal of the Female Department, did not assist him very much in keeping the deportment of the school at the high standard that it had maintained formerly.

It is said there was a petition in circulation among certain young ladies, addressed to the trustees, asking that the lady teacher should be instructed to use a greater degree of courtesy toward them.

This very unpleasant circumstance, for which the Principal was in no way responsible, as the young lady claimed full jurisdiction over the lady students, led to the resignation of one of the finest instructors the Institute ever had. He went to Rochester and conducted, or assisted in making the Rochester Collegiate Institute one of the best of fitting schools, 1850 to 1853. Principal of Rochester Free Academy, 1865 to 1883. Principal Private School, 1883 to 1887. He died at Fredonia, N. Y., August 19, 1895.

His son, Wayland Benedict, lived in Nunda during his boyhood. See college lists of Nunda and college club also Cincinnati University. He has recently been retired with a Carnegie pension—the first person that ever lived in Nunda to be so honored.

Excellent material for "Biological sketches" could be found for Professors Benedict, Satterlee and Thacher, who after leaving Nunda met with unbounded success in their work. But the sons of these men, Benedict and Satterlee, who have achieved great successes along the paths of life they chose, have failed to tell the tale, as it might have been told. And so we have but the records of the Rochester University and some echoes of commendation from the Satterlee Collegiate Institute, where both these men wrought wondrous well.

As for Otis Solon Thacher, his fame commenced in the New York Assembly and ended as State Senator in Kansas.

IN MEMORIAM

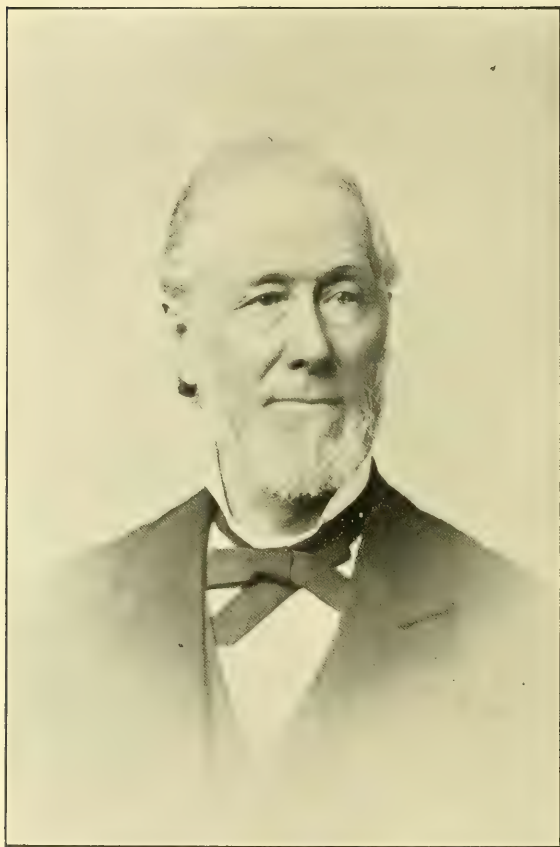
Horatio Gates Winslow. Born April 3, 1820. Died, September 18, 1893.

"What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Horatio Gates Winslow died at Racine, Wisconsin, his home for nearly forty years, on the 18th of September, 1893. He was in his seventy-fourth year, but, though the frosts of age had descended heavily upon him, he retained to the last all the characteristics which attended him through his long and useful life and which endeared him to multitudes of men, women and children who came to know him as a teacher and a friend. While his energies were by no means confined to the cause of education, Mr. Winslow was essentially a schoolmaster, and, whatever his immediate occupation may have been, he stood in that relation to numerous people most of the time for nearly sixty years. It is as a school master and an instructor that he will be remembered, for as such it was his privilege to impress himself upon a great host now actively concerned in the affairs of life.

Of the career of such a man it is fitting that something should be said in soberness and in truth, both as a consolation to those who mourn and as an incentive to those who may come after him. In him were blended many of the qualities which, in spite of the intense materialism of this day, are everywhere counted as noblest and best. He was the servant of Duty, and not of Duty alone. He had a conscience and a heart and a desire to do right for right's sake which no consideration of personal gain ever eclipsed. His ideals were lofty, his aims noble, and, as was fitting in a born teacher, he had a wonderful ability to awaken in the minds of the young the same aspirations. He was appreciative, he was resolute, he was patient, he was charitable, he was just. Early in life he seemed to have adopted rules of thought, of study, of work, of conduct and of ambition which, however severe they may have been at the beginning, came at the last to be his solace and his recreation. If they did not comprehend the true philosophy of life, it will be admitted by all who knew him that in his case, at least, they served to round out and complete a character in all respects admirable. It was so ordered that he was able to come into port grandly; but, if another fate had been vouchsafed to him, he had the steadfast faith and the indomitable courage to have sailed with God the seas.

Mr. Winslow's active connection with educational matters terminated in the summer of 1892, when owing to advancing years, he relinquished the office of superintendent of the schools of Racine. For one brief year he was permitted to enjoy the well earned fruits of his life of toil. No longer in public station, he never



HORATIO GATES WINSLOW

Fourth Principal of Nunda Literary Institute ; A. B., Union College; School Commissioner;
Superintendent of Schools; Member of Board of Regents of Wisconsin

lost interest in the schools nor in the young. An aged man in years, and experiencing the infirmities inseparable from those who have passed the psalmist's span of life, he did not grow old in mind or in spirit. He understood and loved youth, and youth understood and loved him. The world was as beautiful to him and as full of opportunity in his last hours as it was in those far away days when the world was all before him and hope and duty beckoned him on. No created thing was too small to attract his notice and invite his study. No effort necessary to inform and expand a youthful intelligence was too laborious to enlist his attention. To struggling boys and young men he was particularly helpful. If the memory of his own laborious pursuit of knowledge remained with him, it warmed rather than chilled his manner towards youths who, perhaps with better opportunities than he had enjoyed, failed to prize as he did the advantages of education. Until his eyes closed for the last time upon the scenes of this world, and until his kindly voice was forever hushed, he lost no proper opportunity to point out the value and the dignity of knowledge. Proceeding thus peacefully to the end of his days, he experienced in the attitude of countless acquaintances and of many whose names were to him unknown, all the consideration which age in its best estate has been held to deserve. Honor, love, obedience and troops of friends were his to the last.

Mr. Winslow always was a schoolmaster. He was as truly a schoolmaster when, as a civil engineer, he led in railroad construction, or as a book merchant he apparently was absorbed in commercial pursuits, as he was when he presided over an academy or superintended the educational work of an important city. Not offensively, for no man was freer from pedantry, but naturally and with charming facility, he imparted knowledge to others and stimulated interest in serious affairs which broadened and ennobled many minds. The struggles of men for wealth interested but did not distract him. Never belittling the power for good which great worldly possessions conferred upon their owners, he was content with intellectual riches and with moral worth. He did not discourage proper ambition for earthly gain. He indicated and presented in their most alluring aspect the trophies to be won in fairer fields. He set no task which he himself did not perform. The goal which he held up to others was that toward which his own footsteps led. As was natural to a character like his, he was singularly independent and self-reliant. Helpful to others, even those nearest to him found the occasions on which assistance could be extended to him very rare indeed. His tastes were simple and his wants few. He found happiness in being useful, and many a young man whom he helped on the way to position and success will mourn for him as a son.

Of the influence for good of a life such as that which is now closed it is not the purpose here to speak in detail. That it was large is known, that it will be lasting is confidently believed. Many a man in prouder station and with apparently greater opportunities has failed to impress himself upon so wide a circle as that to which Mr. Winslow's influence extended. Many a life spent in money-getting has not had as its reward at the last such splendid accumulations as those rarer gifts of mind and temperament with which his closing years were blest. His memory is enshrined in a thousand hearts as that of one who acted well his part, who loved his fellow men and who made the world better by his life and his example.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

Mr. Winslow was born in Groton, Tompkins County, N. Y., on April 3, 1820, his parents being John and Mary VanDeusen Winslow. His father, a native of Hampshire County, Massachusetts, emigrated to central New York, then a wilderness, when a young man, and followed teaching, farming and other vocations. He served on the frontier during the war of 1812, and died March 8, 1828, when the subject of this sketch was but eight years of age.

Thrown thus early upon his own resources, young Winslow determined to equip himself for life by securing an education, and with this in view he manifested a perseverance which knew no such word as fail and which, after many struggles, was crowned with success. At seventeen, he had worked his way through the local academy, and then, preparatory to the wider training that he desired, he taught school for four years, improving his spare time in study. At the age of twenty-one he entered the sophomore class of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1843, receiving the degree of A. B., at that time, and two years later that of A. M.

Mr. Winslow's first experience as a schoolmaster on an extensive scale was had at Mt. Morris, Livingston County, N. Y., where he founded what is now known as the Union School. In 1849 he took charge of the academy at Nunda, in the same county, and managed it successfully until 1852, when failing health compelled him to seek outdoor employment. For two or three years he was engaged as a civil engineer in the construction of a division of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad. In 1855 he moved to Racine, Wisconsin, and from that time until 1880 he conducted the leading book and stationery store in that section of the state.

On his retirement from mercantile life, which never had wholly withdrawn him from interest in and labor for the cause of education, he was chosen superintendent of the city schools, which position he held until the summer of 1892, when advancing years compelled him to resign. During the twelve years that he administered this important trust, to which the ripest experience and profoundest study of his long life were devoted, he won not only the respect and approval of the inhabitants of Racine but the affection of a great host of young people, and his reputation as an educator spread far beyond the field of his labors. When he was compelled to relinquish the work the board of education adopted resolutions highly eulogistic of him and expressive of the wide spread regret of the people that the infirmities of age had forced him to abandon labors to which his physical strength was no longer equal.

While a bookseller Mr. Winslow was also for a considerable time a school commissioner, and for nearly thirty years he was a trustee of Racine College, to the interests of which he devoted much thought and energy. For three years he was a regent of the Wisconsin State University, to which position he was appointed by Governor Taylor in 1874, and for a generation he was junior warden of St. Luke's Church in Racine. In all of these positions he was faithful, industrious and methodical, freely assuming burdens from which others shrank and pursuing to the end, regardless of consequences to himself, policies which he believed would be beneficial to the interests entrusted to him.

In politics Mr. Winslow was a Democrat of the faith of Jefferson and Jackson. Always a leader among men, and often serving his party as a delegate to conventions and not infrequently taking the stump in behalf of the principles which were dear to him, he never held a political office. In 1862 he was the candidate of his party for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and in 1876 he canvassed the first Wisconsin district as the Democratic nominee for Congress, but as his party was on both occasions in the minority in State and district he was not elected.

Mr. Winslow was twice married, his second wife surviving him. His first wife was Miss Emily Bradley of Genoa, N. Y., who was born July 1, 1823, and died August 22, 1877, leaving two children, John B. Winslow, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and Mrs. A. H. Lathrop of Vermillion, South Dakota. On September 19, 1878, Mr. Winslow was married to Mrs. J. N. McWhorter, who has two sons living in Chicago, H. W. Seymour, managing editor of the Chicago Herald, and Charles G. Seymour, also of the Herald, and one daughter, Mrs. W. B. Ackerly, of Cuba, Alleghany County, N. Y.

Mr. Winslow's funeral services were held in St. Luke's Church, of which he was so long an officer, on September 20, and the interment was in the family lot in Mound Cemetery. Rev. Dr. Arthur Piper, rector of the church, officiated, and the edifice was filled to the doors. The schools and many business houses were closed and flags floated at half mast from all of the public buildings. The active bearers were the principals of the various schools and the honorary bearers were old time friends and associates of the dead. In the congregation and in the long cortege that followed the remains to the grave were the board of education and the old Settlers' Society and a great many teachers and school children who gave evidence of genuine sorrow over the loss of one whom all recognized as a good and true man.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Racine public schools held October 9, 1893, the following eulogy was read by Prof. Martin L. Smith, principal of the Sixth Ward school.

Mr. Superintendent and Fellow Teachers:

On this sad occasion, I am permitted the privilege of paying tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Horatio G. Winslow, ex-superintendent of schools.

He was my friend, as he was yours. I was proud of his friendship and I loved him well.

I regret that I have not sufficient command of language to express either my own feelings or to do him justice.

What can I say that all do not already know, for his was a frank and open life.

No word of mine can add to its greatness, and yet it would be a reproach to us and a neglect of our duty towards those who will come to fill his place and ours, and who should come with the highest incentives, not to leave fit public expression and memorial of appreciation of the character and services of the lamented, deceased.

He was a man of remarkable purity of character, and in all my association with him during a period of more than fifteen years, I can truly declare that I never heard him utter a word that was not fit to be said in any presence and I do not think there exists a man who believes that it were possible that H. G. Winslow could do an intentional wrong or omit a known duty.

I honor him because to him honor is due.

How earnestly and how faithfully he performed every duty none can fully know save those who, like myself, have had the good fortune to be constantly associated with and aided by him.

He carried in his hand the torch of justice lighted from on high, and he walked in the illumination of its constant and steady flame.

He was unquestionably one of the ablest educators in the state of Wisconsin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. DR. A. JUDSON BARRETT

BY HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. W. A. MONTGOMERY

The north-western portion of Ohio, the Western Reserve, was settled in the early part of this century by pioneers from Connecticut and Massachusetts, who brought with them the type of life distinctly New England. Wherever a cluster of rude log cabins broke the solitude of the forest, there also might be found the plain church, with its small steeple faithfully pointing upward, and the village school, with its even open door. Full of privations and difficulties, yet withal eager, questioning, aspiring, and self-restrained was life in these new communities, amid whose influences and under whose training were reared some of the noblest sons and daughters of the Republic.

In one of these pioneer settlements, Kingsville, he was born, in whose memory this simple sketch is written. The early days of his life were passed under conditions so different from those of the present that it is difficult to realize that they could have existed within such recent times. My father remembered well when, on the frontier, at least, there were no railroads, no telegraphs, no great cities, no daily papers; a time when wool was sheared and prepared, spun at a hand wheel, woven in a hand loom, colored and made into garments in each house; a time when flax was raised by each family, and from it was made the family supply of linen and of clothing; when there were no stoves or matches, a time when cooking was by the open fire-place and the brick oven, and when the only light was the pine knot and the tallow dip; when the shoemaker came to the house and the school teacher "boarded 'round"; when money was scarce, so that business was chiefly carried on by barter, and when, in fact, all life was keyed to the brave and homely pitch of pioneer times.

Yet that home which he remembered was a beautiful home; full of the light of love and grace of courtesy, and glorified by a womanly presence that softened every bare outline with nameless charm, and made the log house a very Bethany. How he loved to tell of the long winter evenings when the great open fire-place, filled with glowing logs, flooded the room with light; when mother sat at her spinning wheel, and father, book in hand, gave out to his eager boys the hardest words in Webster's Spelling Book, or gathered them about him to hear brave stories of the Revolution in which his father fought, or to listen reverently to the Book ever central in that home.

These pioneer experiences, so diversified, touching life at so many points, were a wonderful preparation too, for his after services. It was here that he gained that seemingly inexhaustible store of information about everyday trades and occupations, and that loving acquaintance with the life of flower and tree and bird and beast which made him able to enter into the thoughts and feelings of all conditions of men, and furnished him with a wealth of homely and strik-

ing illustrations. Here too the free life out-of-doors, the vigorous exercise, developed in him that iron strength of sinew, that magnificent depth of chest which rendered him strong for years of anxiety and care, and made those broad shoulders of his able to carry lightly many burdens laid upon them.

When my father was about twelve years old, a young man who was to exert a very great influence upon him, took charge of the village school. The young collegian, fresh from his eastern Alma Mater, inspired in the boys in his charge an ambition for an education, and a desire to obtain it at whatever cost. After one of the Professor's talks on the subject, my father was walking home along the shady forest road with a school friend, and as they walked and talked he said, "I'll get to college, if it takes till forty." From this boyish resolve he never swerved, but through several years of most discouraging work and waiting, bided his time. For two years before starting to college, he worked in the harvest field in the summer, and taught school winters; and during the last year of his life he met men and women who spoke with gratitude of the influence upon their lives which he had exerted, teaching these country schools.

At last, when he was eighteen years old, the glad day came, and he set his face toward the college just founded at Rochester. And so the old coach running from Kingsville to Erie rumbled away, bearing the brave young form in homespun gray, with mother's kiss warm upon his brow, and within his heart the blessings of a noble father, who had little else to give his boy than faith and honor and the strong conviction that there were things of far more worth than houses or lands, or gold. Of the events of that journey to Rochester it is impossible to speak at length in this brief sketch; but that night spent on the streets of Erie, that run before day-break to catch the last boat down the lake to Buffalo, the shelterless deck passage through all that bitter November day, the cheerful endurance of hunger and cold, if so the sacred hoard in the little black wallet might remain untouched, every detail of the pathetic, heroic little journey is precious to those who love him.

During his first year in college,—the second of the course, since he entered sophomore—he boarded himself in a little upper room on Prospect Street, denying himself everything except the necessities of life, and eking out his meager resources by any work which offered itself. At the opening of the Junior year there was an opportunity to teach in Little Falls, of which he availed himself most gladly, and spent a happy and successful year teaching, continuing meanwhile his own college studies, and saving the money which should take him through his Senior year. On his return he passed the examination on the work of the Junior year, and was graduated with high rank the following June.

A summer spent at home, full of the anxious questioning of his own heart whether after all his education had fitted him for the work which he desired, and of the unkind taunts of those townsmen who all along had regarded the going to college as nonsense, was happily concluded by the offer of the position of principal of the academy in Nunda, N. Y.

After six years of successful work in Nunda, in 1860 he was married to Miss Emily Barrows of Trenton, N. Y., and removed to his old home in Kingsville, Ohio. He remained here in charge of the academy until 1868, when he went to Lowville, N. Y., to give the academy of that place an impetus and position among the educational institutions of the State which it has never lost. On coming to

Rochester in 1871, he assumed control of the Collegiate Institute, a private school preparing boys for college.

The hope of entering the Christian ministry had never been abandoned during all his twenty years of successful teaching; and when, in 1874, the opportunity offered of taking a course of study in the Theological Seminary while continuing his work as professor of Greek and Latin, he at once accepted it. On the completion of his work in the Seminary, he was called to the pastorate of the Lake Avenue Church, a position which he held until his death.

In 1888 he was afflicted with serious trouble of the eyes, and his church generously granted him a year's vacation. This year my father and mother spent in most delightful travel. They were some time in Ohio and Tennessee, visiting friends and relations; and then after a month in New Orleans, went leisurely on to Arizona and Southern California. In the course of their journey they visited brothers in Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Michigan and Tennessee, spent some time in the National Park, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City and Chicago, and started toward home feeling thoroughly strong and ready for work.

On the arrival of the pastor and his wife, the church gave them a cordial and hearty reception. As a pleasant surprise, the walls of the audience room had been freshly tinted, the floors re-carpeted, and the pulpit richly draped. When the two, so long absent, entered the church, the entire congregation rose, and remained standing, while to the soft strains of "Home, Sweet Home," they passed up the aisle. Deacon Woodbury then addressed to them these beautiful words of welcome, more than ever beautiful now when read through tears:

My Dear Pastor and Dear Sister Barrett:

In behalf of this church and this community I welcome you most cordially back to your accustomed places among us. It is a sore disappointment to us, and to me most of all, that one of those who have occupied the place of pastor during your absence is not here to voice so much better than I can do the heartiness of our joy, and the sincerity of the welcome we would extend to you.

We have missed you sadly during this long separation, and in many ways. We have missed you from the pulpit, although the supply has been from the very best in the land. We have missed you from our social meetings. We have missed you, when we have gathered to remember our Lord in partaking of the emblems of his broken body and shed blood, which we have for so many years received from your hand. And we have missed you from our homes and firesides. Our joys have been incomplete in that you were not here to share them with us, and the peals of the marriage bell have been less merry because you could not join the hands and offer your congratulations and bestow your blessing. We have missed, too, the hearty grasp of that hand which you have so often extended to us in friendly greeting. But we have missed you most when the dark shadows of sorrow and bereavement have fallen across our pathways; for, although guarded so carefully and watched over so tenderly, death has forced his way into some of our homes, and snatched from us our loved ones, even from our embrace. It is true your kind and loving words of sympathy and consolation have reached us from across the continent, but, in their passage, the cold mountains and the arid plains have robbed them of the fragrance of the gentle tones and glance of compassionate tenderness by which they are wont to be accompanied.

But we are glad you went away, and rejoice that we suffered privation, for it was for the benefit of those we love. It is a sincere pleasure to us to know that

you have been enabled to read from the book of nature in some of its grandest lines, of the wisdom and power of the God we worship.

The night of sorrow is now passed, and the joy of the morning has come, and we have met together to welcome your return to go in and out before us—"to weep with those of us who weep and to rejoice with those who do rejoice." We welcome you, as we trust, with renewed health and vigor, and pray the Lord of the harvest that you may be long spared to labor in his field. We welcome you to our homes and our fire-sides and to a participation in all our joys. Yes, and we welcome you, too, to a participation in our sorrows; for it is written, "Is it not better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting?"

Each presence in this large assembly speaks a personal welcome. These decorations and these flowers, in their beauty and fragrance, say welcome, and these walls and the ceilings, and even the floors, have put on a more pleasing aspect that they too might take part in this universal welcome. Again I say, welcome, a thousand times welcome.

DR. BARRETT'S RESPONSE

My Dear Brother Woodbury

It gives me especial pleasure to greet you personally on this occasion; for during the past winter we were fellow travelers and sojourners together for many weeks in a distant southern city, and this is the first time we have met since six months ago when we said "good-bye" in New Orleans—you going eastward to the land of Flowers, and I westward to the Golden Gate.

But you come to me to-night, not as an individual—not on your own motion simply, but as the representative of this church and community. You bring hearty communications and kindly greetings; you come to extend to me and mine an affectionate welcome to the hearts and homes of this people once more, and so in response I say, not to you simply, but to this crowded assembly of friends and neighbors, to this entire community, "All hail!" It is not fitting that many words be said by me at this time, for if your fingers are tingling as mine are to join in friendly grasp with these hundreds gathered here to-night, a long address were an impertinence. It would be an unfeeling nature that could remain unmoved on such an occasion as this; that did not respond heartily and tenderly to this spontaneous welcome home on the part of this church and community.

As we came into this room through the door yonder, and while we were passing up the aisle, there broke upon our ears the strains of that wonderful hymn of the heart, "Home, Sweet Home"—

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam;
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Our hearts responded a fervent Amen. We have reveled in pleasures for a year past—sometimes in palaces, though oftener in the lowly thatched cottage—sometimes by the mountains and again by the streams—under sunnier skies than bend above us in Rochester, and amid flowers more lovely, because they have never felt the breath of winter. But there has not been a day in the year past in which our thoughts have not turned longingly towards the Empire State—towards the City of Rochester—the Ninth Ward—this church and this people. And we have often said there is no city like our city—no church like our church—no peo-

ple like our people. And when at last, after traversing the length and breadth of the Pacific coast, our feet were turned eastward once more, we began to count first the months, then the weeks and the days, and finally the hours, that must elapse before we should be grasping hands that were friendly, and looking into eyes that were kindly, and feeling the genial glow of hearts that were warm and true. At last the longed-for hour has come, and we are standing before you face to face. We have heard your words of affectionate and hearty welcome, of loving and abiding confidence, and of devout thanksgiving to God for our safe return. These hearty and unaffected utterances of yours have been grateful to me and mine. We thank you most sincerely, and we can assure you that we fully reciprocate the warmth of your welcome—ours is as warm—the genuineness of your affection, for ours towards yours is a genuine—and the intensity of the joy you feel at this happy home-coming, for our joy has no bounds. We have come home ready for service, anxious to engage in the work before us, and almost impatient to put on the harness once more. We come with no half-hearted devotion to the work, but our whole mind and heart are yours for Christ and His Church. We shall need your co-operation and your prayers that we may be nerved for the conflict and be girded with power from on high. May God bless you and us for Christ's sake. Amen.

The plans formed and the hopes cherished at this glad home-coming were destined never to be realized. On Sunday, October 20th, only a few weeks later, he was transferred to a higher service. He had preached with great power and earnestness in the morning, had attended a funeral in the afternoon, and was on his way to evening service, when "he was not, for God took him."

"Thus endeth the first lesson."

The work he did can never be fully written down. It might be said that he found the church full of bitter feuds and factions, he left it firmly united in Christian harmony; he found it on the eve of disruption, he left it prepared for aggressive work; he found it unsettled on some of the fundamental beliefs of the denomination, he left it clearly instructed and surely established in the faith once delivered to the saints; or, it might be recounted that he had baptised four hundred and eight believers on profession of their faith, that he had received from other churches two hundred and five, that the church had increased during his ministry from two hundred and sixty-eight to five hundred and forty-four members; but after all was said, this is not the true record of his work. That lies hidden deep in the hearts of his people, whence God shall bring it in that day when we see not through a glass darkly, but face to face.

INTERREGNUM HIGH (SELECT) SCHOOLS

Principal Asher B. Evans, collegian, A. M.; preceptress, Miss Alice Wemott; first year, Holmes Hall; second year, Session House.

Some of the students.

Philo Mosher, Albert Houghton, Corydon C. Olney, H. Wells Hand, John J. Carter, William G. Tousey, William Cosnett, Aiken Aspinwall, George Gibbs, Clifford Bagley, Arthur J. Barnes, Fred Bell, Frank U. Davidson, Alonzo Olney, Scott Ferris, Joseph Lovell, John Lovell, Hiram Olney, Clement McNair, Hiram Ashley, Jay Gallentine, Charles Warner, Arthur J. Barnes, Albert Barnes, W. Jackson Alward, Charles F. Peck, Albert Lewis, Julian Lewis, Marcia White,

Eliza Tuthill, Alida J. Barron, Alice Gilbert, Harriet Barron, Mary Metcalf, Emma Metcalf, Jennie Grover, Anna Richmond, Anna Alward, Georgia Richmond, Alamantha Safford, Mary Lovell, Mary Olney, Louise Ferris, Sophia Warner, Kate Bell, Emma Gibbs, Sarah Dibble, Nellie White, Sarah White, Nellie Shaw, Emma Shaw, Susie Martin, Mary Willis, Julia Satterlee, Mary Page, Maria Dake, Emma Snyder.

Second year (additional).

William J. Reid, Thomas B. Reid, John P. Slocum, William Q. Huggins, Robert Balty, Griggs Bennett, Charles J. Swain, Kelsey Sanders, Channing Aspinwall, W. Y. Robinson, Robert Lovell, William Whitcomb, Charles Richmond, George King, Frank King, John Kiley, Richard Dowling, James Haver, Myron Haver, Edward G. Randall, David Randall, Charles Lowe, Marshall McDuffee, Fred Grover, Eliza Crane, Carrie Willard, Carrie Wood, Fanny Wood, Mary Grover, Emma Wood, Eva Whitcomb, Hattie Gibbs, Emily Whitcomb, Fanny Peck, Libbie Arnold, Mary Linkletter, Kate Linkletter, Adell Linkletter, Nellie Warner, Maggie Sturgeon, Adella Havens, Hattie Gibbs, Alma Turrill, Mary McDuffee, Celestia Rider, Libbie Mills, Kate Mills, Libbie Vrooman.

The second of this class of Select High schools was taught by the following teachers:

William G. Tousey, principal, A. B., B. D., LL. D., Professor.

Mary L. Pettit, preceptress.

Cornelia Tousey, primary department.

It was no longer called by the name of the former school, but given a name that was applicable to this class of schools, "The Nunda Public High School."

This school was very much like other schools of this class, except that it had a class in Phonography.

One of this class became proficient in this, and has a business college with all the improved methods of to-day.

The A. J. Barnes Business college of St. Louis, is a legitimate offspring of this select school.

John and Mary Kneeland were in attendance at this school, and being very young, considered the young principal decidedly austere.

Many of the scholars of the Evans High School attended. The class in Phonography were mostly special students, with this study only. Miss Pettit, Miss Willis and Mr. Barnes were of this number.

The third of these select high schools was taught by Rev. Henry B. Thayer and Mrs. Thayer.

The young people from the Presbyterian families were in attendance, besides others.

The fourth and last of these Select High Schools was taught by Colonel Thomas J. Thorp, A. B., and by Captain Joseph N. Flint, A. B., immediately after the war. Miss Thorp was an assistant.

The Union school, ever on the alert for skilled teachers, engaged Colonel Thorp and his sister for the next school year, and this put an end to this series of schools which were taught in the old Academy building.

Select schools for juveniles abounded about this time. Miss Martha Lake had taught one of this kind some years before. Miss Jennie Grover had a school for juveniles. And Miss Mary Willis had one later.

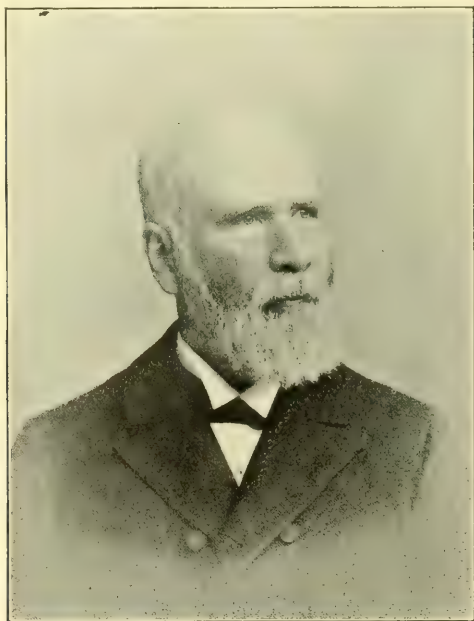
The new brick Academy made Select High Schools unnecessary.

SELECT HIGH SCHOOLS

This class of schools, had they been properly housed in a good building, with an efficient brand of trustees back of them, would have been very successful. Some of the teachers have since become famous.

It is something to say, that Principal Evans was the greatest English speaking mathematician in the world. At the time he was in Nunda he had a class of six or seven in Hackley University Algebra. The class consisted of Albert Houghton, Philo Mosher, John J. Carter, Corydon C. Olney, Aiken Aspinwall, Clifford Bagley, H. W. Hand, W. G. Tousey. All the prize problems published in educational or other papers were solved by this class, or its teacher, but none of the scholars of that class who knew their teacher could solve any solvable problem suspected his supertative superiority over every other American of English mathematician.

Captain J. N. Flint, A. B., of Yale, served for the balance wheel for Colonel Thorp, the latter furnished the fireworks, that is the enthusiasm, and Captain Flint, the ice cream that cooled them down to do something more than listen to the Colonel's eloquence. Speech was silver, but silence golden in this school. Colonel Thorp as a school commissioner, was a man in the right spot, he could manufacture enthusiasm enough in a two hours visit to any district school to last them, that is, the teacher and scholars, the rest of the term.



ASHER BENTON EVANS

The Greatest English-Speaking Mathematician in the World

The intense earnestness of Principal W. G. Tousey, then only a student, was so great that the younger members of the school think of him still as a mental iceberg that froze them into a state of congested substance that made them frigid, even in summer time. The elder ones saw prismatic beauties in his congealing dignity, and suspected what seemed like ice might be a white diamond, evidently he was not intended as a primary teacher. He fills his "chair" at Tuft's College as few could.

ASHER BENTON EVANS, A. M.

Asher Benton Evans, A. B., A. M., Madison University, was acknowledged to be the greatest English speaking mathematician of the world. This foremost American mathematician, distinguished scholar and educator was born in Tompkins County, New York, in September, 1834, he attended the common schools and for a time had a private teacher. In 1848 his father moved with his family to Somerset, Niagara County, New York, upon a farm. Here the lad pursued his favorite study with untiring zeal, from the age of seventeen until he entered college he taught in country schools winters. He was a student at the Wilson Collegiate Institute in 1854, and was afterward prepared for college at Yates Academy. In the spring in 1858 he entered the Sophomore class of the University of Rochester, N. Y., and in the fall of 1858 he entered the junior class of Madison (now Colgate) University, from which he graduated with honors in 1860. He then entered upon his life work as an educator at Nunda, Livingston County, New York, at the Literary Institute from 1860 to 1864; Penfield Academy, 1864 to 1865; Wilson Collegiate Institute, 1865 to 1866; Lockport Union School, 1866 until his death in 1891.

PERSONAL CHRONOLOGY

Asher B. Evans was born at Hector, September 21, 1834, taught school and studied at various preparatory institutions, 1851-1858; attended the University of Rochester and graduated from Madison (now Colgate) University in 1860; was principal of various schools in Western New York from 1860 to 1891. He married Sarah Elizabeth Haines of Lockport, N. Y., May 16, 1860, was principal of Lockport Union school from 1866 until his death September 24, 1891. Beside his wife he left a son, William, and a daughter, Florence.

1867

The third Nunda Academy, housed in an ornamental brick structure, was by far the best of the edifices reared or utilized for that purpose. Everything was new, even to the faculty.

How Principal Charles Fairman came to be the man selected is not known, but that he proved to be just the man for the place has never been disputed.

He was first, last and always, a desirable teacher.

The faculty were at first:

Principal, Charles Fairman, A. M.

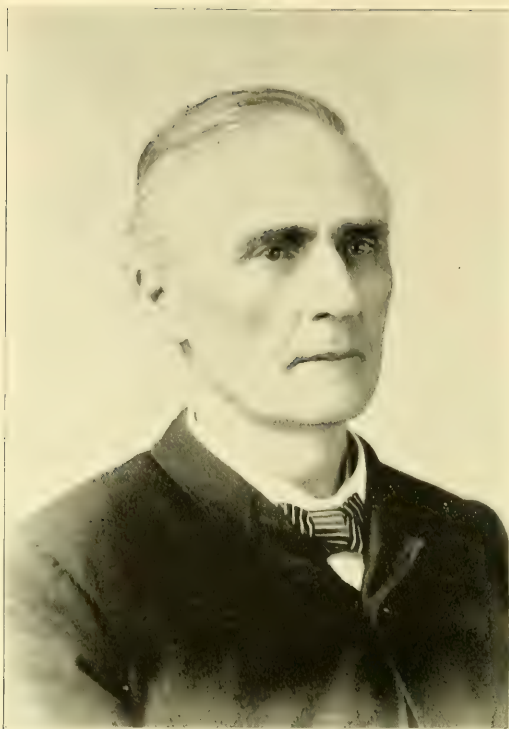
Preceptress, Mrs. E. M. Knowlton.

Principal Preparatory Department and teacher of Mathematics, James C. Foley.

Teacher of Ornamental branches, Miss Kizzie M. Dunn.

Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Miss Florence Davis.

Teacher of Primary Department, Miss Belle McNair.



CHARLES FAIRMAN, LL. D.
First Principal of Nunda Academy, 1867

1868

Graduate of this school, Maria Petrie.

The second faculty of this school was:

Principal, Edward Everett Spaulding, A. B., Taft's, 1859.

Preceptress, Mrs. E. M. Knowlton.

James C. Foley.

Primary, Miss Belle McNair.

1869

Graduates, Eva Whitcomb, Horace Perkins.

Graduates, 1870.

Frances Tingley, married to Eugene Endicott, Mayor of Chelsea, Massachusetts, agent Universalist Publishing House, Boston, Massachusetts.

Julia Lake, married to Byron Nugent, a merchant prince of St. Louis, who died April, 1908.

Seldon Kellogg, son of Rev. Kellogg, Oakland, was town clerk of Portage.
Clara Kellogg.

1869

Principal Blackstone.

1871

Principal, William H. Truesdale, A. B., Rochester University.

Preceptress, Mrs. Truesdale.

Assistant Preceptress, Mary Pettit.

Primary, Miss Fannie L. Tingley.

Graduates. Della Hungerford, Loretta Jones, Seldon Mudge, M. D., Ira Myers, Mary Nichols.

1873-'74

Principal, Mr. Sinclair.

Principal, Mary L. Pettit, completed the year.

Assistants, Rev. C. B. Parsons and Fletcher Coffin.

Primary, Mary Willis.

Graduates.

*Carrie Gilbert continued her studies at Chelsea.

Carrie Hunt married Charles Wilcox.

Mary Packard, (daughter of E. N. Packard, Esq.), Mrs. Richmond, Nunda.

Mary Coffin, teacher, preceptress, musician, Mrs. Besinger, Pasadena, California.

Principal, Rev. W. H. Rodgers, A. B., 1859, A. M. 1861, Alfred Univ., chaplain, 189 N. Y. Volunteers. Mrs. Rodgers and Miss ———, residence, Wellsville, N. Y.

Graduates. Viola La Rue, Carrie B. Van Ness, Watson Wing, *Fletcher B. Coffin, Mrs. Allen Hagadorn, M. D.

*Deceased.

The third Nunda Academy met the fate of all academies (not endowed). The free grade school now occupies the same building and in 1900



THE THIRD NUNDA ACADEMY
Built in 1867

school could compete with them. It was deemed expedient to change this academy into a free school, with an "Academic Department." It did a good work, had several teachers of marked ability and served the generation for a few years, and helped some onward up the heights of knowledge.

The short list of graduates does not tell all the story. Some of these are no longer living, but we trust they are still the possessors of the knowledge they found such joy in attaining and in possessing. Some went to the Genesee Normal for special training for teaching; several became expert physicians; one found his way to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and is now captain, commanding one of the largest and best of Uncle Sam's warships; others went on to college, their hunger for knowledge and ability to use it urging them on.

But many who did not take the prescribed course have not been left behind.

James C. Foley, the student teacher, has since won two degrees, A. B., and M. D., and finds the metropolis of America a good field for his faculties. Adelbert Moot added a G. N. S. course, then a law course at Albany and stands at the head of one of the greatest law firms in Buffalo. Young Charles Fairman, who served as a frequent example of his father's discipline, both pedagogic and parental and so got a double portion, has been no laggard, but has met his successes at Rochester University. A. B., '74; A. M., '78; M. D., St. Louis Medical College, and not content to diagnose diseases, finds time to investigate the Fungi of New York State,—and so adds Author to the other evidences of a busy and useful life. He is also a member of the Rochester Academy of Science.

Another scholar of the Fairman school, Edward F. Knibloe, after a year or two at Cornell rose from telegrapher to train dispatcher, and from that to division superintendent, but found time to study law, and now serves the Erie railway as legal arbitrator when they want something done well. Charles Vrooman, a minister's son, with change of locality, too frequent for rapid advancement in studies, fitted everywhere for college and finished the requirements at Nunda, and so we read in the Rochester University catalogue "Charles Miner Vrooman, A. B., 1873, Prepared at Nunda, N. Y., stock raiser, Kern, California." All natural enough, the roaming habits of clergymen (with their families) make their sons typical candidates for Rough Riders and superb ranchmen. But we must not tell too many good things all at once, for there was, and is a successor of the Brick Academy, and its special heroes are not the least among the princes of Nunda, who have scored successes all along their race track. We might speak of Dona Edmonds, the ever diligent student, who is still a student and keeps up with her learned husband and son, who have all the degrees attainable but no more of knowledge than herself. Of Carrie Fitch who ranks high as a reformer and lecturer; or of Eliza Crane, whose college course at Vassar was cut short to attend to the needs and distresses of kindred, and she could give the martyrs and missionaries, points on self sacrifice. Young boyish Merrick Whitcomb of those academy days, everybody knew he could be anything he chose to be if he would try, but would he? He could learn so readily, would he test his ability? It has taken a whole lot of time to tell, but while Teddy Roosevelt was proving his "strenuous-ity," our Nunda boy—only a boy—was in the same class in Harvard, getting his lessons easily, but still doing boy's work along with a thousand mostly mature men. Would he ever do his best and equal the expectations of those who held his possibilities at high value. The position he now holds, as Dean of the College of

Liberal Arts of the University of Cincinnati, is a sufficient answer, whether it was Nunda Academy, or Harvard, or Leipsic, or John Hopkins University, or inherent strength that brought it about, we will not answer. We are glad, however, Nunda had its first innings and paved the way for potential latent possibilities.

STUDENTS NUNDA ACADEMY—FIRST CATALOGUE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

James Allen, Nunda; Herbert D. Arnold, Portage; William James Atkins, Nunda; Allen Ayrault, Dalton; Clifton Barron, Mt. Morris, Cornell University, teacher in Military Academy, Conn., railroad contractor; Milton Barron, Mt. Morris, Cornell University, Justice of the Peace, Mt. Morris; Frank A. Baylor; Edward Bixby, Johnsons Creek; Albert Blood, Mt. Morris; Frank A. Blood, Mt. Morris; Myron M. Boyd, Greigsville; Scott W. Boylan, Caneseraga; Martin S. Bracey, Nunda; Perry Brigham, Clinton; James D. Carter, Oakland, was one year at Cornell; Eugene Carter, Nunda; Fred A. Carver, Nunda; Herman Chittenden, Nunda; *Fletcher B. Coffin, Nunda; Amariah Cox, Nunda; John Craig (teacher), Nunda; Michael Creed, Nunda; Edward R. Creveling, Union Corners, cashier Bank of Mt. Morris, merchant, justice of the peace, Mt. Morris; Leander H. Clatk, Portageville; Hercules W. Cary, Brooksgrove; Clifton E. Davis, Medina; Charles Downs (farmer, Nunda), Mt. Morris; Fred Dalrymple, Nunda; Justin I. Dupuy, banker, Nunda; Homer Elwood, postmaster, furniture dealer, Sunday-school superintendent Baptist Church, Nunda; Charles E. Fairman (son of Professor F.) college and M. D. Lyndonville, N. Y., Nunda; James C. Foley (student, teacher, college and lawyer, New York City), Medina, teacher in 1869; George M. Frary, Medina; *Herbert A. French, Medina; Andrew J. Frayer (veteran), Nunda, manufacturer of children's shoes, boot and shoe store, (Ithaca, N. Y.); Robert W. Green (veteran), school commissioner and M. D., Nunda; Thomas Greenwood, Nunda; Lewis Gilmore, Nunda; Fred H. Grover, died 1906; Rufus Gilpatric, Portage, (Denver); George S. Goodwin, Jeddo; Olin Gillett, Medina; *Allen Hagadorn, Brooksgrove, Ann Arbor, M. D.; *Thomas Hammond, Nunda, New York Medical College, M. D.; Victor Hills, Nunda; Frank Howe, Nunda; John Hughes, Proprietor St. John's Hotel, Nunda; Frank Hume, Nunda; William W. Hunt, Nunda, (merchant and supervisor, Dalton, N. Y.); Myron W. Haver, lawyer, teacher, superintendent of schools, in California; Janes E. Healey, Medina; Victor R. Hungerford, Byersville; Sanford Hunt, Hunt's Hollow, (Jackson, Mich.); Edward B. Kellogg, Jamaica, (M. D., Boston, Mass.); John Kiley, Nunda, (attorney at law, Rochester, N. Y.); Myron Kenney, Portage.

FIRST CLASS, 1881, UNION SCHOOL AND ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT

Arthur E. Sutherland, son of Rev. Sutherland, Middletown, Conn., A. B., law school, attorney, County Judge Monroe County, Judge of Supreme Court 1905. Nellie Reed (Sutherland). Fred B. Reed, assistant postmaster and Rural Mail Carrier. *Eva Warren (Reed), died. Emma Warren (Baker), teacher. Jennie Loraine Dake. *Kate E. Wing, residence, Mt. Morris. *Gertrude Clark of Portage, Wellesley College, teacher of district and village schools.

NUNDA ACADEMY

Edward F. Knibloe, Portage; John P. Knibloe (farmer), Brooksgrove; Fred B. Knowlton, Jamaica, Vermont; Frank A. LaRue, Brooksgrove; Julian C. Lewis, Nunda; Elias Lockwood, Portage, was in government employ in New York City; George M. Mason, North Ridgeway; Theodore F. Mason, North Ridgeway; Zenas A. Miller, Nunda; Charles Miller, East Pike; George W. Mills, Nunda; Orris Moulton, Nunda; Frank H. Moyer (M. D.), University of Buffalo, 1872; Adelbert E. Nash (veteran), Portage, Justice of the Peace, supervisor six years, Hunt, N. Y.; George Norris, Nunda, New York Medical College, Buffalo University; Ernest C. Olney, Nunda, attorney and commissioner, L.L. B., Justice of the Peace, supervisor of Nunda; Horace E. Perkins, West Sparta, class of 1890, school commissioner and M. D.; John H. Price (farmer), Mt. Morris; George Reynolds, teacher, Granger; Denton S. Robinson, Nunda, attorney, president of village; Levi Robinson, teacher, Nunda; James Rose, Nunda; Henry R. Rose (rancher), Nunda; Francis M. Satterlee, Buffalo, N. Y., Nunda; Clarence Seeley, Shelby Center; James Shant, Nunda; *Eddie D. Smith, Nunda, journeyman printer; George A. Snyder, Nunda; Willie E. Spencer, Portage, (residence, Nunda, N. Y.); William Stroud, Portageville; Charles F. Swain, grocer, postmaster, farmer, Nunda; Frank E. Tyler, Varysburg; Charles M. Vrooman, (son of Rev. J. B. Vrooman), Rochester University, A. B.; Willie Whitcomb, Varysburg; Frank L. Whitehead, Varysburg; *Thomas Whitenack, Nunda, died at Tuscarora; Burroughs Williams, Brooksgrove; Adelbert J. Williams, Brooksgrove; *John J. Williams, Portage, firm Williams & Averill, drygoods, Hunts, N. Y., supervisor of Portage, lumberman in Michigan, died; Frank Wilner, Portage, Naval Academy, commander U. S. Navy, captain U. S. N.; Louis Willey (Professor), musician, trainer of bands, manufactures stringed instruments; Charles A. Youngs, Tuscarora; Clarence Youngs, Tuscarora.

*Deceased.

LADIES IN ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

Hattie A. Ashley, Oakland; Lucy E. Bagley, Nunda; Emma Bartholomew, Brooksgrove; Carrie Baldwin, Avoca; *Ada E. Bennett (teacher), Portage; Cora E. Bergen (Creveling), West Sparta (Mt. Morris); *Georgia Barrett (Kendall), Mt. Morris; Mira A. Bracy, Nunda; Jennie C. Brigham (Mrs. Charles White), Hunts; Maria J. Buckbee (teacher), Portage; Adell Burlew, Union Springs; Alida D. Cadby, Canisteo; Laura Chittenden, Nunda; Elma N. Colby, Nunda; Kittie M. Cox, Nunda; Libbie E. Craig, Nunda; Jennie Craig, Nunda; Eliza Craig, Nunda; Jennie Cogswell, Weston; Martha J. Davinney, Union Springs; Mary M. Duryce, Union Springs; *Neellie M. Dickinson (Mrs. Baker), died; Carrie E. Day, Medina; Dona Edmonds, Nunda Station, married Professor ———, studied in Germany; Fannie E. Estes, Nunda; Josephine Emo; Carrie L. Fitch, Oakland, noted lecturer and reformer; Freddie M. Fitch, telegrapher, Oakland, California; Lizzie Foote, Mt. Morris; Hattie E. Goldthwaite, Nunda; Myra S. Giddings, Ossian; Lottie E. Giles, Jennie Hungerford (Mrs. A. M. Dake); Delia A. Hungerford; Lorette A. Jones, Dr. Allen Hagadorn; Jennie M. Lyon, Portage; Sue A. Metzger, (Bedford, Pa.); Nellie Mack, Nunda; Mary E. Merrick (Meigs), New Jersey, continued her studies at Boston, Mass.; Libbie J. Mills (Mrs. Milo Godthwaite), Nunda; Kittie

E. Mills, Nunda; Estella E. Miller, Nunda, (conducts successfully a hennery of choice fowls); Mary Mosher, Nunda; Maggie McKeown, Nunda; Mary L. Nichols, Nunda; Jennie R. Nelson, Mt. Morris; Adella Z. Phillips, Mt. Morris; Mary L. Page (Giddings), Nunda; Carrie M. Page, Nunda; *Flora E. Patterson, Oakland, died in Rochester, 1907; Marie E. Petrie, first graduate of academy, 1868; Della Post, Mt. Morris; Nellie B. Rose (Mrs. Frank Depuy); Augusta A. Rider, Mt. Morris; Minnie A. Ralison, Nunda; *Mary L. Rowell (Mrs. Charles Gardner), Portage, Oakland; Victoria A. Randall (Mrs. Ira Bentley); R. F. D., Hunt N. Y.; Mary Satterlee, Nunda; Ellen M. Shaw, Nunda; Emma F. Shaw, Nunda; Ella S. Smith (Bliss), Portage; Fannie Slocum, Nunda, continued her studies at Painesville, Ohio; Emma A. Snyder, Nunda; Mary E. Swallow, Mt. Morris; Belle Shant (Mrs. Robert E. Bally), Nunda; Emma J. Tousey (teacher), Portage; Carrie A. Tousey (teacher), (Mrs. J. J. Williams); Eleta V. Thompson, grad. Nunda and G. N. S., missionary China, (teaches speech for dumb), Nunda; Mary A. Townsend (Mrs. Will H. Smith), Nunda; Ella A. Tut-hill (Mrs. William Hunt), Nunda, Dalton, N. Y.; Amelia J. Van Arsdale, Mt. Morris; Libbie B. Warford, Nunda; Laura Wheeler, Binghamton, Ohio; Ella Walker, Oakland; Eva C. Whitcomb (Olney), studied Elocution in Boston, taught Elocution, Normal Geneseo; Lizzie C. Wing (Mrs. Adelbert Gearhart), Mt. Morris, (Buffalo, N. Y.); Carrie I. Willard (Mrs. H. Rose), Nunda; Emma A. Wood (Mrs. Charles Swain); Fannie A. Wood (Mrs. William Craig), Nunda; Sarah J. Williams, Nunda; Cecelia Willey (Mrs. Dr. Charles J. Carrick); Isabel A. Wells, Portage; Jane E. Young (Geneseo), Nunda; Hattie E. Herrick (Mrs. Joshua Howell), Nunda; Ada Higgins, Nunda; Rosa E. Jackson, Nunda; Jennie F. Lumsden, Nunda; Mary A. Lowell (clerk of Lovell's store), Nunda; May Marsh, Nunda; Sarah E. Morris, Nunda; Ella J. Michael, Brooksgrove; Minnie E. Nickels, Nunda; Mary B. Packard (Richmond), Nunda, class of 1874; Laura A. Patterson, Oakland; Laura C. Rose (Frank Depuy), Nunda; Cora Russell, Nunda; Mary Ratchford, Nunda; Sylvia A. Smith, Nunda; Samantha V. Sel-over; Belle Scott (Mrs. Z. A. Miller).

Fred Lake, Nunda, (a successful business man in St. Louis); Lindsley Mad-dox, Nunda; Melvin Myers, Nunda; George Marsh, Nunda; Melvin Osgoodby, hardware merchant and coal dealer; Willie Osgoodby; Charlie Shant; Freddie Shant, Burtis Satterlee, Charlie Stilson, Parker Stilson, Clayton Warner, Mer-rick Whitcomb, Harvard College, A. B., John Hopkins University, Ph. D., author, Professor of History Cincinnati, and College Dean.

Eva L. Town, Nunda; Hattie Thorp, Nunda; Rosa E. Traxler, Nunda; Sarah Townsend, Mt. Morris; Jennie Van Sickle, Nunda; Mary Whitehead (Barton), Nunda; Carrie D. Wood, G. N. S., Nunda, superintendent nature teaching, New Bedford, Maine.

*Deceased.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, SAME YEAR

*Frank Cree, Cree Bros., succeeded Robert Cree, in furniture and undertak-ing, died; Frank Colby, Philadelphia, Pa., son of Colonel Newton Colby, clergy-man; Luther Foote, Nunda; Frank H. Grimes (gingers farm), Nunda; Charles R. Howell, machinist, (Spanish War veteran), Nunda; Frank Lemen, son of Captain James Lemen ex-super-sivor; Fred LaRue, Brooksgrove; John H. Lamb, Nunda; Willie Lewis, Nunda; George Nelson, retired farmer, Nunda; Alfred

Paine, railroad conductor, Nunda; Charles B. Richmond, East St. Louis, Nunda; Lewis Satterlee, Nunda; Loren Shave, Nunda; Clemmie Slocum, Nunda; Frank Spencer, musician, electrical practitioner, gives musical and dramatic entertainments, Dansville Sanitarium; George Thomas, Nunda; William Whitehead, Nunda; Herbert Willard, Nunda, senior partner in Willard Bros., wholesale casket manufactory, electric light plant, and water works supply in Nunda, instrumental and vocal musician; George Wright, Nunda; Charles Werner, Oakland.

LADIES' PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

Mary B. Alley (Mrs. Andrew J. Frayer); Cynthia Anderson, Nunda; Ella M. Baker, Irving, Pa.; Lizzie Carter, Nunda; Althea Clapp, Nunda; Mary N. Coffin (Bensinger), Nunda, class of 1874, Nunda's best contralto singer; Jennie A. Colby (Mrs. F. Roberts), Nunda; Kittie Colby, Philadelphia, Pa.; Eva A. Drinkwater, Nunda; Flora J. Davis, Mt. Morris; Anna A. Dunn, Portage; Effie Frayer; Mary Greenwood (Rowell), Nunda; *Carrie E. Gilbert, class of 1874, died in 1877; Carrie S. Hunt (Wilcox), class of 1874.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

As this was a tuition school, and there were five district schools in the village, only a few juveniles attended this school.

Judson Batterson, Nunda; *Clark Brewer, merchant at Hunts, health failing tried ranch life with the Ashleys, was car conductor at Colorado Springs, died in Colorado of consumption; *George E. Daggett, Nunda, editor of Dalton Era, died of quick consumption in Nunda; John Emo, Nunda; Willie Fairman, Nunda; George Greenwood, Eddie Hunt, Harry Jackson, Johnnie T. Knowlton, Jamaica, Vermont; Charlie Lumsden, Nunda; Charlie Willett, Oscar Willard (junior partner Willard Brothers, Nunda); Richard Whithead; Charles Wheeler; Will Wheeler.

Girls

Carrie Batterson, Nunda; Grace Batterson, Nunda; Ella Beard, Nunda; Belle Blood, Elba; Hattie Bliss, Nunda; Anna Bliss, Nunda; Ida Bliss, Nunda; Stella Cox, Nunda; Addie Conrad, Nunda; Hattie Coon, Nunda; Julia A. Dake, Nunda; Jennie Dake, Nunda; Clara Foote, Nunda; Gracie Fairman, Nunda; Hattie Greig, Forty Fort, Pa.; May Gilmore, Nunda; Lillaette Hunt, Nunda; Ida Howell, Mt. Morris; Elsie Jones, Portage; Cora King, Nunda; Kittie Le Clair, Nunda; Anna Marsh, Nunda; Adella Patterson, Nunda; Hattie Russell, Nunda; Grace Vrooman, Nunda; Lillie Warner, Nunda; *Mary Woodworth, married to Dr. Wisner; Nellie Woodworth (Dr. Helen); Sophia Willett (Mrs. J. A. Dake); Inez Whitehead (Mrs. Whitenack); Elsie Whitehead, Flora Whipple.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION FREE SCHOOL OF NUNDA

Pursuant to official notice, the taxpayers of school districts numbers 1, 2, 9, 11 and 16, of said town, entitled to vote at any meeting of the inhabitants of their respective districts, in or bordering on the corporation of Nunda, met at Academy Hall, in the Academy building for the purpose of consolidation and forming

a graded school. The trustees of Nunda Academy gave their terms, already voted upon, upon the acceptance of certain conditions they would give a perpetual lease of this property, including lands, building, library and apparatus, as long as the said conditions were complied with. The one condition of greatest moment was the Board of Education of the Union Free School shall established and maintain an Academic Department uninterruptedly from year to year, so as to entitle it to the benefit of the public moneys distributed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

The vote taken after much discussion resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 163.

For the Union graded school	134
Against the Union graded school.....	29

Majority in favor 105

And Union Free School District No. 1 of the town of Nunda was established. The trustees of the several schools before consolidation were:

- No. 2. Union School District, S. H. on East Street, Captain James Lemen.
 - No. 1. Townsend District, Captain J. M. McNair.
 - No. 9. Page District, George S. Chidsey.
 - No. 11. West of canal, J. F. Olney.
 - No. 15. South of Mill Street, Daniel Price.
- The new board of nine trustees were:

For one year, Cyrus Rose, James McNair, Daniel Passage; for two years, John F. Olney, James Lemen, Samuel Swain; three years, L. B. Warner, J. V. D. Coon, E. O. Dickinson.

The school was opened Wednesday, September 7, 1876, with Professor Dana as principal, at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

On August 12th the Board of Education named the Academic department the "Nunda Academy."

- September 11th, the board met and elected Walter B. Whitcomb, treasurer.
- That the Principal be instructed to remove Miss McNair's department to the school house in old district No. 2.
- That the commissioner on repairs be requested to prepare plans for providing more room for the school.

UNION FREE SCHOOL, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—ITS INSTRUCTORS

August 16, 1876

Principal, Myron T. Dana, G. N., 1876; preceptress, Mary E. Fielder, G. N., 1875; Miss Frances Hines, Ingham; Miss Alice Culbertson; Miss Mary Coffin, music teacher; Mrs. Nellie Ransom.

1877

The same. Miss Martha McNair succeeds Mrs. Ransom.

1878

Principal Dana; preceptress, Miss Mary Coffin; Miss Hines, Miss Belle Fielder.



NUNDA HIGH SCHOOL



PRINCIPAL JOHN P. SLOCUM, A. B.



PROFESSOR FRANK E. WELLES, PH. D.

1880

Principal Corlew, Cortland Normal.

The writer has failed to find the names of his assistants.

Probably most of those of former years Miss Martha McNair and Mrs. Ransom.

1882

Principal, Frank E. Welles, G. N. S., 1872.

Fall Term. Preceptress, Carrie A. Van Ness, till September 18, 1882; preceptress, Cornelia B. Bell, G. N. S., 1877; Miss Mary Coffin; Miss Emma Warren; Ella Hines (Ingham); Lydia Smith.

1883

Principal Welles; preceptress, Bell; Misses Coffin, Warren, Hines, Smith. No change.

1884

Principal Welles; preceptress, Bell; Misses Hines, Warren, Smith, N. Hildrich. Fall term, Julia Swain

1885

Professor Welles; preceptress, Bell; Mrs. M. W. Morgan; Miss L. S. Gurkee; Carrie E. Townsend; Miss Holdrige.

1886

Principal, William N. Harris, G. N. S.; preceptress, Miss Briggs; Miss Gurkee; Miss Townsend; Miss Holdridge; Miss Blythe.

1887

Principal Harris; preceptress, Miss Blyth; Miss Guicke; Miss Gray (sick); Professor Harris resigns. Acting preceptress, Edith Armstrong, G. N. S., fall; Miss Alice Dodge (fall), G. N. S.; Miss Minnie Woodworth.

1888

Principal, W. A. Stewart, G. N. S., 1885; preceptress, Miss Armstrong (spring term); preceptress, fall term, Miss Raynor; Miss Blythe, Miss Dodge, Miss Woodworth, Miss Carrie Hoagland, Miss Westcott (fall term).

1889

Principal Stewart; preceptress, Miss Mary Jepson; Miss Minnie Woodworth, Miss Alice Dodge, Lillian Westcott, Miss Hoagland. Fall term, Miss Maud McDowell.

1890

Principal Stewart (sick), January 10. Principal Glenn A. Kretzer, Cortland, N. S.; preceptress, Miss Jepson; Miss Dodge, Miss Westcott, Miss Martha Skillan, Brockport Normal, 1890; Maud McDowell, G. N. S., 1888.

1891

Principal, William M. Robinson, G. N. S., 1887; preceptress, Miss May Hebbard, G. N. S., 1889; Miss Skillan, Miss Holliday (fall); Miss Lulu McNair, G. N.; Miss Westcott, Miss Dodge.

1892

Principal Robinson; preceptress, Miss Hibbard; Maud Tallman; Misses Westcott, Dodge, McNair.

1893

Principal Robinson; preceptress, Hibbard; Miss Tallman; Miss Skillan, resigns (fall); Miss Grace Houghton (Houghton Institute); Miss McDowell (Miss Tallman resigns).

1894

Same as fall of 1893, excepting Miss Tallman, Miss Ella Duzenbury, G. N. S., 1889, takes her place.

1895

Principal Robinson; Preceptress, E. Lulu McNair; Lillian Westcott (fall of 1895); Maud Tallman, Miss Duzenbury.

1896

Principal Robinson; preceptress, Miss Maude D. Seaton, Alb. N.; Miss Anna Smith (several N. S. and Alf); Miss Duzenbury; Miss Tallman, resigned; Miss Westcott, Grace Houghton (fall term); Inez Green.

1897

Principal, John P. Slocum, A. B., Yale, 1871; preceptress, Elizabeth W. Bump, G. N. and Cornell; assistant preceptress, Carrie Townsend Pitts; Miss Anna Smith; Margaret Johnson, G. N., 1895; Ella Duzenburg; Minnie J. Dennis, Binghamton High School.

1898

Principal Slocum; preceptress, E. W. Bump; Mabel B. Yencer, Anna Smith, Margaret Johnson, E. Duzenbury, Minnie J. Dennis.

1898-99

Same as preceding year, excepting Mr. Robinson taught for Principal Slocum, during the sickness and death of Professor Slocum's son. Miss Bump resigned.

1899-1900

Principal Slocum; preceptress Bump, Miss Yencer, Miss Smith, Miss Dennis, Fannie Yencer, Angeline Partridge, resigns December 15, 1899; Bessie Robinson succeeds her.

Treasurer's report for the year 1889-1900. Principal Slocum, \$1,000; Preceptress Bump, \$600; Mabel Yencer, \$350; Anna Smith, \$400; Bessie Robinson from December 1, 1900, \$219; Margaret Johnson, \$350; Angeline Partridge, \$122.50.

Total receipts, \$3,216.82. Disbursements, \$3,189.92.

1900-01

Principal, E. E. McDowell, G. N., 1899; preceptress, Miss Bertha Bergman, G. N., 1895; Gertrude W. Parson, G. N., 1898; Angie D. Partridge, G. N.; Alice D. Brown, G. N. and B. N.; Bessie M. Robinson, N. H. S.; Fannie A. Yencer.

1901-02

Principal McDowell; preceptress, B. Bergman; Miss Virginia Kneeland (teacher's class), G. N., 1898; Mrs. Ila G. Harrison, G. N., Alice D. Brown, Fannie Yencer, Anna Giddings, Gertrude M. Robinson, A. B., St. Lawrence University.

1902-03

Principal McDowell; preceptress, Ila G. Harrison, Frances E. Ramsey (training class), at Nunda; preceptor, William M. Robinson, succeeds Mrs. H.; Emma F. Carney, May Dillion, Ruth Fordham, Miss Bessie M. Whitman, Catharine Burley, M. Julia Murphy, N. H. S. and training class.

1903-04

Principal George E. Baldwin, Yale (non-graduate); Mrs. Frances E. Ramsey (training class); Miss Clara J. Partridge, Oberlin, A. B.; Bessie M. Whitman, G. N.; Annie S. Boyd (Oswego N. S.); Josephine Gilbert, Normal training class; M. Julia Murphy, Maude S. Giddings.

1904-05

Principal, Clayton G. Mabey, Colgate, M. S.; preceptress, Edytha Armading, Mrs. F. E. Ramsey; (Bessie M. Whitman, Josephine Gilbert), resigned, Julia Murphy, Maude S. Giddings.

1905-06

The same with the addition of Mary C. Bligh, Brockport Normal, 1902.

1906-07

Principal, preceptress and training class, teachers the same. Miss Sarah Clicknor and Miss Ethel Danforth of Brockport Normal school added to the instructors. Miss Murphy and Miss Giddings resign.

1907-08

The teachers for this Centennial year are: Clayton G. Mabey, principal; Miss Edytha Armading, preceptress; Mrs. Frances Ramsey, training class instructor; Miss Harriet Bird, music and drawing; Miss Marion McVane, Miss Sadie Clicknor, Miss Ethel Danforth, Miss Ruth Colburn. Miss Bird and Miss Colburn are Fredonia Normal school graduates.

1908-09

Principal, E. T. Lewis, A. B.; preceptress, Marion Melville; assistant preceptress, Miss Blygh; teacher training class, Mrs. Ramsey; music and drawing, Hattie E. Bird; preparatory, Miss Green; intermediate, Miss Colburn; 2d primary, Maud Giddings; 1st primary, Jessie Andrus.

NUNDA UNION SCHOOL WITH ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT— CLASS OF GRADUATES, 1881

Emma Warren, teacher, now Mrs. James Baker, Nunda.

Eva Warren, twin sister of Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Fred B. Reed, Nunda, died 1896.

Fred B. Reed, farmer, assistant postmaster, R. F. D., mail carrier.

Miss Gertrude Clark, graduate Normal school and Wellesley College (non-graduate), died, 1907.

Kate E. Wing, teacher, died, 1905.

Nellie J. Reed, teacher, married Hon. Arthur E. Sutherland.

Arthur E. Sutherland, college, A. B., lawyer, Judge, Judge Supreme Court, Western New York, Rochester, N. Y.

Jennie Dake, 98 Woodward Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

1882

*Orrin G. Hunt, M. D., studied medicine in New York, graduated from New York Medical College, specialist, (see list of Physicians), practiced medicine in New York City 15 years, died in New York City 1898.

*Kelsey B. Coffin, died in Carthage, N. Y., 1902.

Alice Morse, Nunda, N. Y.

Walter Palmer, Geneseo Normal, Ann Arbor, M. D., address unknown, (see College Club).

Helen I. Woolworth, M. D., physician in Nunda had a sanitarium, "Rest Home." Resides at Boston, Mass.

Cora L. King (Mrs. Charles L. Pratt), Nunda, N. Y.

Mary I. Hewitt, of Portage, married Charles Snyder, died.

Etta Spencer (Mrs. Chester I. Hunt), Portage, N. Y.

Lydia H. Smith, professional teacher, 10 years. (Mrs. Charles Hamlin) Naples, N. Y., (see C. C. of N.)

1883

Belle Abbott, teacher, (Mrs. George Smith).

*Ella Cross, teacher, (Mrs. Bert Levee), died, 1903.

Mary Bemish, 124 Woodward Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Jessie Warren, teacher, (Mrs. Melvin Myers), 90 Chenango Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

M. Burdette Laughlin, clergyman, Pacific Coast, (C. C. of N).

Henry J. Decker (son of Rev. Decker), medical student, college, Washington Department clerk; still in government service, married Frances W. Lockwood, (mem. C. C. of N).

Chester I. Hunt, Portage, N. Y.

1884

Carrie A. Townsend, G. N. S., classical course, first classical graduate from Nunda, instructor, Friendship and Nunda, assistant preceptress N. H. S. Mrs. Homer Pitts. Mrs. Pitts has taught at least 15 years, and is still teaching. Professional teacher (mem. C. C. of N.)

Minnie B. Woodworth (Mrs. H. H. Davis), has musical education, teaches music, voice, culture, Islip, Long Island.

Melissa Whitenack has taught for 23 years in one school, Mt. Morris, and may be called a professional teacher.

Mertie E. Barker (Mrs. Henry Gormel), Nunda, N. Y.

Henry J. Clark, Boston, Mass.

1885

Carrie D. Hoagland (Mrs. D. Brinkerhoof), died.

Cora R. Hoagland, taught in Denver, Colo., died 1904.

Hattie B. Hoagland (Mrs. John Creveling, Jr.), Tuscarora, N. Y.

Grace L. Bennett (Mrs. Saylies Benway), Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Jennie M. Koppie, taught in Rochester, died 1892.

Inez J. Burroughs (Mrs. Fred L. Willett), Portage N. Y.

Alice M. Chidsey (Mrs. M. Bingham), Perry Center.

Merton M. Wilner, college (N. G) Cornell, journalist, Buffalo Express.

Edith L. Whitehead (Mrs. M. Wilner), Buffalo, N. Y.

Mattie E. Dickinson (Mrs. James Herrick), G. N. S., music teacher.

1886

Classical Course.

E. Lula McNair, daughter of James and Emily McNair, Geneseo Normal, instructor in N. H. school, preceptress in N. H. school, died 1895.

Lillian J. Westcott, G. N. S., taught in N. H. school, married Dr. B. C. Pilkey, North Lawrence, Ohio.

E. Warner Bennett, of Portage, teacher and farmer, died 1905.

Clayton J. Woodworth, Geneseo Normal, private secretary Maryland Steel Works, test manager Scranton Commercial school, 1895.

E. Luella Coffin, professional teacher, New York City.

Carrie A. Smith, college, musical, (Mrs. Reed), Buffalo, N. Y.

Nellie E. Andrus (Mrs. Albert Smith).

John R. Robinson, Elmira, N. Y.

1887

Thomas J. Elmer, Austin, Pa.

Ethel W. Clark (Mrs. George Barber), was dry goods clerk, Nunda.

Warren C. Adams, West Almond.

Alice E. Preston (G. W. Wilson), Corning.

Fannie S. Coddington (Mrs. F. C. Gray), Tuscarora.

1888

Merwin Aylor, (given Regents diploma), hardware merchant, Nunda, N. Y.

Robert Sabin, son of Dr. John Sabin, D. D. S., Buffalo University, (mem. C. C. of N.).

Frank J. Redmond, M. D., Fillmore, N. Y.

Lottie Gurnee, died.

Eula Kramer (Mrs. Joseph Blakesley), Swains, N. Y.

A. D. Scott, commercial traveler.

Flora Conklin (Mrs. Daniel Suydam).

1889

Theresa Elizabeth Knappenberg, second president W. R. C., married William Baylor, D. D. S.

Marion Gale Peck, teacher of music, musical education, Boston Conservatory, soprano in city choirs, (daughter of Hon. F. C. Peck, A. B., Union, 1861; granddaughter of Rev. Whitman Metcalf, Amherst, C. C. of N.)

Maud McDowell (Dr. F. H. Koyle), Hornell.

Kate Belle Atkins (Mrs. George Greenfield), Rochester, N. Y.

Grace Greenwood Paine, G. N. S., professional teacher, Greater New York, (mem. C. C. of N.)

Roy Alfred Page, M. D., 1894, New York Medical College, located at Geneseo, N. Y. (C. C. of N.)

Teresa Fitzgerald (Mrs. Richard Hughes), Nunda, N. Y.

1890

Mary O. Dowell, Craigs Colony.

Belle Holmes (Mrs. Harry Kellogs), Fair Street, Nunda.

Margaret Hickey, language, stenographer, Buffalo.

Daisy Gurnee, stenographer, Rochester, N. Y.

Luther Thompson, farmer, Oakland, N. Y.

Adelbert B. Hunt, Albany Normal, Ph. D., (elsewhere) principal of a department, Manhattan, residence New Jersey.

Virginia Herrick, kindergarten teacher, Nunda, N. Y.

Mary E. Framingham (Mrs. Lester B. Higgins.)

Melvin Gearhart, G. N. S., college, Franklin and Columbia, A. B., (C. C. of N.)

Edwin T. Jones, merchant, Bay City, Mich.

Class of 1891

Lewis C. Metcalf, journalist, Attica, N. Y.
Arthur Yates Bennett, manufacturer.
John R. Smith, Friendship, N. Y.
LeVerne A. Walker, lawyer, Perry, N. Y.
Maud Tallman, Albany Normal College, (Mrs. Metcalf.)

1893

Frank DeWitt Warren, Geneseo Normal School, Hamilton College, A. B.
principal, Superintendent of Schools, Ilion, N. Y.
Rollin Crosier, Geneseo Normal '93, Buffalo University, M. D., practicing
medicine at Binghamton, N. Y.
Jessie Batterson, daughter of Loretta Jones Batterson, also a graduate
Nunda Academy, 1875, Geneseo Normal school.

1894

Grace Metcalf (Mrs. Edward Northway); Florine Smith; Lawrence D.
Bellingher, college, A. B.

1895

Nellie Y. Slater, G. N. S., teacher, Hunt, N. Y.
Mabel M. Jencer, training class, college degree, taught in N. H. S., and else-
where.
Eugene E. Collister, G. N. S., college course, A. B., principal of High
schools.
Loomis H. Eldridge, Rosburg, N. Y.

1896

Cora D. Stone, teacher, choir singer, (Mrs. Roy Cudebee), Nunda, N. Y.
Anna T. Giddings, teacher.
Gertrude M. Robinson, A. B., teacher, N. H. S., St. Lawrence University,
A. B., teacher Larchmont Seminary, New York City.
Elizabeth A. Fitzgerald, professional teacher, New York City (C. C. of N.)
Harrison F. Collister, G. N. S., college A. B., principal of schools.
Wilbur C. Phillips, continued his studies at Colgate Academy and Harvard
University, A. B., 1904, journalist, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bert S. Butler, G. N. S., college A. B.
Thomas A. Cain, A. B., Cornell, in government employ as an expert on
soils and minerals.
Frances C. Ray, G. N. S., professional teacher (C. C. of N.)
Loretta Bergen, G. N. S., teacher, (Mrs. Thomas A. Cain).

1898

Lottie Morey, teacher.
Bessie Robinson, training class, taught in N. H. S., took kindergarten
course, Chicago, Columbia College, B. S., director of kindergarten teachers in
Manhattan.
Anna Noonan, Buffalo Normal, teacher, Buffalo, N. Y.
Anna Coffin.
Bert W. Fritz, teacher, died.
William A. Frayer, Cornell, A. B. assistant instructor in Elocution, Cornell,
European tourist guide.

Winfield Gurnee, teacher, Nunda, N. Y.
Harry Jellerson, continued his studies at Colgate Academy, teacher, Nunda, N. Y.
Charles Chidsey, teacher, farmer, Nunda.
J. Craig Roberts, LL. B., lawyer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Virgil Dake, electrician.
Mabel Stockwell.

1899

Julia S. Woodworth, artist and teacher, Long Island.
Mary Abbott.
Clyde Cudebee, electrician.
May Criddle, taught district school 6 years, (Mrs. Stevens), Nunda, N. Y.

1900

M. Julia Murphy, training class, taught in N. H. S. (Mrs. Oscar Caine).
Mallie Pitcher (Mrs. F. Forest), died.
Louise Spencer, musical course, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, (Mrs. Lawrence D. Bellinger).
LeRoy Brainard, Alfred University, Ph. B.
Madeline E. Bergen, Cornell, non-graduate, Ithaca.
Gertrude A. Willis.
Jessie M. Johnson, milliner.
Maurice J. Noonan, Buffalo.
Margaret E. Smith, teacher (Mrs. Roy Chase), Hunts, N. Y.
Harry M. Elwood, medical student 2 years, University of Buffalo, skilled medical attendant.
John H. Barron, Cornell University 1906, B. Sci. of Ag., Professor Experimental Agriculture, State Agricultural College, Pennsylvania.

1902

Jennie Close, training class.

1904

Margery H. Baker, G. N. S., the first graduate child of a graduate of Nunda Union school, daughter of Emma Warren Baker, teacher.
Leila Bentley, (Mrs. Charles Cleveland).
Gretta Rose Wilner, G. N. S.
Lena B. Powell, G. N. S.
Mary A. Symes, training class.
Mary Louise Doyle, training class.
Fred Lee Dake, Denver, Colorado.
Frank L. Tuthill, G. N. S., principal.
Mark Gilbert, Pharmacist, 1908.
Mabel Robinson, teacher's class 1905, (Mrs. Hunt).

1905

Ralph King Pratt (Andover); Jessie Margaret Makeley, secretary; Mabel Florindia Barrett, G. N. S.; Marguerette May MacKay, G. N. S.; William Howard Robinson; Arthur Duryea Ostrander; Max Brewster Robinson, Andover and college, Cincinnati University; Robert Wagor, and Military school.

1906

Stanley John Brown, medical student, Buffalo University; Clayton Gardner Hall, G. N. S. sick in hospital, Brooklyn; John Leo Fitzpatrick, G. N. S., 1907; Charles Henry Sphoon, G. N. S., 1907, principal; William Wallace Hall, G. N. S., graduate 1908.

1907

Evelyn Huldah Bennett, Dora Belle Craig, John Sabin Knibloe, Burr Dexter Straight, Alfred University, Lillian Juliett Taylor, Minnie Luella Werner, G. N. S., sick at home. Graduated in June, 1908.



PRINCIPAL CLAYTON G. MABEY AND CLASS OF 1908, NUNDA HIGH SCHOOL

Ellis DeGroff, Ward Pratt, now at Andover Academy, Mass., Forest Marsh, Ralph Robinson, Frank Wagon, William Gallentine, Marian Marsh, Florence Knibloe, George Miller, training class, has taught two terms.

TEACHERS' CLASSES—SOME BENEFICIAL LEGISLATION

From 1833 to 1839, John A. Dix was Secretary of State, and had charge of the public schools of the state. During this time a certain sum was set aside from the Literary fund, for the several academies to establish and conduct teachers' classes, that competent teachers might be provided for the district schools of the state.

In 1836, \$200,000 was appropriated for the academies of the state, making these institutions far more efficient for educating school teachers. In 1841, county superintendents were again provided, and the law that had been virtually inactive, under State Superintendent S. S. Randall, was made effective. This naturally led to the establishing of teachers classes in every Academy in order to

secure its share of this money. It virtually amounted to staying one half hour later, three or four days in the week, for a special exercise calculated to interest scholars.

Under the Winslow management it took more definite form than ever before, and from that time to the burning of the Institute, there was always, during the winter term, a teachers' class composed of those regular attendants of the school who desired at some time to teach school.

Even on the records of the trustees, Normal teaching is mentioned.

May 7, 1844, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State, creating the first Normal school at Albany.

And Nunda, that is never far behind in educational matters, had a scholar or two among its first graduates. David P. Page, author of "Theory and Practice of Teaching" was the first principal of this institution.

Other Normal schools followed, but the one at Geneseo has shelved all the teachers that lacked this form of instruction, and from our quiet resting place on "Shelf Street," we sometimes wonder if the youth of to-day, who have a smattering of a dozen subjects, not formerly taught in district schools, are better fitted for the actualities of thought and life, than those we taught in the methods of years ago. There are, no doubt, some advantages in the newer ways, there seems also to be a few disadvantages. Those scholars who cannot learn as rapidly as the others, if they get behind as they inevitably will, have to do their work over so many times, that as soon as they pass the age where the truant officer cannot make them to return to school, they drop out of the school rather than be classed with scholars younger than themselves. Under the old system they kept on plodding along and often became first class scholars. But in a progressive age like this it is rank heresy to intimate that there are any defects in present methods. Our Normal graduates, however, are needed and usually engaged for large city and village schools, and the district public schools are dependent on those teachers sent out by the training classes of our High schools—"None others need apply."

Writing as I do from the quiet retirement of "Shelf Street," I am inclined to think that we are more indebted to that class of teachers like Mrs. Ramsay, who furnish from ten to twenty-five teachers a year, and this, in spite of the destructive work done by Cupid, has kept our district schools supplied with teachers, we owe her most—a fair share. It is just, however, to say that the graduates of the High school, find their way into the training class, then after a year or two take a finishing polish at the Normal and then take higher positions, leaving vacancies for the training class to fill.

TEACHERS' TRAINING CLASS, NUNDA, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

By Mrs. Frances E. Ramsey, Instructor.

The earliest record of such class preserved in the school documents is dated for the term beginning September 18, 1883. In it the trustees and principal of Nunda Union School respectfully report that during at least thirteen weeks they have instructed, free of charge, in theory and practice of common school teaching, sixteen scholars at least eighteen years of age. The list of members reads as follows:

Frank B. Chittenden, of Nunda, Livingston County; Will E. Petseys, of Dalton, Livingston County; Inez L. Burroughs, of Oakland, Livingston County; Nettie A. Cudebee, Oakland, Livingston County; Cora Ly; Mertie F. Barker, of Nunda, Livingston County; Rose F. Clute, Hunt, W. Denmon, Nunda, Livingston County; Ettie B. Hougland, Brooks Grove, Livingston County; Cora B. Hougland, Brooks Grove, Livingston County; Nellie E. Hall, Dansville, Livingston County; Amanda Powell, Nunda, Livingston County; Florence Shaw, Byersville, Livingston County; Mame L. Smith, Nunda, Livingston County; Carrie A. Townsend, Nunda, Livingston County; Melissa Whitenack, Nunda, Livingston County; Minnie Woodworth, Nunda, Livingston County.

The members of class of December, 1883, were:

Julia Abbot, of Nunda; Estelle M. Bergen, of Nunda; Chas. G. Chidsey, of Nunda; May E. Criddle, of Nunda; Carlotta Denocker, of Nunda; *Bert W. Fritz, of Nunda; Maude S. Giddings, of Nunda; Edith M. Gelser, of Dalton; Josephine Gilbert, of Nunda; Harry Jellerson, of Nunda; Mamie E. A. Lynde, of Dalton; Lulu M. Lynch, of Dalton; Louise J. McKeown, of Nunda; Bessie M. Robinson, of Nunda; Rose M. Ricketts, of Short Tract; Margaret E. Smith, of Nunda.

The report of examination for June, 1890, shows certificates won by:

Estella Bergen, Bert W. Fritz, Edith Gelser, Lulu Lynch, Mamie Lynde, Rose Ricketts, Louise McKeown, Bessie Robinson.

In the penmanship of William M. Robinson, principal of Nunda Union School, we find the record of organization on September 16, 1892, of a class consisting of thirteen females:

Florence Hodnett, Hume, Allegany County; Lena Farnsworth, Granger, Allegany County; Julia Batterson, Nunda, Livingston County; Jessie C. Beach, Nunda, Livingston County; Carrie L. Green, Nunda, Livingston County; Jennie F. Burdick, Nunda, Livingston County; Carrie J. Whitenack, Nunda, Livingston County; Ruby Cox, Portage, Livingston County; Bertha Burdick, Nunda, Livingston County; Blanche Giddings, Nunda, Livingston County; Amy Bartholomew, Nunda, Livingston County; Allie Hungerford, Nunda, Livingston County; Lottie Hodnett, Hume, Allegany County.

The first term pupils, September, 1894:

Thomas Cain, Eugene Collister, Loomis Eldridge, Julia Abbott, Jessie Beach, Harriott Morris, Louise Payne, Mabel Payne, Nellie Slater, Cora Stone, Mabel Yencer.

Of second term, January, 1895:

Maude Giddings, Josephine Gilbert, Margaret Smith.

The list of scholars, 1898:

Otis Brainard, Dalton; Roy Brainard, Dalton; May Criddle, Nunda; Anna Giddings, Nunda; Blanche Gurnee, Nunda; Lottie Morey, Nunda; Anna Noonan, Nunda; *Andrew Philips, Nunda; Lena Price, Nunda; Mary E. Slocum, Nunda; Martha E. Slocum, Nunda; Mabel Stockwell, Angelica; Fannie Yencer, Tuscarora.

September 5, 1899, another class organized with 22 members, John P. Slocum, principal:

Maude S. Ainslie, Nunda; Lida Carney, Nunda; Chas. G. Chidsey, Nunda; Harriet B. Colton, Dalton; Agnes Theresa Colwell, Mount Morris; Gertrude Conklin, Mount Morris; Lora Maude Cook, Portageville; Dora Bell Galentine, Nunda; Maude Giddings, Nunda; Josephine Gilbert, Nunda; Isabella Gormel, Nunda; J. Winfield Gurnee, Nunda; Harry Jellerson, Nunda; Jessie M. Johnson, Nunda; Grace W. Kennedy, Ross'; E. Maude Lynde, Dalton; Mildred L. Marsh, Nunda; E. Maude Mitchell, Dalton; Margaret Smith, Nunda; Blanche Timothy, Dalton; Lena White, Nunda; Gertrude A. Willis, Nunda.

Class roll organized September 4, 1900, E. E. McDowell principal, Miss Burgman, preceptress:

Myrtle Brown, Stella Cockle, Lida M. Carney, Frances Marsh, M. Julia Murphy, Mallie B. Pitcher, E. Maude Mitchell, Gertrude Willis, Grace Winters, Estelle Woolworth, Rose Woodworth, Blanche Deegan, Mabel Tift, John Fitzpatrick.

January 28, 1901, spring term:

Myrtle Brown, Stella Cockle, Blanche Deegan, John Fitzpatrick, Julia Murphy, Mallie Pitcher, Mabel Tift, Grace Winters, Estella Woolworth.

Note—All of the above were members of the class during the previous term.

Class of September 3, 1901:

Jessie C. Beach, of Nunda; Edna V. Cartwright, of Hunt; Jessie Close, of Nunda; Blanche E. Deegan, of Nunda; Bertha I. DeLude, of Rosses; Blanche Kelley, of Dalton; Lena B. Powell, of Nunda; Ethel Ricketts, of Fillmore; Chas. H. Sphoon, of Nunda; Mabel Tift, of Memphis; E. Maude Mitchell, of Dalton.

Class of 1902-3:

Rose Grace Woodworth, Nunda; May Belle Miller, Nunda; Charles Henry Sphoon, Nunda; Blanche Evelyn Kelley, Dalton; Jessie Inez Close, Nunda; Ethel L. Ricketts, Nunda; Bertha Irene DeLude, Rosses; Belle Augusta Criddle, Nunda; Edna V. Cartwright, Hunt; Samuel G. McFarnaghan; Susie Rae Smith.

September 8, 1903, George E. Baldwin principal, Frances E. Ramsay, instructor. The record breaking class—the class that "made history." It was composed of 25 members and two more desired admission. There were 102 classes in the state, and Nunda was one of three that were full, the others being in Northern New York—Gouverneur and Malone:

May B. Miller, Nunda; Margaret Johnson, Nunda; Isabel Crawford, Mount Morris; Beatrice Ricketts, Nunda; May E. Bennett, Canaseraga; Mabel F. Barrett, Perry; Ethel Bryant, Mount Morris; Myrtle Southworth, Dansville; Georgia Jones, Nunda; Vosie Southworth, Dansville; Mae A. Powell, Nunda; Agnes J. Bennett, Canaseraga; Mabel Robinson, Nunda; Florence Whipple, Nunda; Belle A. Criddle, Nunda; Carrie E. Deegan, Nunda; Charlotte Bennett, Nunda; Rose G. Woodworth, Nunda; Mary A. E. Symes, Dalton; Marion Chase, Castile; Helen Powell, Nunda; Beulah Schmeck, Canaseraga; Ward Hill, Dalton; Mary B. Chace, Perry.



This class rejoiced in the "one to twenty four." One of their yells was:
"Northeast, southwest, ship ahoy!
Nunda Training Class
Just one boy!"

The big class was photographed by W. M. Robinson, at that time in the photographic business, whose daughter, Mabel, was one of the class. "Truth" reproduced the picture in the issue of October 30, 1903. A copy of the photograph was sent to Supt. Chas. R. Skinner and was acknowledged in a very pleasant personal letter conveying the thanks and good wishes of the State Superintendent and the information that the picture was given a prominent place in his office.

Another of the pictures accompanied the exhibit in methods and drawing which was sent to the Educational Exhibit at St. Louis in 1904. In the autumn of that year the instructor received the following announcement from DeLancey M. Ellis:

"I am pleased to announce that the International Jury in Group I., Elementary Education, has awarded a gold medal to the exhibit of training classes of the State of New York. As the exhibit of the Training Class at Nunda is a part of this exhibit, a copy of the award will be sent you in due time."

The award, suitably framed by the class that won it, adorns the training class room.

On Thursday, February 4, 1904, an organization of the Training Class Alumni was effected. The officers were: Samuel McFarnaghan, President; Dora Galentine, Vice President; Julia Murphy, Recording Secretary and Treasurer; Frances E. Ramsay, Corresponding Secretary. Twenty-eight members were enrolled.

Class of September 6, 1904:

Lulu V. Cartwright, Hunts; Florence E. Whipple, Nunda; Leila E. Bentley, Nunda; Grace E. Yontz, Tuscarora; Mae A. Powell, Nunda; Carrie D. Scholes, Dalton; Margery H. Baker, Nunda; M. Louise Doyle, Nunda; Alice E. Broxholm, Whitesville; Georgia M. Jones, Nunda; Sadie E. Shaw, West Sparta; Margaret J. Scott, Canaseraga; Jessie L. Andrus, Nunda; Marion Chase, Hunt; Mabel Barrett, Castile.

Winter term, additional.

Clara J. Swain, Hornell; Winnie Smith, Allegany.

For the first time in the history of the school there was a training class commencement, apart from the High school. Twelve members composed the class of 1905.

The class of 1906 organized in September with William Hall, of Nunda; Lulu Cartwright, of Hunt; Cora Johnston, of Nunda; Kathryn Kilcoyne, of Portageville; Marguerite Mackay, of Nunda; Ormlee B. McNinch, of Sparta; Fannie E. Mitchell, of Hunt; Mae Twist, of Nunda; Carrie D. Scholes, of Dalton; Margaret Scott, of Canaseraga; Winifred Sharon, of Canaseraga.

Graduates in 1907:

Fannie Mitchell, Cora Johnston, Gertrude Parker, Clayton Hall, George Miller, Olive Parks, Marion Mitchell, Rose Triner.

Robert Wagor joined the class but did not graduate.

Graduates 1908:

Jean Kenney, Margaret Knapp, Arlene Bryant, Mary Jackson, Sovila Kemp, Sabin Knibloe, Jennie Koeppie, Blanche Lynde, Forrest Marsh, Jennie McGinty, Mae Scholes, Elizabeth Wilson, Lillian Wingate.

Evangelyn Kernahan entered the class in January, 1908. The prospects for a good class for 1909 are very promising.

MARRIAGES. (T. C.)

Carrie Townsend married Homer Pitts, of Nunda; Blanche Kelley married Roy Laker, of Dalton; Mallie Pitcher married ——— Forrest; Samuel McFarnaghan married Jessie Chandler, of Nunda; Ethel Ricketts married William Cartwright, of Hunt; Edna Cartwright married Frank Tuthill, of Nunda; Beatrice Ricketts married Bert DeMocher, of Nunda; Maude Mitchell married ——— Gibson; Edith Gelser married Walter Wakeman, of Dalton; Mamie Lynde married ——— Steekle; Lulu Lynch married Charles Johnson, of Perry; Grace Kennedy married Jerry Scholes; Margaret Smith married Roy Chase; Estella Woodworth married Rudolph McKeown; Carlotta DeMocker married ——— Linsley; Lydia Carney married Fred Brinkerhoff; May Criddle married Manley Stevens; Lora Cook married Raymond Tuttle; Carrie Scholes married Howard Kelley; Inez L. Burroughs married Fred L. Willett; Nettie V. Cudebec married A. B. Hunt; Mertie Barker married Henry Gormel; Cora W. Demmon married Fred Woodworth; Amanda Powell married Ernest Newville; Minnie Woodworth married *——— Davis; Julia Abbott married Alfred Stamp, of Nunda; Thomas A. Caine married Loretta Bergen; Carrie Deegan married Charles Campbell; Mabel Robinson married Arthur Hunt; Benlah Schneck married Henry Phippen; May Belle Miller married Joseph Rowan; Rose Woodworth married Harry Noyes; Georgia Jones married Ralph Stewart; Leila Bentley married Charles Cleveland; Alice Broxholm married Burt Irish; Margaret Scott, married Herbert Richmond; Grace Yontz, married Emery Coe.

* Deceased.

DEATHS.

——— Houghland, Mamie L. Smith, Bert W. Fritz, Andrew Phillips, Mallie B. Pitcher, May Bennett.

A pleasing event December 27, 1906, was a reunion of all Mrs. Ramsay's classes—1903 to 1907 inclusive.

The commencement address to the class of 1906 was given by Professor Merrick Whitcomb, Dean of the University of Cincinnati; that of 1907 by Rev. Edwin P. Wood, pastor of Nunda Universalist Church. The class of 1908 was unusually large, consequently no speaker appeared on the program.

DALTON UNION SCHOOL—ITS TEACHERS AND GRADUATES— HISTORICAL SKETCH

It is a little unusual for a town with only a few thousand inhabitants to have two schools of such marked importance as the Nunda High School and the Dalton Union School, less than three miles apart, both forming strong supporters of the Nunda training class, whose graduates are eagerly sought as teachers for our public schools.

The principal teachers of the Dalton Union School have been mostly graduates from our State Normal Schools, and have proved earnest and efficient instructors and well equipped for their noble but arduous calling. The day is fast approaching when classical and scientific graduates of our State Normal Schools will all have their rightful degree of bachelor of pedagogy, for surely their course of study is equal to that of any of the other professional schools. If it is not so already it will become so. The best people are required for the best work, and no work is of greater significance than shaping the thoughts, aims and lives of the youth of our land.

The principals of the Dalton Union School have been:

1, William G. Welker, from the Buffalo Normal School; 2, Edw. M. Peckham; 3, Charles C. McCall, who afterward became School Commissioner of the 2nd District of Wyoming County; 4, H. P. Marvin, G. N. S.; 5, John P. Magee, G. N. S.; 6, Rhyland Ethelwyn Salusbury, Pittsfield Classical Institute, supplemented by further studies at Harvard.

The following lady teachers have each served as preceptress:

Miss Chloe Hawkins, of Gowanda, Buffalo Normal School; Miss Mary F. Byington, Geneseo Normal School; Miss Frances L. Blansett, Shortsville High School and Geneseo Normal School; Miss Mary Crane, Geneseo Normal School; Miss Nellie D. Brewer, of Nunda, Geneseo Normal School.

ALUMNI

1895—Jennie A. Burt; William D. Burt, supervisor of Nunda; *Eldrett J. Merry; Henrietta M. Parker.

1896—Charles W. Johnson, Buffalo Law School.

1897—Charles S. Gelser, C. E., Cornell University.

1898—Melrose Collister; Edith M. Gelser; Mamie Lynde; Emma G. Nelson.



DALTON UNION SCHOOL.

1899 Talmage Barager; Maude E. Lynde, T. C. of Nunda; Blanche Timothy.

1900 Guy W. Hill, G. N. S. principal.

1901 Belle M. Gifford; Ward W. Hill, Nunda training class; Ina O. Loomis; Grace G. Maker; Ina Muir; Roy C. Parker.

1908—Leon Walker.

Present Faculty.—Ryland E. Saulsbury, principal; Nellie D. Brewer, preceptress; Harriet B. Colton, intermediate; Mary A. E. Symes, primary.

GENESEO NORMAL GRADUATES FROM NUNDA SCHOOLS AND VICINITY

Carrie A. Townsend, 1885, (Mrs. Homer Pitts); Carrie A. Van Ness, 1878; Edith Armstrong, 1887; Ellura Bennett, 1879; Carrie D. Wood, 1882; S. Inelle Barker, 1883; Frances E. Dodge, 1883; Mary E. Thorp, 1883; V. Mollie Perrine, 1884, music, (Mrs. Kilsey Bergen); Nettie F. Ferguson, 1885; Jacob Whitenack, principal of two schools New York City, 1885; Harriet Guernsey, 1886, college; Lydia H. Smith, taught 12 years, (Mrs. Charles Hamlin), Naples, N. Y.; Melissa Whitenack, 1886, has taught 24 years; Hattie B. Hoagland, 1886; Florence Shaw, 1891; Horace Perkins, 1891; Gertrude Clark, 1887, 2 years at Wellesley, died 1907; Alice M. Dodge, 1887; Sarah De Camp, 1889; *E. Lula McNair, 1889, preceptress Nunda High school, died; Alice M. Chidsey, 1895; Grace G. Paine, 1893, has taught 15 years; Jessie Batterson, 1896; Frank D. Warren, 1896, (see College); Melvin F. Gearhart, 1897, (see Colleges); Mabel Yencer, 1898, assistant preceptress and college degree, married; Elizabeth Fitzgerald, 1898, has taught 10 years; Julia K. Marsh, 1898; Angelina Partridge, 1898, assistant preceptress Nunda High School, married; Loretta J. Bergen, 1899, married Thomas A. Caine, A. M.; Louise D. Paine, 1899, married Fulmer; De Etta A. Tucker, 1878; Nora M. Bennett, 1881; Luella Coffin, 1891, has taught 17 years; Lizzie Sharp, 1890, married; Frances C. Ray, 1899, has taught 11 years; Mattie E. Dickinson, 1887, taught 2 years, married *James Herrick; Roslin G. Conklin, 1898; Howard G. Bishop, 1897; Eugene Collister, 1899, and college; Harrison Collister, 1899, and college; Harriet Shaw, 1896; Leon Bishop, 1895; Florine B. Smith, 1899; Katelina Shaw, 1895; Morell B. Baker, 1900, and college; William E. Powell, 1902; Julia S. Woodworth, 1904; Mary N. Lynde, Dalton, 1904; May H. Miller, music, 1904; Bertha Ostrander, music, 1904; George Kneeland, 1881; Charles B. Bennett, 1883; Frank Cudebee, 1884; Mertie Stoner, 1892; John S. Smith, 1892; Persis Gardner, 1892; Frank Tuthill, 1907, principal Union school; John Fitz Gibbons, 1907.

NON-GRADUATES

Carrie M. Bennett, 1875, (Mrs. Oscar Sharp); Hattie Feater, Tuscarora, 1877; Minnie D. Lowell, 1876; Alberta Morse, 1880; Mary E. Stowell, H. H., 1872, married; Elletta M. Thompson, 1871, the only teacher of speech to the deaf and dumb in foreign lands, Chefoo, China; Carrie A. Tousey, 1872 (Mrs. J. J. Williams); Minnie C. Tabor, 1884, Dalton, N. Y.; Nellie Reed (Mrs. Judge Sutherland); Mary L. Parmelee, 1883, (Mrs. C. B. Bennett); Hattie Van Ostrand, 1886; Frank McNair, 1888, died in Moro Castle, Cuba; Clayton Woodworth, 1887; Minnie B. Woodworth, 1885; Ina Linsner, 1882; Rolin O. Crosier, 1885; Mary Kneeland; Clarence A. Barber; Helen M. Slater; Maude I. Cox,

married; Mary J. Craig, 1806; Bergen Perrine, 1807; Daniel L. Ryan, 1809; Luella Gray; Alton Depuy; Grace Metcalf; Belle Johnstone, Byersville, 1894; Grace R. Neal, Tuscarora, 1895; Julia H. Batterson, 1894; Agnes N. Brogan, 1895; Nellie N. Mann, 1894; Carolyn N. Green, 1895; Cora Green, Byersville; Carl Miller, Tuscarora; George M. Voss; Frank Shaw, 1896; Algia Shaw; Minnie Davis, 1882; Adelbert Moot, at Law School; John Bergen; John P. Brown, M. D., (Nettie Barclay-Brown); George Brown.

NUNDA SCHOLARS AT OTHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

Buffalo—Anna Nolan, Alice Brown.

Albany Normal College—Maude A. Tallman, 1892, (Mrs. Lewis Metcalf); Adelbert B. Hunt, principal of a department, Manhattan, Ph. B.; Minnie Dennis, 1902.

OUR FIRST NORMAL SCHOLARS AT OUR FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL

Albany Normal—Joseph S. Weller, teacher district schools, student Nunda Academy, 1839, and private seminary teacher, attended and graduated from this institution in 1846, he became a great man. (See Civil List Abroad).

Sarah A. Brown, from Nunda, graduated at Lima, taught ten years, graduated at Albany, 1854; Mary C. Bennett, graduated 1855, principal Roanoke Female College, principal Mont. Female College, Virginia; Roanoke from 1866-1875. (See "On the Heights.")

WHERE NUNDA SCHOLARS WENT TO COLLEGE

New York College, Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., now Syracuse University

William Marcey Benson, A. B., 1862, A. M., 1865, Ph. D. Has taught most of the time since graduation. Residence, Rochester, N. Y.

Benjamin S. Coffin, A. B., 1861. Enlisted in Lima, Co. 27, N. Y., before graduation, but was graduated with the class. Farmer, died July, 1906.

Charles N. Burr, lived in Nunda and Portage in boyhood, was in class of '62 when he enlisted.

Leonard Rodgers, A. B., Syracuse, clergyman, Silver Springs, N. Y. Died in Eagle Pass, Texas, 1908.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY, ALFRED, N. Y.

Otis Brainard, Ph. B.; G. Roy Brainard, Ph. B.; Burr Straight, class of 1811; Thomas J. Simeon and Alexander Thorp, fitted for college at Alfred. Simeon was killed in Kansas, and Alexander, killed in battle.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY FOUNDED 1850

*Washington Hunt, LL. D., 1851. First judge, Niagara County, N. Y. 1836-1841; member U. S. Congress, 1843-1849; comptroller N. Y. State, 1849; Governor of the State of New York, 1851-1852. Born in 1811; died, New York City, February, 2, 1867.

1855

*Sylvanus Adon Ellis, A. B.; A. M., 1872; Ph. D., New York University, 1884. Entered from Nunda, N. Y.; glove manufacturer, 1857-1863; book-seller,

Rochester, N. Y., 1863-1869; superintendent public schools, Rochester, N. Y., 1869-1870; business manager Rural Home, 1870-1877; teacher Western N. Y. Institute for Deaf Mutes, Rochester, N. Y., 1877-1882; superintendent public schools, Rochester, N. Y., 1882-1893; of the firm J. E. Putnam & Co., electrical engineers, Rochester, N. Y., 1893-1896. Member Rochester Academy of Science; American Microscopical Society. Born in 1830; died, Rochester, N. Y., March 24, 1896.

1857

A. J. B., received his second degree while residing in Nunda.

*Amos Judson Barrett, A. B.; A. M., 1857; D. D., 1884. Entered from Kingsville, O.; principal Literary Institute, Nunda, N. Y., 1854-1857; Kingsville Academy, Ohio, 1859-1867; Lowville Academy, N. Y., 1867-1870; Collegiate Institute, Rochester, N. Y., 1870-1874; student Rochester Theological Seminary, 1874-1876; pastor Lake Avenue Baptist church, Rochester, N. Y., 1876-1889. Frequent contributor to New York Examiner. Author of "The cause and cure of the comparative decrease in the number of young men attending the schools for higher education in New York State," 1883. Born, Kingsville, O., April 1, 1832; died, Rochester, N. Y., October 20, 1889.

1859

S. P. B., left his position as instructor in Nunda Literary Institute to complete his college course.

Stephen Paley Barrett, A. B.; A. M., 1862. Prepared at Kingsville, O.; principal high school, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1859-1861; Buchanan, Mich., 1861-1865; associate principal Kingsville Academy, O., 1866-1868; principal of public school, Buchanan, Mich., 1868-1871; Dalles City High school, Ore., 1871-1872; Baker City Public school, Ore., 1872-1875; Dalles Public school, Ore., 1875-1878; Lincoln High school, Neb., 1883-1889; Vaipariso Public school, Neb., 1889-1890; Baker City Public school, Ore., 1890-1891, and again 1894-1898; retired on account of ill health, 1898. Member of National Teacher's Association, 1885. Died.

*John Peck Colby, A. B.; A. M., 1862; LL. D., elsewhere, 1875. Entered from Nunda, N. Y.; law student, 1859-1861; associate principal and teacher of ancient languages, Belfast, N. Y., 1862-1864; law student, 1864-1865; captain 58th Regiment N. Y. State National Guard, U. S. service, 1863-1864; lawyer, St. Louis, Mo., 1865-1893; professor of medical jurisprudence, Eclectic Medical college, St. Louis, Mo. Born in 1838; died, St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1893.

1860

Andrew Jackson Knight, A. B. Prepared at Nunda, N. Y.; teacher and law student, Nunda, N. Y., 1861-1863; lawyer, Arcade, N. Y., 1864. District Attorney of Wyoming County, 1874-1876. Address, Arcade, N. Y.

*James Monroe McNair, A. B.; A. M., 1863. Entered from Nunda, N. Y., principal high school, W. Bloomfield, N. Y., 1860-1861; captain Company F, 33d N. Y. Infantry, 1861-1863; clerk in office of Quartermaster-general, Washington, D. C., 1863-1869; farmer, Nunda, N. Y., 1869-1891, was supervisor of Nunda. Born in 1835; died, Nunda, N. Y., February 1, 1891.

James Work, A. B. Prepared at Nunda, N. Y.; graduated Rochester Theological Seminary, 1863; missionary in Orkney, 1863-1866; pastor, Lerwick, Shetland, 1866-1868; Kirkwall, Orkney, 1868-1870; Wick, Caithness, 1870-1876; Kelso, 1876-1880. Address, 441 Vermont Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

1862

Thomas Bailey Lovell, A. B.; A. M., 1865. LL. D., Hobart, 1901. Prepared at Nunda, N. Y.; principal Seminary, Penfield, N. Y., 1863-1864; collegiate Institute, Marion, N. Y., 1864-1870; Union school, Attica, N. Y., 1870-1892; High school, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1892. President associated academic principals, State of New York, 1892-1893; president Niagara Falls civic club, 1898-1899. Author of many articles in newspapers and magazines. Address, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Oliver Spoor. Prepared at Nunda, N. Y., but did not graduate.

C. E. West, entered the University from Nunda N. Y., but did not complete his course.

*Alvin Water Tousey, A. B.; A. M., 1866. Entered from Nunda, N. Y.; graduated Rochester Theological Seminary, 1865; pastor North Baptist church Chicago, Ill., 1865-1866; Freeport, Ill., 1866-1868; Erie, Pa., 1868-1869. Born in 1837; died, Winfield, Kan., September 5, 1874. Buried at Hillside Cemetery, Hunt's Hollow.

1863

Merritt Gally, A. B.; A. M., 1873. Prepared from Nunda, N. Y. Edited a paper at H. H., and Nunda with his brother. Graduated Auburn Theological Seminary, 1866; pastor, 1866-1869; inventor, 1869; inventor of Universal printing press, machine for making linotypes, and other printing machinery; electric, telegraphic and philosophical apparatus; musical instruments, the Bock vent system for tubular church organs; the Counterpoise pneumatic system of the aeolian, pianola, symphony, etc.; differential telephone, machine for making types from cold metal by swaging, composite swage locked type bar or linotype, etc. Address, 1002 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1864

*Asher Benton Evans, A. B., Madison University; A. M., 1864. Principal Union school, Lockport, N. Y., 1867-1891. Born in 1834; died, Lockport, N. Y., September 24, 1891. Received his honorary degree while in Nunda.

1865

*Le Roy Satterlee, A. M., 1865. Principal Nunda Literary Institute. Principal Rochester Collegiate Institute, N. Y., 1855-1860. Librarian, Court of Appeals library, Rochester, N. Y., for several years. Born in 1819; died, Rochester, N. Y., November 4, 1888.

Prof. W. R. B., was a schoolboy in Nunda, while his father was a teacher in Nunda Literary Insititute with Prof. Buck, and also when principal of that institution.

Wayland Richardson Benedict, A. B.; A. M. Received 2d Sophomore declamation prize; 1st Sophomore Latin prize; 2d Davis prize medal. Prepared at Rochester, N. Y.; graduated Rochester Theological Seminary, 1870; student of Theology, University of Giessen, Germany, 1872-1873; pastor Baptist church, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O., 1873-1875; professor of Philosophy, University of Cincinnati, O., 1875. Author of "Theism and Evolution," 1886; "Nervous System and Consciousness," 1885; "Outlines of History of Education," 1888; "Ethics and Evolution," 1889; "New Studies in the Beautitudes," 1890. Address, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.

Prof. Benedict has recently received the honor of a pension from the Carnegie funds, and has retired from active duties.

1867

Eugene Hudnut Satterlee, A. B.; LL. B., Albany Law school, 1872. Received 1st senior essay prize. Prepared at Rochester, N. Y.; principal Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, N. Y., 1867-1868; law student, University of Heidelberg, 1868-1870; teacher of modern languages, academy, Albany, N. Y., 1870-1873; lawyer, Rochester, N. Y. Address, Rochester, N. Y.

Son of Leroy Satterlee, a pioneer of Nunda. E. H. S., was born at Nunda, and lived here in childhood.

1870

*Nehemiah Wisner Benedict, A. M., Madison University, 1848; D. D., 1870. Clergyman; principal Collegiate Institute, Rochester, N. Y., 1850-1853; principal Rochester Free Academy, Rochester, N. Y., 1865-1883; principal private school, Rochester, N. Y., 1883-1887. Received his D. D. after having been a citizen of Nunda. Died, Fredonia, N. Y., August 19, 1895.

1871

James Corbin Foley, A. B.; A. M., 1877. Prepared at Medina, N. Y.; was student, teacher and instructor, Nunda Academy; principal Academy, Dansville, N. Y., 1871-1873; professor Latin and Greek, Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y., 1873-1875; teacher literary department, Institution for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y., 1876-1880; lawyer, New York City. Address, 206 Broadway, New York City.

William Henry Truesdale, A. B.; A. M., 1871. Received his A. M., while teaching in Nunda. Prepared at Rochester, N. Y.; law student, Rochester, N. Y., 1867-1869; principal Academy, Nunda, N. Y., 1870-1873; Union school, Olean, N. Y., 1875-1879; High school, Jamestown, N. Y., 1879-1881; manufacturer, 1882-1884; High school, Mohawk, N. Y., 1885-1890; superintendent public schools, Geneva, N. Y., 1890. Address, Geneva, N. Y.

1872

Isaiah Borroughs Hudnut, A. B. Prepared at Lockport, N. Y.; principal Union school, Fairport, N. Y., 1872-1873; Scottsville, N. Y., 1873-1875; student Boston Theological Seminary, 1875-1876; pastor Methodist Episcopal church, Johnsonsburgh, N. Y., 1876-1877; Charlotte, N. Y., 1877-1880; Wilson, N. Y., 1880-1882; Knowlesville, N. Y., 1882-1885; Arcade, N. Y., 1885-1886; Somerset, N. Y., 1886-1888; Wilson, N. Y., 1888-1889; Spencerport, N. Y., 1889-1894; Victor, N. Y., 1894-1898; Castile, N. Y., 1898. See Temperance cyclopaedia. Address, Upland, Ind.

James Monroe Hudnut, A. B.; A. M., 1878. Received one-half 1st Freshman mathematical prize; one-half 2d Dewey prize; 1st Sophomore Latin prize; 1st Davis prize medal; senior essay prize. Prepared at Rochester, N. Y.; private Co. D, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, 1862-1863; corporal, 1863-1864; quartermaster sergeant, 1864; associate editor, New York Examiner, 1872-1875; editor publications of New York Life Insurance Co., 1875. Author Semi-centennial history New York Life Insurance Co., 1895. See Insurance Advocate. Address, 346 Broadway, New York City.

Grandsons of Nathaniel Hudnut, pioneer and sons of Oren Hudnut.

I. B. H., is president of a college at Upland, Ind.

1873

Charles Miner Vrooman, A. B. Prepared at Nunda, N. Y.; stock raiser, Kern, Cal. Address, Kern, Cal.

1874

Charles Edward Fairman, A. B.; A. M., 1878; M. D., St. Louis Medical College, 1877. Prepared at Alton, Ill.; graduated St. Louis Medical College, 1877; physician and surgeon, Lyndonville, N. Y., 1877. Author of "Fungi of Western New York," 1890; contributions to various medical journals; formerly president U. S. examining surgeons, Medina, N. Y. Member Rochester Academy of Science. See Landmarks of Orleans County. Address Lyndonville, N. Y.

1878

Thomas Trelease Rowe, A. B.; D. D., Boston University, 1882. Prepared at Nunda, N. Y.; pastor Methodist Episcopal church, Fairport, N. Y., 1878-1879; Gowanda, N. Y., 1882-1884; Attica, N. Y., 1884-1885; Bergen, N. Y., 1885-1888; Lyndonville, N. Y., 1888-1890; Lockport, N. Y., 1890-1895; Cornhill church, Rochester, N. Y., 1895-1898; Little Falls, N. Y., 1898. Address, Rochester, N. Y.

1900

Robert Barnard Slocum, Ph. B. Prepared at Angelica, N. Y. Private 3d N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, transferred to U. S. A. hospital corps, 2d army corps, 1898. Address, Nunda, N. Y.

Fletcher W. Peck, A. B., 1903. Prepared at Nunda and Rochester. Is studying law with his father Fletcher Peck, A. B., of Nunda.

COLLEGE MEN WHO CAME TO NUNDA BEFORE GRADUATION FROM ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY

A. Jackson Ensign, A. B., 1855.

Andrew Jackson Ensign, A. B. Prepared at Albion, N. Y.; principal Collegiate Institute, Brockport, N. Y., 1855-1856; law student, Rochester, N. Y., 1856-1858; lawyer, Lockport, N. Y., 1858-1867; attorney for Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1871-1878; lawyer, New York City, 1880. Address, 20 Broad Street, New York City. Assistant principal Nunda Literary Institute in 1854.

1890

Jereniah J. Keyes, A. M. (h); was pastor of the Baptist church in time of the Civil War and chaplain in 1864 of the 58 N. Y. N. G. He received his degree after he lived in Nunda.

1891

Frank Thomas Sweet, B. S. Prepared at Hamilton, N. Y.; pastor First Universalist church, Nunda, N. Y., 1891-1894; Gardner, Mass., 1894-1899; editor of Worcester North Universalist, 1896-1897; retired on account of ill-health, Gardner, Mass., 1899. Address, Station A, Gardner, Mass.

There were also from Nunda the following non-graduates:

Rev. L. L. Wellman, who entered the ministry.

William C. Hall, who enlisted during his college course was wounded at the battle of Resaca, and died at Nashville. Hall Post, Portage, is named for him. He is buried at Pennytook.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY

An Institution Which Made a Specialty of Art and Music—Was Liberally Patronized from Nunda

Among its graduates were:

Rose M. Shave, A. B., who became instructor in art and ultimately the director of the College of Fine Arts. The institution no longer exists, but Miss Shave has had for years her juvenile school for painting in oil and water colors at her home on East Street, Nunda.

*Isabel Shave, art student.

Frances Hines, graduate Language course. Miss Hines has taught at various times in the Academies and High school of the village. Resides East Street, Nunda.

Mary Atley-Frayer, music.

Kittie McLean-Haines, music.

Jessie F. Perrine, art, Tuscarora.

Carrie A. Smith-Reed, graduate, music, Portage.

Alzina Ayrault, Dalton, A. B.

Belle Ayrault, Dalton.

Other students from Dalton:

May Lyon, Myra Lyon, May Parker, Elise Spphoon.

From Nunda Village.—Addie Brownell, Miss Jerns, afterward the wife of Rev. Crandall, was in attendance.

BUFFALO UNIVERSITY

From this institution the following citizens or scholars from Nunda have attended. *George H. Briggs, M. D.; Erastus Buck, M. D., was surgeon in Civil War; Charles F. Warner, M. D., was assistant surgeon, 136 N. Y., and surgeon, 58 N. Y. N. G.; Henry Hagadorn, Julius I. Lovell, assistant surgeons, 58 N. Y. N. G.; John B. Sabin, M. D., veteran; Will Quincey Huggins, M. D., Sanborn, N. Y.; *Frank E. Moyer, M. D., died at Mo-cow, 1907; Charles J. Carrick, M. D., Nunda; Robert W. Green, M. D., veteran, Geneseo, N. Y.; Charles Norris, M. D.; Rollin O. Crosier, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y.; Harry Elwood, non-graduate; Stanley J. Brown, class of 1910.

DENTISTS

*George Greig, DD. S., died at Nunda; Robert Sabin, DD. S.; Henry Wellington Mitchell, DD. S., 1906.

PHARMACISTS

Frank Moyer; Frank Wright, in U. S. service, New York City; Mark Gilbert, 1908; Floyd Satterlee, 1908.

HOBART COLLEGE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

William Henry De Camp, M. D., 1847. Prepared at Nunda Academy, Church Street, and Dr. C. C. Chafee's medical class, Nunda.

David Vandalia Waite, M. D., 1851, (son of John Waite, Nunda), was a class mate of Benjamin T. Kneeland, M. D., 1851, who after graduation came to Oakland.

ELMIRA COLLEGE

Alida J. Barron, A. B. The first lady to receive a degree from this vicinity. She prepared at Evans High school, Nunda, Satterlee Collegiate Institute, Rochester, was preceptress at Penfield Collegiate Institute, and has taught in public schools of Rochester and Denver twenty years. Is vice president of C. C. of N.

Mrs. Arthur J. Barnes, graduated from Elmira in 1861.

Lecla Dickinson Baker, A. B., 1907. Is teaching in Andover, N. Y.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Sarah Stilson, A. B., 1869. Is still engaged in educational work in New York City. She was the first female college graduate from Nunda village.

Eliza Cramer, non-graduate, class of 1871.

MADISON (NOW COLGATE) UNIVERSITY

1834

Silas Morse, of Portage, completed course of study, probably theological, and settled as pastor of Baptist church, Hunts Hollow. The college did not confer degrees until after 1835. He died at Portage.

1836

Peter Robinson, of Nunda, completed academic and theological courses, in Greenfield, 1809, ordained 1836. Home missionary at Marion, Iowa, ten years. Died at Marion, September 11, 1846.

He was a classmate of Rev. Lyman Stilson, A. B., and A. M., and Foreign missionary.

1847

Nehemiah Wisner Benedict, A. B.; A. M., 1850; D. D. 1870. Died at Fredonia, August 19, 1895.

Jabez P. Dake, Jr., of Nunda, was at Madison University 1847 and 1848. See Union College.

1859

Orsamus C. Dake, A. B., from Nunda, son of Benjamin Dake.

1908

Walter Butler, of Nunda, prepared at Colgate Academy, will graduate 1908.

HAMILTON COLLEGE

William James Cosnett was fitting for the ministry when his patriotism caused him to enlist in defence of the Union. He left college and in less than three months died of wounds received in battle. He was one of the few that sined faultless. See "Bloody Cost of War."

Frank DeWitt Warren, A. B., graduate of Nunda Union and Academy, G. N. S., and Hamilton College, is superintendent of schools, Illion, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE LAW SCHOOL

Elnathan Packard; Henry L. Carver, to-day such graduates would be called LS. B.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL—UNION COLLEGE

Ernest C. Olney, LL. B.; Craig Roberts.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, CANTON, N. Y.

1880

Most of the pastors of the Universalist church come from St. Lawrence University and Fafit's College, Massachusetts, some of them have received degrees while residing here.

1880

Isaac Philip Coddington, B. D. and D. D. Received his degree of B. D., while serving as pastor of the Nunda church.

1895

Glenn Andrews Kratzer, A. B. and B. D. Entered St. Lawrence from Nunda, after having been principal of the Union school and Academy. He was a graduate of Cortland Normal school, St. Lawrence University and St. Lawrence Theological school.

1901

Gertrude Mary Robinson, A. B. Is instructor at Larchmont Female Seminary. She was a graduate of Nunda High School, a teacher and preceptress of the Nunda High school.

1902

Rev. Clara Elizabeth Morgan, B. D. Earned her degree by pursuing a prescribed course of study while pastor of the Universalist Church of Nunda.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Since its founding has been the institution to which the majority of scholars from Nunda has sought as their Alma Mater.

Philo Mosher, A. B., was one of the first to go, and he no doubt completed his course. He taught a military school on the Hudson; he was a veteran of the Civil War, and fitted for his position. He died at or near Brooklyn about ten years ago.

Edward F. Knibloe (non-graduate), class of '73. Prepared at Nunda Academy. He studied telegraphy at Hunt's, became an expert telegrapher, then train despatcher, then superintendent of a division Erie Railroad, studied law, without leaving his position, and is now used in a legal capacity as well as Division Superintendent. Resides at Black Rock.

James D. Carter, non-graduate, one year, Canisteo, N. Y.

Clifton Barron, was at Cornell three years, then accepted a position as an instructor in the Jervis Military school in Connecticut. He was bank clerk Nunda; railroad contractor; retired to farm; then to village. He has a winter home in Alabama.

Milton Barron (non-graduate), three years. Prepared at Nunda Academy. He has been merchant; railroad contractor; farmer and Justice of the Peace. Resides on farm and at Ithaca.

Merton Wilner, graduate at Nunda Academy. Was at Cornell several years. Was a journalist at Binghamton and later on Buffalo Express.

Mary Dennis, before coming to Nunda was at Cornell University three and a half years, her health failed and prevented graduation. She died in the Adirondacks.

Thomas A. Cain, A. B., in government employ.

William A. Frayer, A. B., 1902, assistant instructor in elocution, Cornell University, European tourist guide and instructor.

Charles Gelser, graduate Union School, Dalton; Cornell University C. E. 1903.

Eugene Collister, A. B., prepared at Nunda, graduate G. N. S., is a principal of Union and village schools.

Harrison Collister, A. B., same record as his brother.

Lawrence D. Bellenger, M. E., 1905.

Bert Butler, A. B., graduated at Nunda, Geneseo and Cornell, principal of Union School.

John H. Barron, B. Sci. of Agriculture, has been professor of Agronomy at State College, Pa.

Wilford Willey, B. S., is taking Post graduate course in Forestry at Yale. (Has graduated B. Forestry 1908.)

Robert Bergen, A. B., 1908.

Maude Bergen, health failed, (non-graduate.)

Ruth Bergen, under graduate (class of 1909.)

Hattie Guernsey, non-graduate.

Bert Cudebec, C. E., 1908.

Clifford Clark, C. E., 1908.

Louis Van Kleet, prepared at Ithaca, in medical department, class of 1910.

Lloyd Willey, prepared at Ithaca, in training for grand opera.

Elizabeth Bump, A. B., was preceptress of N. H. S., and resides in Ithaca.

Columbia College

Bessie M. Robinson, B. S., 1906.

Melvin J. Gearhart, A. B. (elsewhere) and A. B., Columbia, 1906.

New York Eclectic College

Hugh Hill, M. D.

*John J. Sharp, M. D., before coming to Nunda, died 1906.

University of New York

*Isaiah Hudnut, M. D., 1833, our first medical graduate, died at Sparta.

Dr. William B. Alley, M. D., Berkshire, Mass., took Post graduate course, University of New York.

George Campbell, M. D., 1892, is practicing in New York City.

William Campbell, M. D., 1898, is practicing in Portland, Oregon.

New York Medical College (Homeopathy)

Orrin G. Hunt, M. D., specialist, practiced fifteen years in New York City, died 1884.

Roy A. Page, M. D., 1884, Geneseo, N. Y.

Thomas Hammond, M. D., was taking Post graduate course, died at Nunda.

Union College, 1797-1897

This college attracted all the Presbyterians in pioneer days. It furnished most of the clergy for their churches. In 1897, the college reached its centennial.

Jabez P. Dake, Jr., A. B., 1840, and M. D., died 1804.

David Havens Thayer, A. B., (Rev.), Nunda Valley, died 1882.

Edwin Hiram Peterson, A. B., Nunda, McHenry, Ill.

Solon Otis Thacher, A. B. and LL. D., member New York Assembly, member Kansas Constitutional convention, Judge 50th District, State Senator, Kansas; died at Lawrence, Kansas, 1906.

Henry B. Thayer, D. D., Nunda. Is not living.

Benjamin F. Dake, A. M., Nunda, died Pasadena, 1908.

William P. Warner, A. B., lawyer, Nunda, St. Paul, Minn.

Horace M. Dake, A. B.

Simeon M. Thorp, A. B., lawyer, Granger, killed at Lawrence, Kansas; classmate of John Milton Carmichael, A. B., Caledonia.

Henry Dye Marsh, A. B., Grove, taught Union School, East Street.

George Webster Chandler (merchant), Nunda, non-graduate; sickness prevented graduation.—Milwaukee, Wis.

Willie C. Warner, A. B. C. E., Los Angeles, Cal.

Thomas J. Thorp, A. B., enlisted became Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General, Covralis, Washington.

Fletcher C. Peck, A. B., 1862, lawyer, U. S. Marshal, Nunda.

Rev. William Lusk, Jr., A. B., son of William Lusk, A. B., 1822, an Episcopal clergyman, North Haven, Conn.

Chauncey C. Joslyn, 1835, A. M., M. D., N. Y. Vol.

West Point

Edward Hunt, major engineers, U. S. A., killed while experimenting with a gas machine.

Seldon Sturgeon, Lt. Col. U. S. A. Col. U. S. Vols., 1862.

Charles Lewis, non-graduate (one year), afterward Lieut. of Vols.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES

Dartmouth

Stephen Fuller, Sr., A. B., 1822, died in Rochester of cholera.

James Marshall, A. B., Yale University, 1849; Lenox College, D. D., 1880, president of Coe College, chaplain U. S. V.

Rev. Owen C. Baker, A. B.

George A. Baldwin (non-graduate.)

Joseph N. Flint, A. B., 1861.

John P. Slocum, A. B., 1872.

Harvard University

Merrick S. Whitcomb, A. B., 1878. A classmate of Theo. Roosevelt.

Wilbur C. Phillips, A. B., 1904.

Fred D. Marshall, M. D., 1904, killed in trolley collision at Melrose, Mass., 1905.

Ryland Saulsbury (non-graduate.)

Smith College, Massachusetts

Cora Dowling, A. B., 1901.

Florence Dowling (Olp), A. B., 1903.

Boston University

Fidelia J. M. Whitcomb, M. D.

Thomas Trelease Rowe, A. B., received, his B. D. and D. D. from Boston University.

Thomas W. Chandler, A. B., received B. D. from Boston University.

Boston Conservatory of Music

Joseph Lovell; Marian G. Peck; Minnie G. Woodworth (Davis); Mary Lovell (Marshall); Nellie Tingley and Fanny Sanders (Thomas); were students of this institution.

School of Oratory

Persis Gardner was graduate of N. U. S., and Rodgers School of Oratory. Received degree B. O., and was instructor in the institution.

Wellesley College

Gertrude Clark (non-graduate), graduate N. S. H. and G. N. S., died 1907.

Mary Hunt; Grace Marsh; Marian Marsh, Instructor at Wellesley, M. D., New York hospital, resides at Buffalo, N. Y.

Tufts College, Founded in 1851

Has now many departments, (is in fact) a University.

1869

William George Tousey, A. B.; A. M.; B. D., 1871, S. T. D., 1900, professor of Ethics and Philosophy of Theism.

Henry W. Hand, B. D., 1875; John Brishon Gilpatric, A. M. B., 1876, contractor and builder, Plano, Ill.

Frederick A. Bisbee, B. D., 1877; D. D. 1897. Editor in chief of the Universalist Leader, born in Nunda 1854. Business address, 30 West Street, Boston.

MIDDLE STATES

John J. Carter, A. M., Bucknell College, Penn.

Rev. Thomas W. Chandler, A. M., Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa.

William Baylor, D. D. S., Dental College of Philadelphia.

Jabez P. Dake, M. D., Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia.

Chauncey M. Dake, M. D., Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia.

David M. Dake, M. D., Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia.

Princeton College

Roy Beardsley, non-graduate, Princeton, N. J.

George Edwin Hunt, Princeton, N. J., Theol. Department.

Mills Grimes, A. B., Theology B. D., Princeton, N. J.

Johns Hopkins University

Merrick S. Whitcomb, A. B., Harvard, Post graduate course.

Robert Slocum, B. S., Rochester, M. D.

WESTERN STATES

Oberlin College

This college has had no general catalogue until the present year, hence it was impossible to get all the names and dates.

Franklin Hosford, A. B., 1822; Lucina Strong, about 1835; America and Angelica Strong twins, about 1840; Mary and Laura Merrill of Nunda at-

tended there; David Clay Houghton, A. B., may have graduated from there about 1845; David Gally, A. B., 1862; Mills Grimes, non-graduate; Clara Part-ridge, A. B., 1903, was preceptress of Nunda High School.

University of Cincinnati

Prof. Merrick S. Whitcomb, Ph. D., Dean of College of Liberal Arts; Professor Wayland Benedict, A. M., of Rochester University has recently retired with a Carnegie pension, he lived in Nunda during his childhood; John Nelson, D. D. S., Med. Dept.; Max Robinson, under graduate, class of 1912, Engineering Department; Edw. L. Cook, freshman.

Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati

J. V. D. Coon, M. D., 1856; John J. Sharp, M. D., about 1856, died 1907; Hugh Hill, M. D., Past Board of Censors.

Erie Medical College, Cincinnati

H. L. LaMont, M. D., 1880.

The Cleveland Homeopathy College

William H. Dake, M. D., DD. S.; Josiah Blanchard, M. D.; Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Blanchard, M. D.

Pultna Medical College, Cincinnati

Thomas A. Hammond, M. D., 1880.

Franklin College, Athens, Ohio

Melvin F. Gearhurt, A. B., 1905.

McAlister College

Mills S. Grimes, A. B.

Wisconsin University

John B. Winslow, A. B., A. M., LL. D., 1908; Horatio Gates Winslow, A. B., 1908.

Michigan University, Ann Arbor

Horace Perkins, M. D.; Morell B. Baker, A. B., 1905; Frank Redman, M. D.; Allen Hagadorn, M. D.

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin

Alexander J. Reid, A. B.

Miscellaneous

Charles Fairman, A. B. (Madison University), LL. D., Shurtlief College, Mo., professor Mathematics. First principal Nunda Academy, Mill Street. Deceased.

Charles E. Fairman, A. B. (Rochester), St. Louis Medical College, M. D., Lyndonville, N. Y.

Arthur W. Swift, M. D., Chicago University, Belvidere, Ill.

Anna McNair, A. B., Pomona College, California.

John P. Colby, A. B., Rochester University, 1857; LL. D., Eclectic College, St. Louis, Mo.

THE COLLEGE CLUB OF NUNDA

This club was organized in July, 1906, with the view of ascertaining how many of the collegiates that had ever lived in Nunda were living, and if possible to ascertain where they reside at present.

Besides those who have been to college, or college professional schools, it was deemed best to include those graduates of Normal schools who had taught seven years or more, as professional teachers.

The following board of officers were elected:

President, F. C. Peck, A. B.

Vice presidents, Alida J. Barron, A. B., and T. Coit Bliss, D. D. S.

Ex-committee; Merrick S. Whitcomb, Ph. D.; Clayton G. Mabey, M. S.; William Baylor, D. D. S.

Secretary and treasurer, H. Wells Hand, B. D.

A reunion with a banquet was observed on Old Home Week 1906, and about eighty-five of the two hundred members were present. The president of the club acted as ToastMaster. The Secretary in response to the toast, "Local Pride," gave a poem of which the following is a part:

Local Pride

By Capt. H. W. Hand.

What are the sources of our local pride?

We'll state a few, and leave you to decide.

'Tis said, and I will prove it in a trice;

Our local pride can locate Paradise.

We're proud of our county, and the Genesee Valley;

Proud of the men she to high places sends.

Proud of the Wadsworth's of four generations,

Pioneers, warriors and statesmen and friends;

Proud of our genial young—"Member of Assembly,"

"Speaker of the House," we proudly tell all,

But we mix well our pride with our love for young Jimmie

Who lives in close touch, with the hearts of us all.

Proud that we live in the Keshequa Valley,

That rare vestibule to the broad Genesee;

Proud of its Queen, for search the world over

No village so homelike can mortal eyes see.

Proud of its schools and proud of its churches,

Proud of the thousands they've fitted for life;

Proud of its patriots whose love for their country

Boldely encountered war's carnage and strife.

We're proud of our "College Club," noble two hundred,

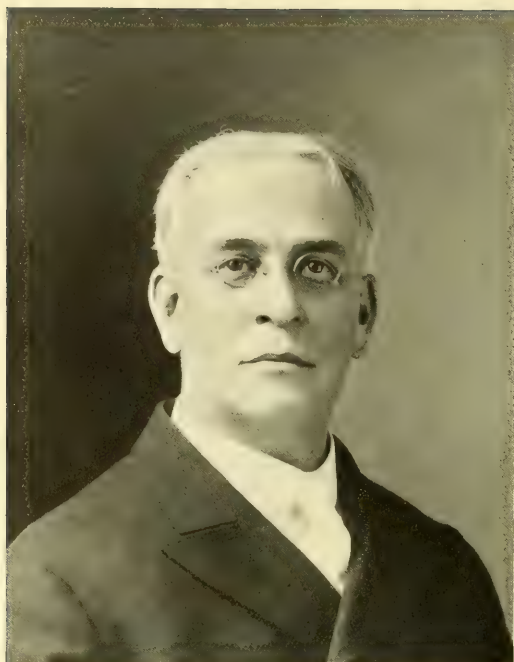
With its fifty A. M.'s and thrice fifty A. B.'s.

And many as learned, who need not be numbered

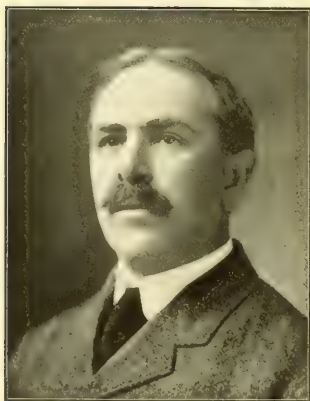
As B. S., and M. S., Ph. B. and M. E.'s,

But the howling success "of our" Club, all confess

(Who have sat in their chairs) are our five D. D. S.



REV. FREDERICK A. BISBEE, D. D.
Editor of The Universalist Leader, Boston, Mass.



PROF. M. S. WHITCOMB, PH. D.
Dean, Cincinnati University



PROF. WILLIAM G. TOUSEY, S. T. D.
Tufts College, Mass.

Six college professors, mostly called Ph. D.,
 With authors and poets, form a rare coterie;
 While one modest youngster as ever was seen,
 Has lately become a first class College Dean.*
 But two of our best, "Tom and Art," don't you see
 Has been lately relabelled with a LL. D.†
 While Frank Welles and Cornelia, who are studying yet,
 Have hitched to their names a fair sized alphabet.

We have cause to be proud, for no town in the land
 Has so gifted a "cult" as this scholarly band.
 Proud? Yes, we're proud; and I'll say it still louder.
 Of our men we are proud; of our women, still prouder;
 We are proud of our pride, local pride cannot fail
 While we live in Nunda—in the Paradise Vale.

†Prof. Thomas B. Lovell and Justice Arthur E. Sutherland; *Prof. Mer-
 rick S. Whitcomb, University of Cincinnati.

CATALOGUE OF COLLEGE CLUB OF NUNDA

Abrams, Rev. Delos Elbert, Theo. Dept. Colgate, resides at Broadabian.
 N. Y.

Armading, Edytha, Buffalo Normal School, was preceptress of Nunda
 High School.

Armstrong Edith, G. N. S., professional teacher, New York City.

Ayrault, Alzina, A. B., Ingham Univ., 512 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bacon, Harry, M. D., 1908, Denver Medical College.

Baker, Leala, A. B., Elmira College.

Baker, Morell B., A. B., 92 South Mich. Ave., Saginaw, Mich.

Baker, Rev. Owen C., A. B., Yale, Dalton, N. Y.

Baldwin, George E., non-graduate, Yale, ex-principal N. H. S.

Barrett, Mrs. Emily Barrows, ex-preceptress, N. Lit. Inst.—Rochester,
 N. Y.

Barron, A. Clifton, college, N. G.—Nunda, N. Y.

Barron, Alida J., A. B.—Nunda, N. Y.

Barron, John H., B. Sci. of Ag.—Post Office, Nunda.

Barron, Milton M. (College N. G.), Post Office, Nunda.

Barnes, Arthur, St. Louis. Mo. President Business College.

Barnes, Mrs. Arthur, A. B., St. Louis, Mo.

Bates, Rev. William L. (College N. G.) Nunda, N. Y.

Baylor, William, D. D. S., Nunda, N. Y.

Beardsley, Roy (College N. G.), Nunda, N. Y.

Bellingher, Lawrence D., M. E.

Benedict, Wayland R. Prof., Ph. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bensinger, Mary Coffin, (musician), Pasadena, Cal.

Benson, William Marcy, Ph. D., Rochester, N. Y.

Bergen, Madeline Estelle, (college non-graduate), Ithaca, N. Y.

Bergen, Robert, A. B., 1908, Ithaca, N. Y.

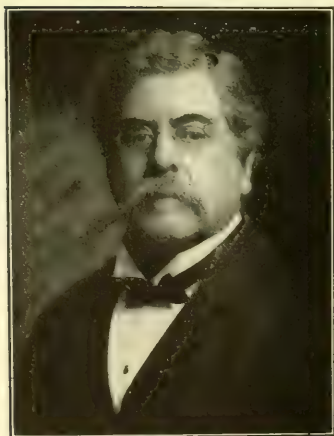
Bergen, Ruth (under graduate), class 1909, Ithaca, N. Y.



MISS MARY L. PETTITT
Principal of Schools



SARAH STILSON
Reviewer of School Papers,
Greater New York



ARTHUR J. BARNES
President, Business College
St. Louis, Mo.

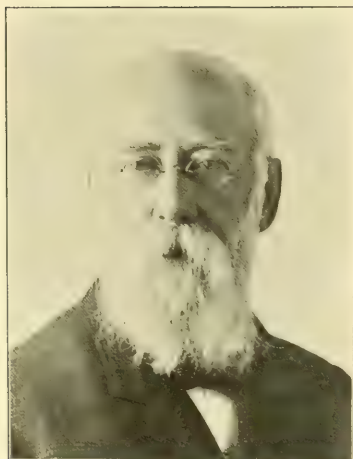


MRS. A. J. BARNES, A. B.
Instructor, Business College
St. Louis, Mo.

Bisbee, Rev. Frederick A., D. D., 30 West St., Boston, Mass.
 Blake, Charles A. (college N. G.), Nunda, N. Y.
 Brainard, G. Roy, Ph. B.
 Brainard, Otis, Ph. B.
 Bliss, T. Coit, D. D. S., Dalton, N. Y.
 Bliss, Mrs. Virginia R., Ph. B., Dalton, N. Y.
 Brewer, Nellie, professional teacher, preceptress, Dalton, N. Y.
 Brown, John P., M. D., Nunda, N. Y.
 Brown, Stanley J. (U. G.), Nunda, N. Y. Class 1910.
 Bump, Elizabeth, A. B., Ithaca, N. Y. Ex-preceptress N. H. S.
 Burd, Rev. Norman S., Theo. Sem., ex-pastor, Baptist Church, Nunda.
 Burr, Charles, College N. G., died at Eagle Pass, Texas, 1908.
 Burrell, Mrs. Clara Partridge, A. B., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Butler, Bert, A. B., principal.
 Butler, Waldo, under graduate, Hamilton, N. Y.
 Bert, Frederick, M. D., Hamonton, N. J.
 Cain, Thomas A., A. B.
 Campbell, George B., M. D., New York City
 Campbell, George J., Capt. U. S. A., died October 4, 1896.
 Campbell, William, M. D., Portland, Oregon.
 Carmichael, Rev. John M., A. B., Caledonia N. Y.
 Carrick, Charles J., M. D., Nunda, N. Y.
 Carter, James D. (college non-graduate), Hornell, N. Y.
 Carter, Col. John J., A. M., Titusville, Pa.
 Chandler, George W., college (non-graduate), Milwaukee, Wis.
 Chandler, Rev. Thomas W., A. B., Belfast, N. Y.
 Clark, Clifford, C. E., Belfast, N. Y.
 Clark, Gertrude, college (non-graduate), died at Nunda, 1907.
 Coddington, Rev. Isaac P., D. D., ex-pastor Universalist Church.
 Copeland, Rev. R. W., Ph. B., ex-pastor M. E. Church, Nunda.
 Coffin, Benjamin S., A. B., died 1906.
 Coffin, Luella, Nunda professional teacher, Nunda, N. Y.
 Collester, Eugene, A. B., principal of village schools.
 Collester, Harrison, A. B., principal of village schools.
 Countryman, Everett C., Ph. B., Rochester, N. Y.
 Countryman, Onolee, A. B., Rochester, N. Y.
 Crane, Eliza, college (non-graduate), Nunda, N. Y.
 Crosier, Rollin O., M. D., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Cudedec, Albert, E. E., Ithaca, N. Y., 1908.
 Dake, B. Franklin, A. B. and M. D., died at Pasadena, Cal., 1908.
 Dana, Miron T., Ph. B., principal Fredonia Normal School, Fredonia.
 Day, Rev. James H., A. B., pastor of Holy Angels' Church of Nunda and
 Mt. Morris.
 Davis, Mrs. Minnie Woodworth, musician, Albion, N. Y.
 Decker, Rev. William Philips, ex-pastor Baptist Church of Nunda, Chi-
 cago, Ill.
 Decker, Henry J., medical college (non-graduate), Washington, D. C.
 Delong, Rev. Henry Clay (Theological Department), Medford, Mass.

Dennis, Rev. Henry S., A. B., Victor, N. Y.
 Dennis, Minnie J., professional teacher, Plainfield, N. J.
 Dowling, Cora, A. B., Nunda, N. Y.
 Dodge, Alice, professional teacher, Nunda, N. Y.
 Dryer, Rev. Rowland C., A. B., pastor of M. E. Church, Nunda, N. Y.
 Endicott, Fanny Tingley, ex-teacher, Chelsea, Mass.
 Elwood, Harry, medical college (non-graduate), Buffalo, N. Y.
 Fairman, Charles E., A. B. and M. D., Lyndenville, N. Y.
 Fitzgerald, Elizabeth, professional teacher, Nunda, N. Y.
 Foley, James Corbin, A. B., lawyer, New York City.
 Flint, Capt. Joseph N., A. B., died in San Francisco, 1907.
 Frazer, Gertrude, A. M., Madison, N. Y.
 Frazer, Donald G., Madison, N. Y.
 Frayer, Mrs. Mary Alley, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Frayer, Prof. William A., A. B., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Galley, Merritt, A. B., 1002 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Galley, David B., A. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Gardener, Persis, B. O., Hunt, N. Y.
 Gelser, Charles, C. E., Arizona.
 Gearhart, Melvin, A. B.
 Gilbert, Mark, Pharmacy, 1908, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Gilpatric, John B., A. M. B., Plano, Ill.
 Green, Robert W., M. D., Geneseo, N. Y.
 Griffin, Mrs. Dona Edmonds, South Dakota.
 Grimes, Rev. Mills S., A. B., Medelia, Minn.
 Guernsey, Hattie, college (non-graduate), Dalton, N. Y.
 Haines, Catharine McLein, Nunda, N. Y.
 Hall, Rev. E. G. W. (Theological), pastor Methodist Church, Holland,
 N. Y.
 Hand, Capt. Henry W., B. D., Secretary and Treasurer C. C. of N., Nunda,
 N. Y.
 Haskins, C. A., M. D., Dalton, N. Y.
 Hamlin, Lydia Smith, professional teacher, Naples, N. Y.
 Hill, Hugh, M. D., Dalton, N. Y.
 Hines, Frances, Nunda, N. Y.
 Hitchcock, Charles S., A. B. and M. D.,
 Hitchcock, Embura A., M. E.
 Hitchcock, Rev. Julius C., A. B., ex-pastor M. E. Church.
 Hitchcock, Rev. Lyman, D. D.
 Hooper, Maude Seaton, Albion N. college, Indiana.
 Hudnut, Rev. Prof. Isaiah B., Ph. D., Upland, Indiana.
 Hudnut, Frank, M. D.
 Hudnut, James Monroe, A. B.
 Huggins, W. Q., M. D., Sanborn, N. Y.
 Hunt, Rev. Edwin G., Theological, Wisconsin.
 Hunt, Elizabeth.
 Hunt, Mary.
 Hunt, Adelbert B., Ph. D., principal of a department, New York City.

Kellogg, Edward B., M. D., Boylston Street, Boston.
 Keyes, Rev. J. J., A. M.
 Knibloe, Edward F., college (non-graduate), Division Superintendent,
 Erie R. R., Black Rock, N. Y.
 Kneeland, George N., Oklahoma.
 Knight, Andrew Jackson, A. M., ex-district attorney, Arcade, N. Y.
 Kratzer, Glenn, A. B., ex-principal of N. H. S.
 Lamont, H. L., M. D., Ossian, N. Y.
 Leonard, Rev. Theodore S., Theological.
 Leonard, Mrs., ex-teacher.
 Lovell, Joseph, musician, Nunda, N. Y.
 Lovell, Prof. Thomas B., LL. D., Niagara Falls.
 Lusk, William, Jr., A. B. and D. D.
 Lusk, James W., banker, Omaha, Neb.
 Lusk, Frank C., M. D. (son of Rev. William Lusk, A. B., ex-pastor
 Presbyterian Church, Nunda).
 Lynn, Rev. Cephas, B. D.
 Mabey, Clayton G., M. S., ex-principal, Nunda High School.
 Marsh, Rev. George; Grace; Marion, M. D.; (children of Rev. L. G. Marsh,
 A. B., ex-pastor Presbyterian Church.)
 Mason, George W., A. M., died 1906.
 Marshall, Mary Lovell, musician, Washington, D. C.
 Marvin, Rev. Judson P., B. D., ex-pastor Universalist Church, Nunda.
 McNair, Anna, A. B., Oakland, Cal.
 McLean, Rev. John P., Ph. D.
 Merwin, Rev. Milton K., Theol. College, (non-graduate), ex-pastor Pres-
 byterian Church, Nunda.
 Mills, Mrs. Annetta Thompson, principal school to teach deaf and dumb to
 speak. Chefu, China.
 Mitchell, Henry W., D. D. S., Emporium, Pa.
 Montgomery, Mrs. Helen Barrett, lecturer, Rochester, N. Y.
 Moot, Hon. Adelbert, LL. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Moot, Mrs. Carrie V., ex-preceptress, N. H. S., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Morgan, Rev. Clara E., B. D., ex-pastor Universalist Church of Nunda.—
 Perry, N. Y.
 Mosher, Charles, M. D., Chatham, N. Y.
 Moyer, Frank E., M. D., died at Moscow, 1907.
 Moyer, Frank H., Med. Coll. (N. G.), 1750 Seventh St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Nelson, John D., D. D. S., Ohio.
 Norris, Charles, M. D., Geneseo, N. Y.
 Olp, Florence Dowling, A. B.,—Nunda, N. Y.
 Ostrander, P. M., M. D.—Nunda, N. Y.
 Page, Roy A., M. D.—Geneseo, N. Y.
 Paine, Grace, professional teacher, New York City—Nunda, N. Y.
 Parsons, Rev. C. B., A. B., died 1907.
 Peck, Hon. Fletcher C., A. B., President College Club, Nunda.



PROF. THOS. BAILEY LOVELL,
A. M. LL. D.



REV. THOMAS TRELEASE ROWE, D. D.



REV. MILLS M. GRIMES



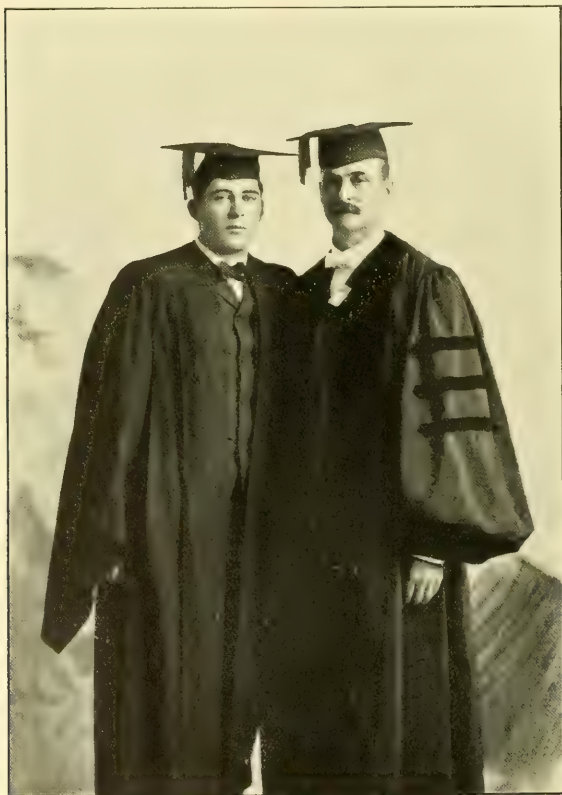
EUGENE F. BALDWIN
Editor Peoria Star

Peck, Fletcher W., A. B., Nunda, N. Y.
 Peck, Marion Gale, musician, Nunda, N. Y.
 Perkins, Horace, M. D.
 Pettit, Mary L., ex-principal and preceptress—Nunda.
 Philips, Wilber C., Journalist, A. B., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pitts, Carrie Townsend, professional teacher—Nunda, N. Y.
 Ramsey, Frances G., professional teacher, Nunda training class Nunda, N. Y.
 Ray, Frances, professional teacher, Nunda, N. Y.
 Redmond, Frank, M. D.—Fillmore, N. Y.
 Reed, Carrie Smith, musician,—Buffalo, N. Y.
 Reid, Alexander, A. B. Reid Thomas B., Editor,—Appleton, Wis
 Rice, Rev. A. L., Theol. ex-pastor Univ. Church, Nunda, N. Y.
 Roberts, Craig, LL. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Robinson, Bessie, B. S.—Nunda, N. Y.
 Robinson, Gertrude E., A. B.—Nunda, N. Y.
 Robinson, Denton S., Lawyer,—Nunda, N. Y.
 Robinson, Max B., Candidate for E. E.—Nunda, N. Y.
 Rogers, William H., A. M.—Wellsville, N. Y.
 Rogers, Rev. Leonard L., A. M.—Silver Springs, N. Y.
 Rowe, Rev. Thomas Trelease, A. B. and D. D.—Rochester, N. Y.
 Sabin, John B., M. D., Coeur-de-alene, Idaho.
 Sabin, Robert, D. D. S., Heber, Utah.
 Satterlee, Eugene Hudnut, A. M.—Rochester, N. Y.
 Satterlee, Floyd, Phar., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Saulsbury, Ryland E., college (non-graduate), principal Union School,
 Dalton, N. Y.
 Scranton, Adda Brownell,—Rochester, N. Y.
 Sharp, James J.—died at Arcade, 1908.
 Slocum, John P., A. M., Albany, N. Y.
 Slocum, Robert B., Ph. B. and M. D., Albany, N. Y.
 Stewart, William A., M. D., ex-principal N. H. S.
 Stilson, Sarah L., A. B., teacher, 80 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Spaulding, Edward E., A. B., ex-principal N. Acad. Died at Pasadena,
 Cal., 1907.
 Straight, Mrs. Jane Burdick, Oland-Leroy. Burr,—Alfred, N. Y.
 Sutherland, Judge Arthur E., LL. D.—Rochester, N. Y.
 Sutherland, Mrs. Nellie Reed, professional teacher, Rochester, N. Y.
 Sweet, Rev. Frank T., B. S., Gardiner, Mass.
 Swift, Arthur W., M. D., Belvidere, Ill.
 Taylor, Rev. James, B. D., ex-pastor Universalist Church, Nunda.
 Thomas, Fanny Sanders, musician, Rochester, N. Y.
 Thacher, Hon. Solon Otis, A. B., LL. D. Died in Kansas, 1906.
 Thorp, Gen. Thomas J., A. B., Corvallis, Ore.
 Tingley, Miss Nellie, Washington, D. C.
 Tousey, Prof. William G., A. M., S. T. D., Tufts College. Mass.
 Truesdale, William H., A. B., ex-principal Nunda Academy, Geneva, N. Y.
 Truesdale, Mrs. W. H., ex-preceptress, Nunda Academy. Geneva, N. Y.

Tucker, Rev. J. D., A. M., ex-pastor Baptist Church.
Turrill, Mary Stilson, ex-school commissioner, Pasadena, Cal.

Van Kleet, Louis C., under graduate, Medical Dept., Ithaca, N. Y.
Vrooman, Charles Miner, A. B., Kern, Colo.

Warner, Charles F., M. D., Manketo, Minn.
Warner, Willie Chester, A. B. and C. E., Los Angeles, Cal.
Warner, William P., A. B., Lawyer, St. Paul, Minn.
Warren, Frank DeWitt, A. B., Supt. of Schools, Ilion, N. Y.
Welles, Prof. Frank E., Ph. D., Geneseo Normay School, Geneseo, N. Y.
Welles, Mrs. Cornelia, A. M., Geneseo, N. Y.
Wells, Rev. J. R., M. D., clergyman M. E. Church.



JUDGE JOHN B. WINSLOW, LL. D., AND HIS SON, HORATIO GATES WINSLOW, A. B.

Whitcomb, S. Merrick, Dean of College of Liberal Arts, Conn. Univ. Resides in Nunda and Cincinnati.

Wiley, Rev. A. C., A. M. and Ph. D., ex-pastor M. E. Church, Dalton.

Wiley, Wilfred, A. B. and B. F. (Yale), Ithaca, N. Y.

Whitnack, Jacob, principal of two Manhattan Schools, New York City.

Williams, Rev. John H., B. S., ex-pastor Presbyterian Church, Nunda.

Wilner, Frank A., Capt. U. S. Navy on U. S. Warship Pennsylvania, Pacific Coast.

Wilner, Merton, College (non-graduate), journalist on Buffalo Express, Buffalo, N. Y.

Winslow, John B., A. M., LL. D., Judge of Supreme Court, Wisconsin, Supreme Court Chambers, Madison, Wis.

Winslow, Horatio Gates, A. B., Madison, Wis.

Wood, Carrie D., nature teacher.—Massachusetts.

Wood, Rev. Edwin P., non-graduate, pastor Universalist Church, Nunda.

Woodworth, Clayton, Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa.

Woodworth, Helen, M. D., Boston, Mass.

Wright, Frank, Phar., New York City.

Yencer, Mabel, A. B., ex-assistant preceptress, N. H. S.

Members who have died since the organization was formed: Hon. Solon Otis Thacher, LL. D.; George W. Mason, A. M.; Benjamin F. Dake, M. D.; Benjamin S. Coffin, A. B.; Rev. C. B. Parsons, A. B.; Capt. Joseph N. Flint, A. B., 1907; Dr. J. J. Sharp, 1907; Dr. Frank Moyer, 1907; Charles N. Burr, 1908; Capt. George J. Campbell, 1907; Gertrude Clark, 1907.

OUR DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY, DIVINITY AND SACRED THEOLOGY

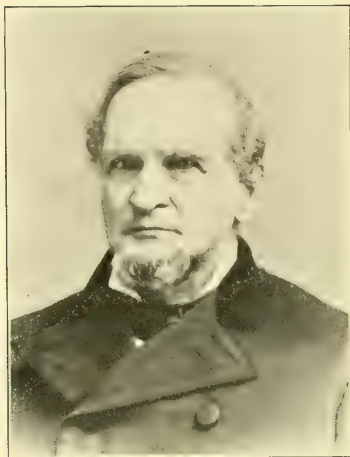
Rev. Daniel Cameron, Ph. D., P. E. Church · Rev. J. V. C. Nellis, Presbyterian Church; Adelbert B. Hunt, Ph. D.; Rev. J. P. McLean, Ph. D., Universalist Church; William M. Benson, Ph. D.; Prof. Frank E. Welles, Ph. D.; Sylvanus A. Ellis, Ph. D.; Merrick S. Whitcomb, Ph. D.; Rev. Nehemiah Benedict, D. D., teacher; Rev. I. K. Nettleton, D. D., M. E. Church; Rev. I. P. Coddington, D. D., Univ. Church; Rev. E. Manley, D. D., Univ. Church; Rev. Henry B. Thayer, D. D., Presbyterian Church; Rev. James Marshal, Pres. Church; Rev. Thomas Rowe, M. E. Church; Rev. Frederick A. Bisbee, D. D. Univ. Church; Rev. A. Judson Barrett, D. D., Baptist Church; Rev. Fayette Royce, S. T. D., Protestant E. Church; W. G. Tousey, S. T. D., College Professor, Univ. Church.

OUR LL. D.'S

Thomas B. Lovell, Hobart College; John B. Colby, Eclectic Medical College, St. Louis; Charles Fairman, Shurtleif College, Mo.

HIGH CIVIL POSITIONS, WITH LL. D. DEGREE

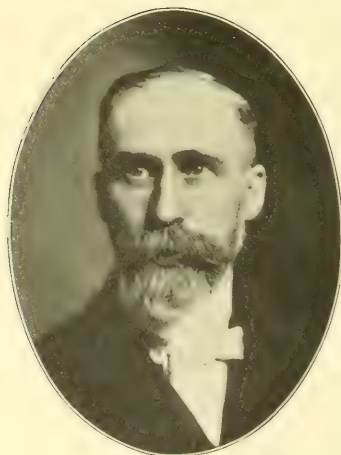
Solon Otis Thacher, Union College, State Senator, Kansas; Arthur Sutherland, Middletown College, Connecticut, Justice Supreme Court; John B. Winslow, University of Wisconsin, Justice Supreme Court; Washington Hunt, Rochester University, Governor of New York State.



DR. WILLIAM B. ALLEY



MRS. DR. F. J. M. WHITCOMB



DR. ARTHUR W. SWIFT
Belvidere, Ill.



DR. CHARLES J. CARRICK

OUR COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

Superintendents of Schools

Sylvanus Elis, Rochester, N. Y.; Horatio Gates Winslow, Racine, Wis.;
Frank Dewitt Warren, Illion, N. Y.

College Professors

Miss Rose Shave, Ingham Univ., Dept. of Art; John Barron, State College, Pa., Prof. of Agronomy; Jabez Dake, Jr., Hahnemann Homeopathy College, Prof. of Materia Medica; John P. Colby, Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence, Eclectic Medical College, St. Louis; Wayland R. Benedict, Chair of Philosophy, Cincinnati Univ.; Charles Fairman, Prof. of Mathematics, Shurtlief College, Mo.; William G. Tousey, Tufts College, Chair of Ethics and Philosophy of Theism; Merrick S. Whitcomb, Prof. of History and Dean of College of Liberal Arts, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Isaiah B. Hudnut, President of College, Upland, Ind.; James Marshal, President of Coe College.

OUR PROFESSIONAL MEN FROM COLLEGE

Physicians who have practiced in Nunda, pioneers and their successors.
Dentists and recent Pharmacist; some thing unusual, a medical school in Nunda.

"But when ill indeed,
E'en dismissing the doctor,
Don't always succeed."

George Colman, (1762-1866.)

Our pioneer physicians deserve special mention and special commendation. Many a one who sought to find the habitation of his patient by following a blazed path, or poorly defined road, have passed the night in the forest with pine boughs for a bed, and a saddle for a pillow. What must it have been in 1804, when the first physician, Dr. Hdve, settled at Angelica; how did he find his way to the Pike or Portageville settlements, or to our own townshp, and its two families, as liable to be seriously ill as if they lived in a city. Dr. Gilbert Boggart, who lived in Sparta, and had an extensive ride into the newer towns, has left records of several such experiences. Dr. John Gilmore of Nunda, tells of visiting a patient at Swains, i. e., where Swains now is, when there were but two houses on the route after leaving "Hubbells Corners." Dr. Parmalee of Hunt's Hollow was sent for when the first man in Nunda was fatally injured by the falling of a tree, at Wilcox Corners, in 1820. When people sent for a physician in those days, the necessity was great, but whatever adverse conditions prevailed, the physician was sure to start, even if he failed to get there until the next day. All honor to this class of men; at peril of their own health, they went to minister to the wants of the suffering. The pioneer doctor was called quite as often to the homes of the indigent poor, as to those of comfort, for poverty was the rule then, and wealth the exception. He merits special honors, and so we will mention his class first, and forget, how they bled and blistered and gave huge doses of calomel, as large as their generous natures dictated. May the Great Physician reward them, and their successors, according to their desire to prove a blessing to suffering humanity.

Unlike the novelist who keeps his readers waiting for the wonderful and unusual, that he has already hinted at, we will tell at once of the Medical School in Nunda.

MEDICAL SCHOOL IN NUNDA

Strange as it may seem, yet it is true that Clifford C. Chafee, M. D., then a resident of Nunda, advertised in the Gazette, edited by Ira G. Wisner, a medical course of instruction in Anatomy and Surgery, and succeeded in having a class of twelve or more medical students. This is his advertisement.

"Private School of Anatomy and Surgery

The Subscriber, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgery, a recent Professor at Berkshire Medical College, Mass., will deliver a course of Lectures on Anatomy and Operative Surgery at Nunda, Allegany County, N. Y., commencing the first Tuesday of December next, and continue thirteen weeks. Fee for the whole term, \$10.00. Such arrangements have been made, that abundant material for dissection, will be furnished to the class at cost. The rooms for the accommodation of the class are commodious, well lighted, ventilated and warmed. The course of instruction will consist of one lecture each day. The evening, from seven to nine o'clock, will be devoted to the dissecting class in recapitulations, demonstrations upon the organs exposed at the time, recitations, etc. Opportunity will be given to students to witness important cases of disease from time to time, as such may occur; the services of a competent assistant, have been secured, who will devote his entire time to the class. Nunda is without dispute one of the most pleasant villages in Western New York, both for its scenery and society. Good board, including lights, washing, etc., can be obtained at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week. A course of popular lectures will also be delivered to the students of Nunda Academy on Physiology, by Dr. Chafee, to which the medical class will be admitted free of charge."

Medical Students

The medical students, who availed themselves of this extraordinary opportunity to study at home, under a college professor were, probably, those who soon after went away to Medical Colleges.

William H. DeCamp; Zara W. Joslyn; Chauncey Joslyn; Alexander H. Campbell; Vandalia Waite; Samuel Town; Chauncey M. Dake; Jabez W. Dake; David M. Dake; William H. Dake; J. W. Dake; Josiah Blanchard; J. F. Blanchard, a future dentist, and probably others.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS

Dr. Ebenezer Hyde, came to the town of Leicester, Genesee County, and settled in the southern half of the town at Angelica in 1804. As this was one year before the town of Angelica, Genesee County was formed, and two years before Allegany County was organized, he was our first physician. If Bates or Elderkim, the only settlers then in Nunda, had needed a physician they would have been obliged to send either north or south, 18 miles.

PORTAGE-NUNDA PHYSICIANS

Dr. Elisha Moses, and Dr. Carpenter, settled in 1816, the former however was the principal physician for several years, he remained until 1837 at his home

on Oak Hill; he was also the first post master, and second town clerk of the Second Nunda (1818-1827). He moved to Rochester in 1837, where he died, in 1872.

Dr. Carpenter we are told, lived on the Short Track road south of the farm of Solomon Williams.

Dr. Amos Parmalee, from Sharon, Conn., was the next physician; he came to Nunda in 1820 and settled at Hunt's Hollow and died there April 1, 1846.

Dr. W. Z. Blanchard, brother-in-law of Samuel Swain, Jr., lived in Oakland, 1823, where he had a store. He came to Nunda in 1829, and erected the building now owned by the Dake Estate on State Street, near the village building. He did not care to practice, but was forced to, occasionally, on account of the scarcity of physicians.

Dr. Ebenezer Wright, lived first at Oakland, then at Nunda. He married Harriet Barron, daughter of Jonathan Barron; his son Frank Wright, is still living; his daughter, married Dr. Thomas of Chicago, and their daughter, Mary, became a physician.

Dr. Barnabas Wright, came to Nunda from New Hampshire in 1828; he lived on the Hugh McNair place, which he sold to Deacon James Barrett in 1835, and moved into Nunda village.

Dr. John Gilmore, who came to Nunda 1831, was a graduate of Geneva Medical College, he built a store and dwelling house here. Mrs. George Carter is his daughter.

Isaiah B. Hudnut, M. D., was a graduate of the University of New York, in 1833. He was the first graduate from Nunda.

Dr. C. C. Chafee from Berkshire Medical College, came to Nunda from Pike, practiced medicine, and gave medical lectures to a large class of students.

Dr. Jabez Dake, Sr., was a prominent and busy physician. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. Most of his sons became physicians.

Dr. David Dake, M. D. and D. D. S., practiced both in Nunda and in Rochester.

Chauncey M. Dake, practiced in Tuscarora, then went to Rochester; William H. Dake, M. D., D. D. S., practiced dentistry in Pittsburgh. He died in Rochester, and is buried at Nunda.

Jabez Dake, Jr., (became Hydropathy), also became professor of Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, having the "Chair of Materia Medica," and wrote medical books.

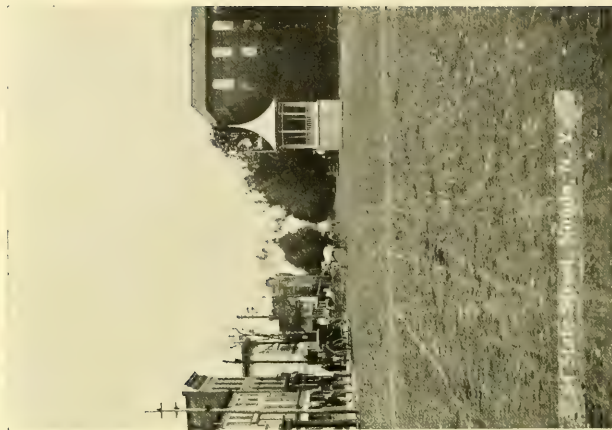
For convenience alone we add these to our list at this time, but they did not practice until years afterward.

Dr. William Beers Munson, a pioneer physician of Mt. Morris lived between Brooksgrove and Nunda, but practiced also in Nunda.

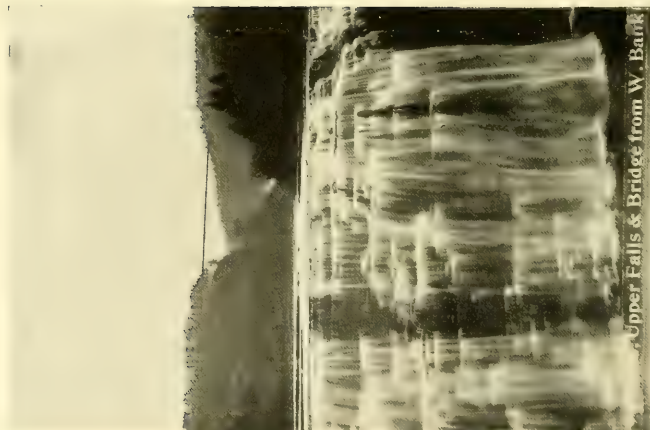
Dr. Hunt, lived at the Ridge, his wife was a pioneer settler of Leicester, when Nunda was in Leicester. Mrs. Hunt has just died aged 100. Mrs. Bristol and Miss Dell Wheaton of this place are relatives.

Dr. Amos Gray, lived on Mill Street, second house below Fair Street. He belonged to a large family of physicians, all of whom obtained local celebrity.

1839—Samuel Town, who married Martha Barrett, studied and practiced medicine in the west.



St. Francis Hospital, Natchez, Miss.



Upper Falls & Bridge from W. Bank

Dr. Gilbert Bogart of Union Corners, came to Nunda to educate his children. He exchanged locations with his brother-in-law Dr. Hudnut, the latter after teaching awhile with Principal Satterlee, died at Sparta.

Dr. D. Whitney, came to Nunda on account of schools.

Dr. Lewis G. Ferris, (member of Livingston County Medical Society), lived between Nunda and Brooksgrove in Nunda; his family for a time lived in the village of Nunda. They went to Missouri. His son Scott, married Anna, sister of Col. T. J. Thorp.

Dr. Button, of Oakland, was in practice in 1837 and 1838.

Some of the students of Dr. Chafee's Medical School, besides the Dakes mentioned, were Dr. Vandalia Waite, Hobart College; Josiah Blanchard; Zara W. Joslyn; Alexander Campbell and J. W. Dake a cousin of the other young Dakes, who at one time was settled in Nunda. We mention also at this time, Samuel Town. (Blanchard and Town) were teachers in Nunda, and vicinity and both married daughters of James Barrett. Most of these became excellent physicians, some of them, Joslyn for example, may have completed their course at Berkshire.

Mrs. Blanchard became a physician, Homeopathy; Mrs. William H. Dake studied, but did not practice to any extent.

Dr. B. Frank Dake of Portage, graduate of Union College, located at Pittsburg, died at Pasadena, August, 1906.

Dr. Eben Warner came to Nunda about 1846 and soon became very prominent as a physician, scholar and citizen. He served as Town Superintendent of Schools. In 1852, he with his father-in-law, and others from this section, ate of the tainted meats at the "Great Portage Bridge" Celebration and died of cholera.

Dr. Harding commenced practicing at Nunda about this time. His college was of the eclectic order, and he was quite successful, he completed his life work in Nunda.

1846-'7—Dr. J. T. Turner, a skillful young physician died at Nunda, 1854.

1846—Dr. Saul C. Upson came to Nunda, a middle aged man. He had a diploma from Hartford Co. Medical School, dated September 5, 1810. He died at the age of 97, having lived here 57 years. He was as good as a man, as he was, as a physician.

1849—I. J. Meecham (Homeopathy), built a house on Buffalo Street, (corner of Buffalo and Gibbs Streets). He became a local M. E. clergyman while living in Nunda, but practiced medicine until his death.

1856—J. V. D. Coon, M. D. (Cincinnati) Eclectic physician and druggist, went to Olean, where he died. He was one of Nunda's best men.

1851—Benjamin T. Kneeland, M. D., practiced medicine a half century in Livingston County, served as surgeon of the First N. Y. Dragoons. See Military record.

1840-'53—Samuel Galentine, M. D., came from Tuscarora, where he had practiced from 1840 to '53.

1856—Bergen Galentine, M. D. and D. D. S., practiced medicine and dentistry. (Galentine & Whipple, Dentists), 1850.

Charles F. Warner, M. D., Buffalo University, studied with his father, Eben Warner in Nunda. He succeeded his father, in a large practice, was assistant surgeon of the 136th N. Y., and surgeon of the 58th N. Y. N. G. He had

as students: Silas Robinson; John R. Sabin; William Q. Huggins, also later J. V. Lowell and Henry Hagadorn.

George Briggs and Erastus Buck, Jr., were students of Dr. Eben Warner; they and Dr. Turner took care of Dr. Warner during his short fatal illness. Briggs died young, much lamented in the community in which he had studied, lived and taught. Erastus Buck went west and was surgeon in a western regiment, during the Civil War.

1865—Dr. J. L. Jeffords, came from Tuscarora, had a short but successful practice here, died in Nunda.

Rev. A. L. L. Potter, (Homeopathy), A. M. and M. D., preached at Hunt's Hollow as a supply in 1867, taught in "Institute" about 1848-'50 as assistant principal, and at Canaseraga.

1862—William B. Alley, M. D., Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., 1842, took a Post graduate course at University of New York, was physician and druggist, was county clerk of Allegany County six years. Died in Nunda, 1890.

1864—J. V. Lowell and Henry Hagadorn students of Dr. Charles F. Warner and of Buffalo University, became assistant surgeons for three months in the 58th N. Y. N. G. Lowell afterwards became a clergyman.

C. C. Curtis, M. D., was a Homeopathic physician in Nunda about two years.

Silas Robinson studied with Dr. Charles F. Warner, and graduated at Buffalo University, but died soon afterward.

John Robinson, brother to Silas, became a physician several years before, (whether he lived in Nunda or Sparta at the time is not known to the writer).

Dr. Robert Rae of Portageville is often called as Counsel to Nunda.

Fidelia J. M. Whitcomb, of Nunda, M. D., graduated at Medical Dept., of the Boston University (Homeopathy), was the first female physician that practiced in Nunda. She obtained an extensive practice, with a large office practice at her home on Massachusetts Street. Failing in health she removed to Tarpon Springs, Fla., where she died.

Dr. H. T. Lamonte, Erie Medical College, Ohio, 1880, born in Ossian 1855, took course of study at the Genesee Normal, and taught District School for several years, studied medicines during vacations, graduated at Cincinnati, then practiced at Almond, Allegany County, N. Y., eight years, then came to Nunda, where he remained until 1896, when he returned to the family home in Ossian, where he has a fine stock farm. He has served his town two terms as Supervisor. His father was one of the "forty-niners" that went to California for gold, going by ship around Cape Horn. He returned after four years.

John B. Sabin, M. D., born in Nunda, was a soldier, commenced his medical studies with Dr. Charles Warner and completed his studies at Buffalo University, and returned to his native town, became a successful physician and surgeon, removed to Idaho, resides at Couer-de-leine.

Dr. James J. Sharp of New York Eclectic College 1871, practiced medicine in Tuscarora eighteen years, came to Nunda and had a fair practice, and made a host of friends. He married Jane Hungertford, daughter of Chauncey Hungertford a pioneer of Mt. Morris. The doctor removed to Arcade several years ago, but visited Nunda annually, he died at Arcade, 1906, and is buried at Nunda.

Thomas Hammond, studied medicine with Dr. F. J. M. Whitcomb and afterwards completed his medical studies at Pultna College, Ohio, and practiced medicine for a few years in Nunda, took a Post graduate course at New York University; being by nature an excellent nurse his services in a hospital would have been of inestimable value; had he been born poor instead of rich, he would have been successful. His love of luxuries and excessive hospitality led him into extravagance, and the loss of his property. His death quickly followed; he died in Nunda, at the age of forty.

Dr. William Q. Huggins, was born near the town line north of Nunda, studied medicine with Dr. Charles F. Warner, and afterwards completed his medical education at Buffalo University. He enlisted as a soldier, was wounded, and after returning from the war studied medicine. He has been successful and has been located for thirty years at Sanborn, N. Y.

Dr. Orren G. Hunt, specialist, was a resident of Nunda and Portage during his boyhood. He graduated at Nunda High School and the Medical College of New York and was in active practice for fifteen years in New York City. His specialties were the nose, throat, heart and lungs. As a criterion of his ability in the handling of these diseases it is said that among all the expert specialists Dr. Hunt's opinion referring to the treatment of these diseases carried great weight. He died in his early manhood, and the profession was robbed of one of its ablest members. He is buried in Nunda.

Dr. Frank E. Moyer, born in the town of Mt. Morris, 1847, attended the schools of Mt. Morris and the academy of Nunda, after which he taught three winters and then took up the study of medicine. He studied with Dr. William B. Alley in Nunda and Dr. Campbell of Mt. Morris and completed his studies at Buffalo University in 1872. He practiced in Mt. Morris and in Moscow and died in 1907.

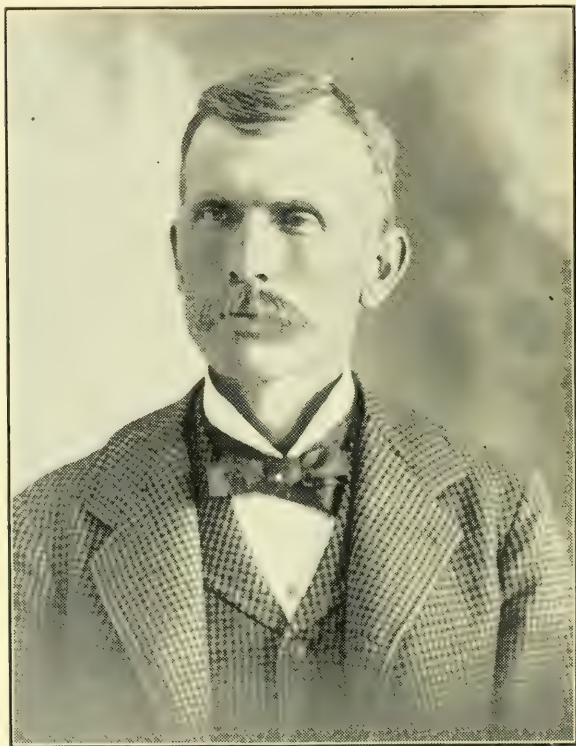
Dr. P. M. Ostrander, homeopathy, has lived in Nunda about twenty years, is the leading homeopathic physician in this vicinity, and is a graduate of the New York Medical College. He married Ella Fraley. The family reside on State Street, Nunda.

Dr. Charles J. Carrick, born in Portage, 1859, prepared in Nunda Academy, completed his studies in the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1885. He practiced in Portageville and in Nebraska, and having married after graduation Miss Cecelia Willey, of Nunda, came to Nunda in 1889 and has been located here since. He has a large practice and is regarded as one of the best surgeons in this vicinity. He is a son of the late Robert Carrick of Oakland (a wealthy Scotch pioneer of Portage) and of Margaret Jane McKill, who was one of the pioneer teachers of select schools in the village of Nunda.

Dr. Allen Hagadorn of Brooksgrove, a student of Nunda Academy, practiced medicine in the West, after completing his medical course at Ann Arbor. He died while still young.

Dr. Hugh Hill, resides at Dalton, and has been a life-long resident of the Keshequa Valley. He was born in 1836, less than two miles from Dalton. After receiving a good education he studied medicine, passed an examination before the Board of Censors, and opened an office in Dalton, where he acquired and has retained a large practice. He is a member of the District, State and National Eclectic Society.

Dr. Helen I. Woodworth, educated at Nunda Academy, studied medicine and practiced in her native village. In connection with her brother-in-law, Dr. Wisner, who also resided in Nunda, she opened a sanatorium called the Rest Home, and met with a fair degree of success. She now resides in Boston where she practices her profession.



DR. JOHN P. BROWN

Dr. John P. Brown, born in Springwater in 1853, was a student of Geneseo Normal School three years and taught six years in schools of this county. During vacations he attended lectures at the Buffalo University, completing his medical studies at the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1881. He first practiced in Tuscarora nine years, then came to Nunda in 1888, where he gained a wide practice, as he retained many of his former patients. He is a member of the New York State and American Medical Societies, has been a member of the Mt. Morris board of examiners for pensions, and has been president of Nunda village for four terms. He married Miss Nettie Barclay of Geneseo.

Dr. Roy Page of Nunda, is the son of the late Herman Page, a former Supervisor of the town. He was educated at Nunda Academy and then entered the New York Medical College and graduated in 1884. After serving one year in hospitals at Rochester he settled in Geneseo, where he has a growing practice by reason of faithful and skillful professional work.

Dr. Charles Norris, was educated in Nunda, studied medicine in New York City and was graduated from Buffalo University. He resides in Geneseo.

Robert W. Green, M. D., born in Nunda in 1844. His parents were pioneers of Sparta and of Nunda. He prepared in Nunda Academy and Dansville Seminary. He enlisted the second year of the Civil War in Company F, 136th New York Regiment. He lost an arm in the service and was therefore mustered out. He afterward received from Albany a commission as Brevet Lieutenant for meritorious services. Taught school several terms and was elected school commissioner for the southern district of Livingston County, which office he held for six years. He then studied medicine and was graduated from the University of Buffalo, 1889, and now practices medicine successfully in Geneseo.

Rollin O. Crosier, M. D., of Oakland, graduated from Nunda High School, continued his studies at Geneseo Normal School and medical studies at Buffalo University. He practices medicine at Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Horace Perkins, graduated from Nunda Academy in 1869, was school commissioner of Livingston County, studied medicine and graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Principal Frank Redman, Dalton Union School, studied medicine and was graduated from Cincinnati in 1888; is located at Filmore, N. Y.

Dr. Charles E. Fairman, a student of Nunda Academy, graduated at Rochester University, A. B., and the Medical College at St. Louis; practices medicine at Lyndenville, N. Y.

Edward B. Kellogg, also a student in Nunda Academy, has become a physician and practices medicine at Boston, Mass.

Dr. Charles Mosher, son of Samuel Mosher, studied medicine at Cleveland and is a practicing physician.

George B. Campbell, M. D., of Nunda, son of Capt. George J. Campbell, U. S. A., received his preparatory education in the Nunda Academy and his medical education at the University of New York in 1892. His practice has been in that great metropolis—New York City—where he bids fair to rank high with metropolitan physicians.

William Campbell, M. D., another son of Capt. Campbell, was similarly educated, and graduated in 1898. He is now located at Portland, Oreg.

Frederick D. Marshall, M. D. (1904), who lived in Nunda while receiving his preparatory education, was graduated from Harvard College Medical Department. He was killed in an electric car accident about 1906.

Dr. Davies, who has recently come to Nunda, is of Welsh descent. He attended the Welsh College connected with Oxford University, England. For a time he was an instructor in the University of New York. He has lived at Canaseraga, Oakland and Nunda. He has had the best opportunities possible and there is no doubt of his medical knowledge and skill.

A few medical students who did not complete their course might be mentioned. Harry J. Decker, while a department clerk at Washington, tried to complete a medical education in connection with his work, but after two years his eyesight became endangered and he gave up the course.

Principal W. A. Stewart studied medicine, graduated and is employed by a man of wealth to devote his whole time and skill to him.

Harry Elwood, after two years' study at the University of Buffalo, is doing something of this kind of work.

Under-graduates

Louis Van Kleet, class of 1910, Cornell; Stanley J. Brown, class of 1910, Buffalo University.

Some Dalton Physicians

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, druggist, lived but a few years; Dr. Carlton was at Dalton a short time; Dr. J. C. Durgon in 1880-'81; Dr. Damon (Buffalo University), lost his health and went to the far West, returned and settled in Dansville, where he died.

Dr. Frederick Burt, born in Granger, was graduated from Buffalo University, practiced at Dalton for several years; is located at Hammonton, N. J.

Dr. Cyrus Haskins, now resides in Dalton, is a graduate of Buffalo University and is securing a lucrative practice.

Rev. Wells, pastor of Methodist Church, was an M. D., Buffalo University.

Few towns have had so many skillful physicians. Both those who have gone from our town and those who have come to us from elsewhere have been alike skillful. As the mission of these men is to save and prolong life, they have chosen a noble vocation and deserve high commendation.

Nunda Dentists

If remembered with *pain* they are also remembered for removing the *cause of the pain*. In these days of applied science the dental office has lost its terrorizing power, and the care given to the teeth is simply regarded as care for the general health; the ounce of prevention of more value than the pound of cure. Our dentists have not been numerous. W. M. Chipman, in 1832; Nelson Chittenden, who lived on East Street, and whose shop was near the Methodist parsonage well, are the best remembered of the pioneer dentists, for the double reason that if he made one class of his patrons *dance* he made as many others *sing*, for he was a singing teacher as well as a dentist. Some of his dental work can still be found in the mouths of our very oldest citizens. His son, Charles, became a dentist, and was acknowledged to be without an equal in the State of Wisconsin. He died in 1906.

Dr. David M. Dake, State Street, practiced dentistry. M. F. Blanchard, a farmer's son, Nunda, became a dentist and practiced for a short time in Nunda. Dr. Bergen Galentine tried dentistry at one time, in C. W. Herrick's shop on State Street. He had for a partner for a short time, about 1860, a dentist by the name of Whipple.

Dr. A. J. Kingsley was better prepared for the work and was regarded as very competent and successful. Dr. George Greig (a brother-in-law of Kingsley) succeeded him with as great skill, and with still greater success, as the

demand for plate work increased with other improvements of the advancing century. He died at Nunda. Benjamin Conrad, of Brooks Grove and Nunda, was a good workman. He died in Nunda, 1904. Dr. Burkhart was here as a dentist in 1885. Dr. Mathews, of Virginia Beach, practiced his profession here for a short time.

Dr. William Baylor, the present dentist, has had the entire field to himself about half of the time since he established his office at Nunda. He is a native of Nunda, received his medical education at Philadelphia Dental College, and has been in practice about twenty years.

John B. Nelson studied dentistry at Cincinnati and had an office in the Livingston Block about the beginning of this century.

Dr. Robert Sabin, a son of Dr. John Sabin, became his partner, coming from Dalton, where he first commenced business, after graduation from Buffalo University (1901). He proved to be an excellent dentist but remained only two years. He now resides at Heber, Utah.

J. Coit Bliss, D. D. S., has practiced dentistry at Dalton since 1905; prepared at Alfred Academy and University and graduated at Buffalo University. He is meeting with great success at Dalton.

Henry Wellington Mitchell, D. D. S., prepared at Nunda High School, was graduated from Buffalo University December, 1906. He is located at Emporium, Pa.

Pharmacists

W. Y. Robinson (for 45 years), Harrison Peck (for 35 years), Mrs. J. W. Hamilton (for 30 years), John O'Connell (for 32 years) and Milo Eldridge (for 20 years) were pharmacists by former methods. Frank R. Wright, graduate of Buffalo University and New York University, 1900; Floyd Satterlee, Buffalo University, 1908; Leon Gilbert, Buffalo University, 1908; Frank E. Moyer, Buffalo University, 1900.

The Lawyers

Lawyers of Nunda, Allegany County

A. Clinton Chipman, our first lawyer, came to Nunda in 1828, and remained until he received some legal position at Geneseo. Benedict Bagley, about 1834, was a leading citizen of the town while he remained. He was prominent on all public occasions, was generally presiding officer, and at one time after the construction of the Erie Road was vice president of the road and legal advisor. Indeed at one time the road was virtually in the hands of Nunda men, Bagley and S. Swain being the principal managers and controllers. The road was in an experimental condition from Hornellsville to Attica, that being the only part over which this management had control. He removed to Dansville from here about 1857 and died there. He was president of the village for many terms.

Addison M. Crane, school teacher, studied law with B. Bagley and was admitted to the bar about 1836. He was as essential as secretary at public meetings as his chief was as moderator. He was pre-eminently the young man of the town. He has left his name engraved upon a pane of glass at the home of Utley Spencer where he boarded (now the home of Mrs. Yeomans,

Mill Street). It bears the date 1839. Mr. Crane, not content to practice law, preferred to make laws, with the help of others, and, after removing from Nunda was elected member of the Assembly. Beside writing his name on the window pane, he built the cottage on the hill next to the cemetery, for he married while he lived here a relative of the Judge Ashley family. He was about the age of Mrs. Mary Barron and of Hiram Grover and of the young people of nearly 75 years ago, i. e., those born about 1812. He wrote some verses for the canal celebration in 1836, which are given in connection with the recital of that important event. In fact he was equal to any emergency and reliable for any duty.

Hon. Luther C. Peck was the fourth lawyer mentioned. He had lived at Pike, had been Supervisor and Justice of the Peace several terms. He was elected from Allegany County to Congress and had served two terms when he came to Nunda. Those who knew him best as a Democrat in politics may be surprised to know he was elected as a Whig. He married Miss Cynthia Fletcher in Washington, and whether this had anything to do with what might seem a change in political views cannot be said. The Whig party broke on the rock of free labor, and half the party voted henceforth with that part of the Democratic party that endorsed the existing state of slavery in the Southern states. Virtually there were two new parties, though only one new name. Mr. Peck as a lawyer in those days stood on his power of expression. His strong use of sarcasm made him always a speaker who held the audience and made judge and jury fully awake to the strength of his arguments as well as to the versatility of his expression. Even in social conversation when men were assembled whatever he said had such originality of expression that it could be carried away to amuse or instruct others. Like Henry Ward Beecher, who had a Beecher mold through which he impressed his style of thought and expression, so Luther C. Peck had his, and both knew how to use them; at least so he impressed those who listened. Two of his brothers studied law with him and both lived for a time in Nunda.

Linus Jones Peck had business capacity, and became a successful contractor on public works. George W. Peck was the other brother.

Henry Chalker, a teacher, became a lawyer and hung out his shingle in Nunda. He was well educated, spoke with force of expression and with well weighted arguments. It is said, however, that his anger was easily aroused and when his competitor gained that point Chalker nearly always lost control of his argument and also lost his case. This, once understood, was more effective for his opponent than winning the jury either with sentiment or sophistry.

Some law students about this time were: Edward Webster, a nephew of Judge Daniel Ashley; Andrew Barber, a brother of John F. Barber; Jackson Sherwood, who studied law, probably with Lawyer Peck; Clark Adams, who also completed a course of law study and became a professional lawyer; Andrew Barber, whose career as citizen and lawyer was cut short by death. Webster married and located elsewhere. Sherwood became a merchant. Adams located at Mt. Morris, but ended his life at its mid-day to the surprise and grief of his admirers here and there. George Bishop came here as a lawyer but did not remain long.

Our Lawyers in Livingston County

In 1846 the town of Nunda became a part of Livingston County. Samuel J. Crooks, Elnathan Packard, Henry P. Carver all studied law about this time. Packard and Carver completed their studies at Poughkeepsie Law School. A law school education was something unusual then. Of these E. W. Packard became the most successful in his profession, though Carver secured greater financial success. Crooks achieved fame during the Civil War by recruiting two regiments of cavalry and for a time commanded them. Walter S. Coffin, a superior teacher and commissioner, became a Nunda lawyer of average ability. George M. Osgoodby was a law student and completed and practiced his profession in Nunda. Both Coffin and Osgoodby are living but in feeble health. Oomar Olney and Ransom Olney were added to the list of Nunda lawyers, and both were regarded as very successful. Neither are living.

Some college graduates soon after graduation commenced the study of law at Nunda. They were: William P. Warner, John P. Colby, Fletcher C. Peck, and A. Jackson Knight. With their more thorough equipment it is not astonishing that they were successful. Mr. Warner went to St. Paul, where he stands high in his profession. John P. Colby went to St. Louis to practice law, became identified with the Eclectic Medical College of that city, and became professor of medical jurisprudence, and received the degree of LL. D. W. S. Orcott is the only lawyer who has been settled in Dalton and he became an editor.

B. Frank Dake also became a law student here and completed his course. He does not follow his profession but succeeds in business lines.

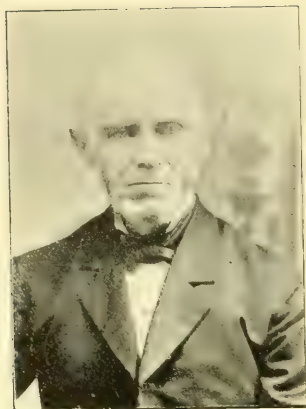
There was a class of law students before, and others just after the Civil War. Lewis Shepard studied with Walter Coffin, and Hall Turrell with his brother-in-law, G. M. Osgoodby. Shepard enlisted as a soldier and died of injuries received while in the service. Turrell also enlisted under another brother-in-law, Major Scott, of Pennsylvania, but made school work his occupation while he lived.

Myron Haver, William Burchard, Vilettus Smith, and William Smith from the River Road, but none of them, as far as known, followed their profession. Haver became a life-long teacher and school commissioner. Burchard tried telegraphy and then preached. V. Smith was needed on the home farm but is serving his town as Justice of the Peace. Of William Smith I have no knowledge.

LaVerne Walker studied law here and is making a reputation at his profession in Perry.

George R. Graves came to Nunda from Rochester, where he had but recently completed his course, and has made rapid progress in the few years he has been here.

J. Craig Roberts is the last of the legal forces Nunda has partly equipped for legal contests. He completed his legal course at the Albany Law School, now a department of Union College. He is located at Buffalo and has been practicing law but two or three years. His future is before him with a fair probability for success. Fletcher W. Peck, A. B., is studying law with his father, and with such a legal ancestry his future is assured.



L. B. WARNER
Ex-Supervisor



HON. ALFRED BELL



NEWTON S. BARKER
Ex-Supervisor



EMOLUS O. DICKINSON
Ex-Supervisor

OUR CIVIL LIST IN COUNTY AND TOWNS

Supervisors in Leicester, John H. Jones, 1802 to 1805; in Angelica, Genesee County, Benjamin Riggs, 1805; Luke Goodspeed, 1806-'07.

There being but one Supervisor in Allegany County in 1806-'07 he met with the Genesee County Supervisors.

In Nunda from 1809 to 1818: Eli Griffith, 1809; Thomas Dole, 1810, 1811, 1813 to 1818; John Griffith, 1812.

Justice of the Peace: Eli Griffith, Thomas Dole.

Town Clerks: Asahel Trowbridge, 1809; John Griffith, 1810; Joshua Skiff, 1811, 1813, 1814, 1815; David Hoyt, 1812; Ashahel Newcomb, 1816, 1817.

Assessor: Ephraim Kingsley (Nunda), 1811, 1813, 1814.

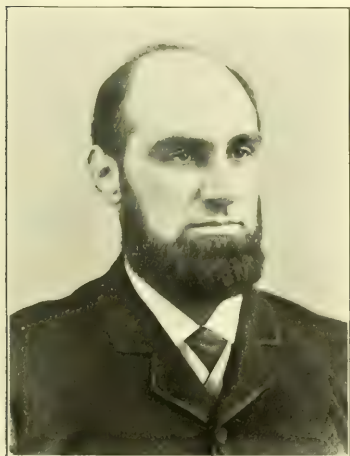
Commissioner of Highways (Nunda), Phineas Bates, 1811, 1812.

County officers: Thomas Dole, Justice of Sessions, 1810; Philip Church, County Judge, 1807; Nunda (2), (from 1818 to 1827); Supervisor Prosper Adams, 1818; George Williams, 1823; Sanford Hunt, Azel Fitch. Town Clerks: Orrin Miller, 1818; Dr. Elisha D. Moses, 1819. Justices: Nathaniel B. Nichols, 1818; Jonathan Parmalee, William P. Wilcox, Lindsey Joslyn, John Waite, George W. Merrick, Azel Fitch.

County officials from Nunda, Allegany County: William P. Wilcox, Superintendent of the Poor; Lindsey Joslyn, Superintendent of the Poor; William P. Wilcox, Deputy Sheriff; Ralph Spencer, John J. Rockafellow, Abraham Burgess, Superintendents of Schools.

Nunda, Allegany County (3) (from 1827 to 1846). Supervisors: George W. Merrick, 1827 to 1833 (records not found). Justices: George W. Merrick, ten years; William Richardson, Henry C. Jones (many years); Daniel Ashley; William D. Hammond, for 25 years; Nathaniel Coe, 20 years.

Nunda, Livingston County, 1846 to present time (Nunda, Livingston County, was taken from Allegany County in 1846): Edward Swain, 1846-47;



WILLIAM H. PAINE
Ex-Supervisor



MRS. ELLA (HITCHCOCK PAINE)



E. W. MOSEL
Speaker Wadsworth's Assembly Clerk



WM. D. BURT
Supervisor of Nunda—Civil List



PLATT C. HALSTEAD
Sheriff of Livingston County



CHAS. E. LYND
Ex-Supervisor

Samuel Skinner, 1848-49-50-51-53-54-55-60-61; Elisha Whipple, 1852; Lewis B. Warner, 1850-57-58-59; E. O. Dickinson, 1862-63-74-75; Alfred Bell, 1864; H. D. Page, 1865-66-67-68-69-70; Jared P. Dodge, 1871-73; Elijah Youngs, 1872; Plin D. Lyon, 1876-77; Wm. W. Hunt, 1878-82-83-84; Wm. Y. Robinson, 1879-80-81; Chas. S. Lynde, 1885-86; Wm. H. Paine, 1887-88-89; James McNair, 1890; C. A. Norton, 1891-92-93-94-95-96-97-98; E. C. Olney, 1899-1900; Platt C. Halstead, 1901-02-03-04-05; William D. Burt, 1906-07-08.

Town Clerks: Charles E. Crary, 1847-48; Edgar M. Brown, 1849-50; James H. Camp, 1851-52-53; Peter Carter, 1854; Bradford P. Richmond, 1855; David D. Tuttle, 1856; Hiram C. Grover, 1857; Lewis C. Skinner, 1858-59; Isaac Bronson, 1860; C. H. Herrick, 1861-62; Benjamin F. Rollah, 1863-72-73-74-75-76-77-80-81-82-83; Whitman Metcalf, 1864-65-66; Edmond Daggett, 1868; George W. Daggett, 1869; Milo S. Goldthwait, 1870-71; Adelbert Moot, 1878; Wilford S. Willey, 1879; Zenas A. Miller, 1883 to present time, 25 years.

Supervisors from Portage who have lived in Nunda: James H. Rawson, 1846-49-50-51; William Houghton, 1848; Benjamin T. Kneeland, 1869-1871; Charles D. Bennett, 1870.

Town Clerks from Portage: Corydon C. Gilbert; H. Wells Hand (Town Clerk and J. P.) before coming to Nunda. From Ossian, James Lemen, before 1856; after teaching in Nunda. Supervisors, Isaac Hampton, 11 years, from 1863 to 1878; A. B. Dunn, 1885-86, after living in Nunda, Thayer H. LaMont, 1899, 1900-01-02.

Supervisors from Mt. Morris: Jared P. Dodge, before; and John C. Witt (five years 1894-98), after living in Nunda.

Of Grove, after leaving Nunda: James Craig.

Ex-Supervisors, who lived in Nunda before or after their election to office: From Grove and Granger, Samuel Swain, 1861-70 (after living in Nunda); Samuel C. Jones.

Justice and Supervisor: Jesse Brewer, also Elisha Scott, 1839; Samuel C. Jones, before 1840-46-47. Justice and Supervisor, William R. Tobey, 1854-55. Omar C. Olney, 1863-64. Justice and Supervisor, Washington Moses, five years. Justice in Portage, Gurdon H. White, three years; John N. Phinney, 1872-73-76-83-84, Justice (about fifteen years in Granger and Nunda).

Dr. William B. Alley served as County Clerk of Allegany before coming to Nunda. Ex-postmasters: George Chidsey of Mt. Morris, John J. Bowen, Hunts Hollow. E. W. Packard, Esq., delegate to Presidential convention.

County officials from Nunda: Deputy Sheriffs, Harvey Hill, Elizah Youngs, Platt C. Halstead, Jefferson Fox; Sheriffs, Harvey Hill, 1849-50; Elizah Youngs, 1873-74-75; Platt C. Halstead, 1906 to —.

School Commissioners, Thomas J. Thorp, Robert W. Green.

Justices of Sessions, Daniel Ashley, Utley Spencer, William D. Hammond (Charles H. Randall, Portage), John F. Olney; District Attorney, George W. Daggett, 1884-87. Deputy County Clerk and County Clerk, Nathaniel Gearhart, Portage.

Thomas C. Chase of Avon, a former citizen of Nunda, was Sheriff of Livingston County from 1871-74. He rendered excellent service by hanging Henry Wilson, the murderer of Henry Devoc. Horace Perkins, commissioner of schools, southern district, Livingston County.



HON. LUTHER C. PECK, M. C.



HON. FLETCHER C. PECK
Ex-U. S. Marshal

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, ALLEGANY COUNTY—OUR LIST OF HONORABLES

"So are they all, all honorable men."

Allegany County. Hon. George Williams, 1823, Nunda; Hon. Azel Fitch, 1826, Nunda; Hon. Azel Fitch, 1827, Portage; Hon. Daniel Ashley, Nunda; Hon. Nathaniel Coe, Nunda.

Livingston County. Hon. Nathaniel Coe, 1848, Nunda; Hon. Alfred Bell, 1857-58, Nunda; Hon. Samuel Skinner, 1862-63, Nunda; Hon. William Y. Robinson, 1886-87, Nunda; Hon. William Y. Robinson, 1903-04, Nunda.

Hon. Hiram Ashley from Ontario County, became a citizen of Nunda, and died here.

T. S. Hubbell (marble dealer) was for some reason called Hon. T. S. Hubbell.

Hon. Washington Moses, member of Assembly from Allegany County, resides in Dalton.

Hon. Robert Flint, a former townsman of Pike-Nunda became Assemblyman from Allegany County.

Hon. Samuel Russell, of Hume-Nunda was Member of Assembly of Allegany County.

Hon. Luther C. Peck, Member of Congress, from Allegany County 1839-1841.

STATE OFFICIALS (APPOINTIVE)

Clerks of Assemblymen: C. K. Sanders; E. W. Moses, to Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr.; Denton S. Robinson, Esq., special examiner, Court and Trust Funds, Comptroller's office, New York City.

Charles F. Peck Commissioner of Statistics of Labor and Capital, appointed by Gov. D. B. Hill.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Clerkships: Capt. James M. McNair, veteran; Aiken Aspinwall (veteran); Mrs. Henry Chalker; Miss Nellie Tingley; Harry J. Decker (interior department); James T. Ray (printing).

Major George M. Lockwood; Chief Clerk Interior Department during four administrations.

Fletcher C. Peck, has much of his father's ability and strength of expression and ranks high as a city lawyer, he has also received Federal honors of a high order. (See Civil List.) A. Jackson Knight has resided in Arcade many years and has been honored by his county. (See Civil List.)

H. M. Dake might have been classed with these but after a course in college he studied law, but was not as successful as a lawyer.

George W. Daggert, studied law here and at Mt. Morris, was admitted to practice and became District Attorney.

C. A. Norton was the next of the Nunda attorneys. He became Supervisor of the town for several consecutive terms and is still one of the legal magnates of the town.

Wilford Willey studied law in Nunda and became a lawyer of considerable ability.

Ernest C. Olney grew up in the atmosphere of his father's law office, but not content with home instruction, sought instruction at the Law School at Albany and completed the course and is one of the few LL. B.'s, that have lived in Nunda. He has had the honor of being Supervisor of his town.

Adelbert Moot commenced the study of law in Nunda when he attended school at one time. He completed his studies at the Albany Law School and is one of the foremost lawyers in Buffalo. He is a fine speaker and writer and having these important qualifications is achieving great success.

Denton S. Robinson became a lawyer and is one of the five lawyers of the village. He is a fine orator, a writer of culture cannot fail as an earnest advocate. He is in charge of many fine estates, and also transacts an extensive business as an insurance agent.

POSTMASTERS OF NUNDA

Russell G. Hurd, Nunda, Allegany County, (At Pike), appointed August 2, 1815; Elisha D. Moses, Nunda, Allegany County, (Oakhill), appointed July 27, 1818; George Willams, Nunda, Allegany County, (Oakhill), appointed April 12, 1822; Sanford Hunt, Nunda, Allegany County, (Hunt's Hollow), appointed February 3, 1823, when name of post office was changed to Hunt's Hollow.

And the Nunda post office changed to Wilcox Corners, May 1, 1827.

Nunda post office was established about the time that the other post office by the same name was changed to "Hunt's Hollow."

Wiliam P. Wilcox, Nunda, appointed May 1, 1827; George Null, Nunda, appointed November 24, 1828.



JOSEPH LOWELL
Merchant
Ex-President of Village



HARRISON PECK
President of Village and Ex-Postmaster

Lindsey Joslyn, Nunda Valley, Allegany County, appointed January 13, 1830; Utey Spencer, Nunda Valley, Allegany County, appointed March 8, 1836; Daniel Ashley, Nunda Valley, Allegany County, appointed March 26, 1841; Utey Spencer, Nunda Valley, Allegany County, appointed August 14, 1843; James Swain, Nunda Valley, Allegany County, appointed December 29, 1845.

Name of post office changed to Nunda, Allegany County.

James Swain, Nunda, Allegany County appointed June 4, 1846.

Edgar M. Brown, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed May 9, 1849; Charles H. Gardner, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed May 20, 1853; Utey Spencer, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed March 24, 1854; James Lemen, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed July 19, 1867; William C. Fuller, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed June 15, 1869; C. K. Sanders, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed March 3, 1879; Harrison Peck, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed March 17, 1887; Homer C. Elwood, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed September 25, 1891; Charles J. Swain, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed February 8, 1895; Benjamin E. Jones, Nunda, Livingston County, appointed February 15, 1899.

Fletcher C. Peck, Esq., United States Marshal, appointed by President Cleveland. Harrison Peck was his Deputy.

John H. Hunt, Custom House, New York City.

Lias Lockwood, Custom House, New York City.

The Nunda post office followed the changes as to center of population. The fifth change brought it to Nunda Village, then called Nunda Valley, shortly before the Nunda post office at Wilcox Corners was discontinued. We had but two in the town, the third one was at East Hill, but very near the Ossian line. This post office had but two postmasters, William Robinson from 1830 and Rufus Robinson, his son. It was moved to Bisbee, now West View, about 1860, in the town of Ossian.

NUNDA STATION OR DALTON POST OFFICE

Silas Grover, Nunda Station, appointed 1852; Lyman Ayrault, Nunda Station, appointed 1852.

Lyman Ayrault, Dorr A. Baker, Charles Lynde, A. D. Baker, G. E. Moses, appointed December 1897. (Name of post office changed to Dalton about 1880.)

OUR CIVIL LIST FROM NUNDA

"And there were giants in those days."

Hon. Joseph Weller, LL. D., Milpitas, Cal., taught school in Nunda, and vicinity in his youth, attended the first Nunda Academy, afterward at Temple Hill, Geneseo; graduated from Albany Normal school in 1846; taught in Wadsworth Agricultural College; taught in private seminary, Staten Island; settled in Milpitas in 1853 on a 950 acre farm; was Justice of the Peace for twenty-three years; Member of Constitutional Convention (Hon.); Governor of California.

Hon. Solon Otis Thacher, A. B., LL. D., principal Nunda Literary Institute; member of New York Assembly; of Kansas Constitutional convention; District Judge; State Senator, (Kansas), he died 1906.



HON. WM. H. CHASE



MRS. NANCY BRACKETT CHASE

Hon. Addison M. Crane, our third lawyer and District School teacher of seventy-five years ago, went west, and became a legislator in Illinois.

Hon. William H. Chase, from East Street, Nunda, married Nancy Brackett, a cousin to Thomas Brackett Reed—Speaker of the House of Representatives; and became a Member of Assembly. Both William and Nancy Chase, his wife, are still living and their son Frank has furnished their pictures for this book, they are now past eighty years of age. Joel Chase his brother distinguished himself in military life and Major Levi Chase amassed a fortune, he died recently.

James Lusk, son of Rev. William Lusk, A. B., ex-pastor Presbyterian Church, achieved success in a legal way and became a judge in a western state.

Lindsey Joslyn a pioneer blacksmith and mill builder of Nunda, went west and became a judge of a Probate Court. He was Nunda's first postmaster.

William P. Wilcox, kept a pioneer store and inn at Wilcox Corners, went to Pennsylvania engaged in selling lands, became postmaster, Assemblyman, State Senator, Speaker of Upper House—equivalent to Lieutenant Governor in this state.

Hon. Alonzo Wilcox, his son, became a lumberman, Assemblyman, and was on the staff of the Governor, was a Democrat, became a Republican in war times, neither of these pioneers are living.

CIVIL LIST ABROAD—OUR BOYS, THE CHAPS WE USED TO KNOW

"No pent up Utica controls our powers
But the whole boundless Universe is ours."

Andrew Jackson Knight, Nunda law student, has had the honor of being elected to the position of the District Attorney in Wyoming County, and in due time his son has taken and filled the same position, evidently they were chips from the same block. He was an Institute boy, and his picture taken years ago when he was a pedagogue, we present to our readers. (See Institute.)

Adelbert Moot, LL. B., a legal celebrity, studied law and attended school in Nunda, and commenced achieving success and won his first suit by marrying a Nunda preceptress so that he could always have instruction, "not that he has already attained" all that is in store for him along legal lines; but, when the Unitarians of America choose him as their presiding officer, it goes without telling that his legal lore and scholastic attainments are beyond question, as their conventions are made up largely of the cultured and the erudite. A wealthy corporation that can command the highest legal talent also employs him, at rates that allow him to take his vacations in Europe.

Another birthright citizen of Nunda has a brilliant record in educational and legal erudition, till he wears the ermine of a judge of high degree.

John B. Winslow, son of principal H. G. Winslow, of the Nunda Literary Institute about 1850, was born on Massachusetts Street (Mrs. Conklins house) about 1851. The following is but a partial record of his scholastic and legal record.

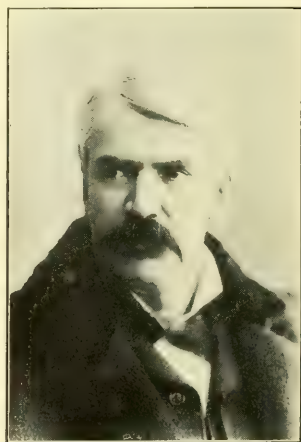
John B. Winslow was born October 4, 1851, at Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y. He graduated at Racine College, Wis., in 1871, and entered upon the study of law in the law office of E. O. Hand, and later in the law office of Fuller



HON. D. W. HICKEY AND FAMILY
State Senator, Wyoming



THOMAS B. REID
U. S. Consul to Portugal and
U. S. Marshal



ALEX. J. REID
U. S. Consul to Dublin and P. M.
of City of Appleton, Wis.

& Dyer. He finished his course of reading at the law department of the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1875, and entered upon the practice at Racine. He was for several years city attorney of Racine. In April, 1883, he was elected circuit judge of the First Judicial Circuit, and entered upon judicial duties in January, 1884, serving in that capacity (being re-elected), until May 4, 1891, when he was appointed associated justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Hon. David Taylor, deceased. In April 1892, he was elected to fill the residue of Judge Taylor's term; in April, 1895, he was re-elected for a full term. But this is not quite complete, he is now the highest legal star in the Wisconsin Constellation. Supreme Justice of the entire State of Wisconsin; and the University of Wisconsin proud of the successes already attained at middle age, has given him his third degree, that of LL. D., on the same day that his son Horatio Gates Winslow a noble looking youngster named for his grandfather, our former professor, received his A. B., that both might rejoice together. The writer solicited a picture of John B. in legal robes, but he assured the writer that Wisconsin judges do not wear gowns, but college men do, so he sent the one taken with his son, and so we have both. (See College list.)

Dennis W. Hickey of Dalton, found his way through railroad activities to position and influence and is now State Senator in Wyoming. He married the daughter of Winfield S. Batterson of Nunda, and as we have the picture of the household it is with pleasure we introduce this climbing Irish-American and his Yankee family. America makes Americans of all born on her soil.

Hon. Thomas B. Reid learned printing of C. K. Sanders, and George Hand attended Asher B. Evans school and the Union School, went west in 1856, became U. S. Consul to Portugal for five years, also became U. S. Marshal of Wisconsin.

Hon. Alexander J. Reid, born in Nunda, attended schools of Nunda, became a printer, edited and still edits with his brother the Appleton Post, has been U. S. Consul to Dublin, Ireland, also post master of Appleton, a city of sixteen thousand population.

GOVERNOR WASHINGTON HUNT

Washington Hunt came to Nunda in 1819, and was a boy citizen for the remainder of the time that Portage was a part of Nunda. He studied law two years at Geneseo, and was admitted to the bar in 1829 at Lockport, he was soon after married to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Wallbridge, Esq. In 1836, he was nominated to Congress and lacked but a few votes of being elected. He was appointed Judge of Niagara County and served five years, in 1842 Judge Hunt became a candidate for Congress and was elected in 1849; he succeeded Millard Fillmore as Comptroller of the State; in 1850 he was elected Governor of the State of New York. The honors conferred upon Washington Hunt were so numerous and great that we can but rejoice that he once lived in Nunda.

Less we become convinced that no one from Nunda can equal this record we present one more name.

William S. Plummer, son of Lemira Heath Plummer, and grandson of Asa and Amy Satterlee Heath, was born and lived during his boyhood in Nunda village, he went with his people to California. No intermediate grades of honor are given, but he became U. S. Senator from California, and we all who are middle aged, have read his name often. He visited Nunda, about twenty years ago, he died in California.



JOHN B. WINSLOW
Judge of Supreme Court of Wisconsin



HON. ARTHUR SUTHERLAND
Judge of Supreme Court, State of New York

OUR ARTHUR

Modern Nunda has a way of claiming full right and title to Arthur Sutherland. Ministers sons belong to the public, they are intended for general reproof or unlimited praise, if they are full of vitality and humor, every body reproves them with a suppressed twinkle in the eye, because they know they are used to reproof at home, and now Nunda is delighted that it did not spoil their favorite. He graduated from our Union School, (with Academic department), then from Middletown College, Conn.; then from law school; then became County Judge of Monroe, and finally became Justice of the Supreme Court of the seventh Judicial District of Western New York; and now the Nunda special friends, of Sutherland (the noble six hundred) don't know what to call him—Art, as formerly; Arthur, Judge, or your worship. The latter is most appropriate for they worship him—from a mistaken notion that they inspired his upward climb. It is not so, he won his own victories and there are still other scalps awaiting still this young Keshequa brave.

THE LOCAL PRESS

The pen is mightier than the sword; the press gives form to this might and makes its power eternal.

The editor of a local paper is a local historian.

A printer's epitaph:

"Here lies a **form**, place no imposing **stone**
To mark the **head** where weary it is lain;
'Tis **matter dead!** Its mission being done
To be **distributed** to dust again.
The body's but the **type** at best of man
Whose **impress** is the spirits deathless **page**;
Worn out the **type** is thrown to **pi** again;
The **impression** lives through an eternal age."

How to Write Right

For the Benefit of Editors and Amateur Authors.

It is hard to write right, so I give you this rule
That I learned when a youth at the Cooperville School:

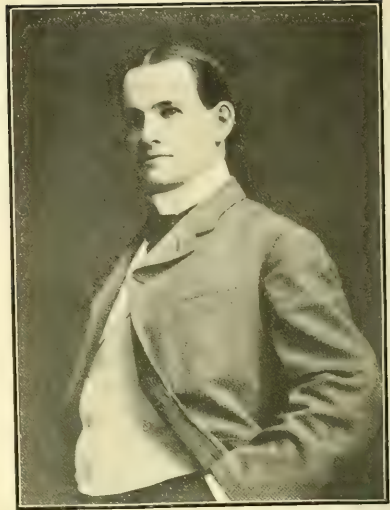
"Write we know is written **right**
When we see it written right,
But when we see it written **wright**
We know it is not written **right**,
For write to have it written **right**
Must not be written **right** or **wright**,
Nor yet should it be written **rite**,
But write, for so 'tis written right."

OUR FIRST NEWSPAPER AND ITS EDITOR

The Genesee Valley Recorder was the first newspaper in Nunda. It made its debut (a very polite one to the public), September 17, 1840, a year after our incorporation as a village, and when we had about as many citizens as we have



C. K. SANDERS
Founder of the Nunda News, 1859
Associate Editor



W. B. SANDERS,
Editor, Nunda News



E. MERRY
Editor Dalton Enterprise



EDWARD W. KOPPIE
Editor of "Truth"

now, the local poet was already on hand to give it his blessing and a good send off; but poets and editors in those days moralized and preached as solemn as owls—or parsons. It was a freak way in those days, to sign some classical name, to let the public know in advance that they were learned, and old and fossilized, and to make them guess for a week who wrote it. Well, the poetry lived, for poems good or bad were carefully cut out and put into a scrap book, to foster poesy in Jeremiah and Jerusha. Here is the greeting poem, by Celo.

TO THE NUNDA PRESS

“Hail! Hail! thou welcome harbinger,
We greet thee to our vale,
Be thou to all a messenger
Of joy to hill and dale!
Let thy benign and genial smile
On Science ever rest
Then will thou e’er the hours beguile.
Of those who love thee best,
Like the soft dew that Heaven bestows
To beautify the flower,
Or glisten in the blushing rose
That blossoms in the bower:
Thus may thy influence be given
To elevate the mind
And beautify that flower which Heaven
Has made of nobler kind.
If Science fair claim thy regard
And virtue give thee fame
Thou wilt require no rustic bard
To immortalize thy name.
Thy potent rays may then exist
Down to the end of time
And when her darkening clouds are past
In their full radiance shine.”

Such a starter ought to have given the editor courage to print and send about fifty extras. Pardon this digression, for I have wandered from my first Nunda newspaper, and must return and introduce the public to the editor of this and other newspapers, for every bright enterprising man who can write an essay, or essay to do so, is liable to get the editorial bee buzzing in his brilliant brain.

“If ever you knew a big-headed dunce
That did not try this as often as once
Well, all I can say of him along this line
He never would do for a hero of mine.”

Probably if his head bulged too much he became an Amateur Author.

THE GENESEE VALLEY RECORDER

Was the first newspaper published in Nunda. Ira G. Wisner a brother of Col. Reuben Wisner of Mt. Morris, was the proprietor, it was fairly successful and was regularly published under that name until November 11, 1841, when the name was changed to the Independent Gazette. It was discontinued in 1842. It was during the entire two years under the ownership and control of its able and efficient editor.

As Mr. Wisner came here in 1840, he represents not only the first newspaper printed in Nunda, but also the only one printed in the pioneer days of the township. The editor married during his brief sojourn in Nunda, Miss Adelaide Merrill, the daughter of one of the early State Road pioneers, Riley Merrill, herself one of the pioneer teachers of the place. Their daughter married T. J. Gamble, Esq., of Mt. Morris, and their granddaughter, is the wife of a former Nunda man, Frank Wakeman, who has been cashier of the Genesee River Bank in Mt. Morris.

It is safe to say Editor Wisner has great reason to congratulate himself on his newspaper, and other successes in Nunda. The Merrill girls were worth wooing and winning. Many important historical events that were newspaper items at that time have thus been preserved, that would otherwise have been lost or forgotten. Every local newspaper is a recorder of local events, and every editor of such a paper is a local historian. Unfortunately only the editor keeps the entire file, and only the scrap book and the pantry shelves, save for a time the rest.

The Nunda Democrat, a second newspaper venture in Nunda, seems to have been a traveler, it was brought from Geneseo in 1848 by Gilbert F. Shankland, and Milo D. Chamberlain (the latter a former student of the Nunda Literary Institute), and published in Nunda for a short time, and then it moved on again, to Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County.

The Nunda Telegraph was started in 1850 by a Nunda man, Charles Atwood, and lived about a year. Nunda talent has always been at a discount, in Nunda.

The Nunda Times was established by N. T. Hackstaff in 1851. It was meeting with a well merited success, when a great fire that consumed the Empire Block, July 24, 1852, destroyed the office, and brought the paper to an untimely end.

The last issue of the Times was printed at Dansville after the fire. It tells its fatal story of the loss of the Empire Block, on Saturday morning at 3 A. M. This block, a fine three story structure situated at the corner of First and State Streets, contained three stores, several offices, besides the office of the Nunda Times. Loss estimated at \$10,000.

The editor lived to a great old age, was one of the throng that came to our first Old Home Week celebration in 1905, but died soon after, aged 90.

The last issue of this best of all the early newspapers has been preserved by James Swain, and is now the property of C. K. Sanders, and with other early documents was loaned to the author in the interests of local history. We give the paper entire.

LAST ISSUE OF THE NUNDA TIMES

Nunda Times—Extra.

Wednesday Morning, July 28, 1852.

To Our Patrons:

The office of the Times Destroyed. We come before you this week with the "smell of fire" upon our garments. With painful feelings of interest we have to announce to our patrons, that the office of the "Nunda Times" is among the things that were. On Saturday morning last, at three o'clock we were awakened and startled by the cry of fire ringing through our usually quiet streets. Hastening to the scene of the conflagration, our own office was already in flame and beyond the power of aid. Everything was lost even our books. The press was ruined, the type melted, and the whole establishment made a total wreck, our own loss is probably not far from \$1,000 (\$1000) upon which there is an insurance of \$400.

The explanation of this issue in the form of an extra, is due to its having been printed at the office of the Dansville Herald, to the proprietors of which paper, we are indebted, for the prompt and cheerful tender of their facilities for the purpose.

FIRE AT NUNDA—ESTIMATED LOSS \$10,000

A fire broke out on Saturday morning at three o'clock in the Empire Block on the corner of State and First Streets, in this village, and before it could be subdued, the whole of this fine block, together with the dwelling and soap factory of D. Thayer, and the Carriage Shop of D. D. Morse, were entirely consumed. The air at the time was perfectly calm and still, otherwise the whole main portion of the village, must have been swept away by the devouring element. Great credit is due to the citizens for their vigorous exertions in arresting the progress of the fire and removing the valuables from those buildings that could not be saved.

The following is a list of the sufferers: M. Oppenheimer, Clothing store, goods mostly saved, fully insured, the store was insured for \$1,000.

E. M. Brown, Boot and Shoe store and Post Office. The greater part of the goods were saved, covered by insurance.

L. B. Warner, Dry Goods, a large portion of the goods saved; insurance on goods \$3,000, on building \$1,300.

H. S. Flint, Empire Saloon, loss about \$210, no insurance.

Dr. C. F. Warners office and library, loss not known.

Dr. Wrights office, also occupied by J. Seaver, Esq., as a Justice office, loss about \$250.

N. T. Hackstaff, Times (printing) office, loss about \$950, insurance \$400.

D. D. Morse carriage shop, loss about \$1,200, insured for \$700.

N. Baird, Barber shop, loss \$150.

D. Waldo, shoe maker, loss small.

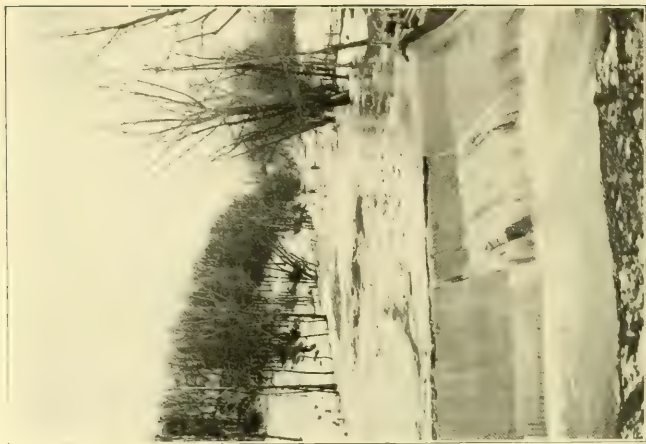
D. Thayer, house and shop, loss \$300.

William N. Alward, barn burned, loss \$150.

The Eagle Hotel and the Hardware store of A. C. King had a very narrow escape, but by the greatest exertion of the citizens of the village, they succeeded in saving them, otherwise the whole block of stores would have been entirely consumed. We must say to those who managed the engine, that they deserve great praise.



THE GENTLE KESHEQUA



THE ANGRY KESHEQUA

"The New Era," was issued at Hunt's Hollow in 1854 by David B. and Merritt Galley, boys aged fifteen and seventeen years respectively. In 1855 it was removed to Nunda, where under the name of "The Young America," its publication was continued until 1856. Both editors are living in Brooklyn, they both have been graduated at college, and Merritt Galley is a very successful inventor.

"The Nunda News," has proved to be a stayer. It was founded October, 1859 by Chauncey K. Sanders. It was first printed in the office of the Dansville Herald, by George Sanders, the editor's brother. In this office C. K. Sanders had been employed for two years, and one year prior to that he had been in the office of the Geneseo Democrat.

The paper is one that this village and any other village, might well be proud of. It secures annually a word of merited praise from the editors of other villages of Western New York. It is of the greatest value to, former residents of Nunda, throughout the United States and keeps them in touch with old time friends, "The folks they used to know." In December, 1898, Mr. Sanders was succeeded in the proprietorship of the paper by his son, Walter B. Sanders, the former remained as associate editor. At the time of the retirement of Mr. Sanders, Sr., no paper in the county had been for so many years conducted continuously by the same proprietor. Its semi-centennial is due next year, and it is hoped it will in due time reach its Centennial. Mr. C. K. Sanders is the oldest active editor in Livingston County, long may he remain so.

1868-1876

The Livingston Democrat was started in Nunda in January, 1868, and lived until November 4, 1876. It was published successively by H. M. Dake, Charles F. Peck, Shepard & Holly and C. L. Shepard. Peck and Shepard have won successes outside of their editorial career.

DALTON NEWSPAPERS

"Occasional," was a sixteen sheet paper. It was first printed at Dalton in October, 1880, by W. S. Orcult. It maintained an irregular existence until May 1, 1881, when A. D. Baker became a co-partner with Mr. Orcult, and the "Dalton Era" took the place of "Occasional." In November Mr. Orcult sold out to Mr. Baker who continued to publish the Era until November, 1888, when George E. Daggett published it and changed the name to the Dalton Enterprise. In September, 1889, Mr. Daggett died, and the paper was sold to Rev. W. A. Huntington of Hunt's, and George L. White of Dalton, who changed it to a prohibition sheet under the name of the Dalton Freeman. In September, 1890, Mr. White became sole proprietor and continued its publication until February 1, 1893, when it was purchased by E. Merry. Under the new proprietorship the paper became Republican and the name Dalton Enterprise was restored. In July it was enlarged to a seven column folio and again in April, 1903, it was enlarged to an eight column folio. Mr. Merry is still the proprietor, and the Enterprise seems to meet the wants of the "Enterprising" village. The paper, like wine, improves with age, and has become a necessity. A long and "Merry" future may it have.

"The Nunda Herald" was started by Erwin Lamont, and was for a short time fairly successful. It advocated temperance and much of the patronage depended on the editor, continuing to practice what he advocated. Its discontinuance told its own story.

The (second) Nunda Herald, a Democratic paper founded by George W. Mason, A. M., was started in 1881 or '2 and continued about two and one-half years. Willard Wood, and Frederick Davidson, were earnest supporters of it, the last year of its brief existence. Mr. Mason also edited and published "The Pioneer Monthly," the only magazine ever published in Nunda. Mr. Mason was a scholar, a graduate of Madison, now Colgate University. It is to be regretted that his "Pioneer Monthly" was not continued, for at that time (1882 and '3) it would have been less difficult to write of pioneer events, then little more than a half a century old. As I never remember to have seen a copy of the Herald, I cannot speak of its intrinsic worth. It failed for want of patronage. The editor died recently in Buffalo. As a writer of ability, he probably had no equal in the county but he lived in a time when Democrats were not as active or energetic or numerous as now. There was real merit in his magazine.

"Truth" was established in Nunda May 8, 1902, by Lester B. Scott and Edward W. Koppie, who conducted it in partnership until June 17, of the same year, when Mr. Koppie became and still remains sole owner, editor and publisher. The paper aims to be independent in politics and has succeeded in establishing itself permanently in a village where with the exception of the Nunda News, failure or misfortune has been the history of newspaper ventures. There seems to be a demand and sufficient support for two papers now, where half a century ago it was doubtful if one could be sustained. The beginning of the "Twentieth Century" is so unlike the beginning of the "Nineteenth" that this last newspaper venture in this new century, with new methods, finds admirers and supporters of the new era type, sufficient to secure a "twentieth century" success, and so we say with Joe Jefferson, long may it live and "pwoasper."

Other editors and men who have gone from Nunda. James T. Ray, printer has a position in the Government Printing Department, Washington.

Wilbur C. Phillips is a skilled correspondent for city papers at Philadelphia. Merton Wilner is connected with the Buffalo Express; E. F. Baldwin is editor and publisher of the Peoria Star; Thomas B. and Alexander Reid edit and publish the Appleton (Wis.) Journal.

AUTHORS WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN NUNDA

John S. Wright issued a pamphlet on pioneer conditions in Ohio previous to 1830. Dr. Jabez Dake, Jr., published text books of medicine used in the Hahneman College. Sophia Webster Lloyd wrote poems for the leading papers of her day, which were published by her son, John Uri Lloyd, the novelist. Some of them were written in Nunda. Mary Bennett Hall wrote a book of poems entitled "Live Coals." James R. Bowen wrote the history of the First New York Dragoons, a book highly prized by the veterans of that regiment; Aiken Aspinwall compiled the genealogy of the Aspinwall family; Prof. Wayland Benedict wrote many books on Theism and Philosophy; Prof. M. S. Whitcomb has written text books on Geography, History of Art, and as a compiler of condensed knowledge suitable for study has been eminently successful. Charles E. Fairman has written on the Fungi of Western New York; Anna Warner French, daughter of Anna Warner of Nunda, has written a family genealogy and numerous novels of an up-to-date order, so piquant and racy that she has wrought success (spelled with a capital) in the line of

her work; Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, ex-missionary to Hawaii, wrote a book on the moral outlook of the Sandwich Islands.

Arthur J. Barnes and Mrs. Barnes have written and published many text books for their commercial college in St. Louis, creating new methods; also a shorthand manual and translations. Their successes are largely due to their original systems, now in common use in the city schools of St. Louis.

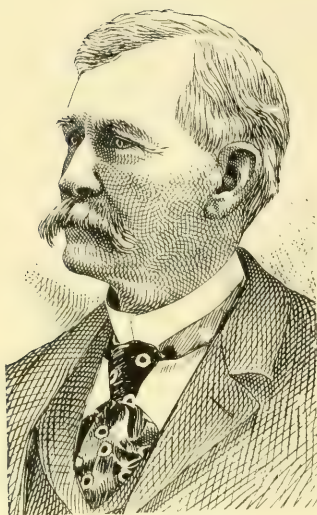
SELF-MADE MEN

It is a pleasant duty to record the achievements of a class of men who not only deserve success but were marvelously successful. Their successes were along lines of activity, with varying bows of hope, beckoning them onward. Like Kenjockey, they were all "above the multitude." It is doubtful if they had not in common many of the same qualities, though their aims were dissimilar. They all possess industry, courage, perseverance, patience and an all controlling power of will. The product attained, however, depended wholly on their varying ideals of life and happiness. But they won. Out of weakness some attained strength; out of ignorance others acquired wisdom; out of poverty many rose to affluence; seeking only to be helpful, a few found and wrought righteousness. Some had other aims, social position, political power, wealth for its own sake; and others affluence, as the steward of philanthropy. Verily, they all received their reward, let local history give to each his due. The book were brief that heralds but the great. Too often merit goes unrecognized. The striver, verily, has his reward.

Some Men Who Started Down at the Foot of the Ladder and Reached the Upper Rounds

I know of many of this class; I will mention but a few. John F. Barber, whose father, Samuel Barber, died when John F. was only twelve or thirteen, leaving several children and some debts. He left a shop with tools to make plows—wooden ones, with sheet iron sides. John burned the midnight oil working upon these; then toiled by the day or month for Col. Williams at the low wages of that time. Soon he worked also on lands of his own and at lumbering in the winter and floated the lumber down the Genesee on rafts to Rochester. He educated his younger brothers and sister. Without father or mother he reared the household. The banker, John F. Barber, knew how hard it is to start at the foot of the ladder, and if he prized his fine farm and plethoric purse higher than some do, it was because of the strenuous life he lived to win them. He surely was a self-made man.

Francis H. Gibbs had nothing but his trade, that of a wagonmaker, when he came to Nunda. It is said Isaac McNair induced F. H. Gibbs and Minor T. Stout to come to Nunda Valley and work in his shop. His shop burned and then Gibbs worked for David Holmes, where the Capt. John W. Hand house now stands on Buffalo Street. He married Miss Sarah Keith and lived in a chamber over the shop till he got money enough to build the cottage on Holmes Street where Mrs. Isaac Whitenack now resides. This served them for several years. Then he built or bought the house on State Street best known as the Houghton Place. Next he established a shop on State Street, probably with a partner, and the old Holmes shop became the property of



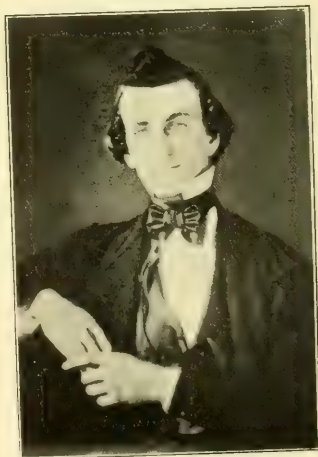
CAPT. JNO. W. HAND



MARK P. HAND



HENRY WELLS SPEAR



THE LATE WM. H. HAND
Died, Aged 24

Barton Satterlee, Sr., and not many years after he succeeded David Holmes in shop and residence. In this fine house he reared his family. It is located at the south end of Gibbs Street. The carriages and coaches made on State Street were the wonder of the time. It is doubtful if any of them have survived their manufacturer. Again there was a change of business and in the other side of the street a large manufacturing plant was established and great engines, boilers, locomotives even were made. From forty to one hundred hands were employed. The inconvenience of hauling these heavy goods to Nunda station for shipment lead to a change of location, and Titusville, Pa. became his home and the scene of his greatest prosperity. This added wealth had enabled him to rebuild and improve his residence at Nunda, till it was one of the finest homes in the village. The writer knows very little of Mr. Gibbs' business ventures after leaving Nunda. He was always successful, a good workman when he worked, and a good manager when he employed others. He had begun at the foot of the ladder, and he knew all the successive steps that lead upward. Surely he may be classed with the self-made men of Nunda.

Dr. John Gilmore, whose story has already been partially told, had only his horse, and his saddle bags filled with medicine when he hired his board at Watson's Inn, Nunda valley, without the means of paying for it till it was earned. Within a few years he built and paid for a store, and one or more houses before he left Nunda. He had faith in himself and in his skill, and in the contents of his saddle bags enough to establish himself in business. He married the landlord's sister, and Mrs. George Carter, his daughter, will tell you the rest.

MARK P. HAND

It takes grit, persistence and industry and sometimes dash and pluck to secure success. The author's youngest brother's best stock in trade was decision. He decided one day to go West, and went the next day. He asked me to give him my revolver which I had brought home from the war, and with that and less than \$50 he started for the wild and woolly West. His first stop was at the Mississippi River, where a railroad bridge was being constructed. He hired out as a bridge carpenter, though he had never worked at it a day. He next looked up a friend, the late Michael Dowling, and asked if he needed him. Mr. Dowling made him commissary on his big railroad job, to see that the horses were properly fed and cared for by his many teamsters. As soon as he had earned a sufficient sum to buy a team he bought one, hired a teamster, set him at work on the job, then soon another, and another, till he sold out his outfit for two thousand dollars and started for California. Here he located a silver mine but sought other occupation and waited for a railroad to come to his mine. He took up a large farm and was rushing this mile square of land when three successive seasons of drought nearly left him bankrupt. He gave up the farm and started at the bottom again as a charcoal burner. This was only temporary, however. He then bought again a tract of land near his mine and rented most of it for pasture lands. The railroad he believed must come, came, and he worked his mine and shipped the ore until silver mining ceased to be a paying business then the farm took up his energies. He lent money at twelve per cent., and

finally owned a thousand acres. To-day Los Angeles needs the water on his land and are willing to pay his price but the time of payment is not quite satisfactory. Should that be arranged satisfactorily he will visit Nunda in August, after an absence of 43 years. He is emphatically a plunger but is generally successful.

THE LATE MICHAEL DOWLING

Everybody about Nunda knows that Michael Dowling started at the bottom of the ladder, and had both feet squarely planted on one of the uppermost rounds when he was forced by ill health to cease hustling and take a much needed rest. Born in a household of nineteen children he and the rest of them had to get to work early in life and to look out for number one. Good, strong, substantial common sense regulated the judgment that made his chief occupation, that of contractor on public works, successful and highly remunerative. His successes lay along the line of finance, and the abundant competency he secured is proof of his sound judgment and executive ability.

COL. JOHN J. CARTER

John J. Carter's career has been somewhat phenomenal. Whatever he engaged in commanded his large stock of energy; and industry with acquisition prompted by a commendable ambition, characterized the boy, and has not forsaken the man. To be something and somebody above mediocrity moved him to strive for a rich endowment of knowledge. Without an education he must plod along the ordinary paths trod by the industrious, but badly equipped toilers, he saw everywhere about him. At that period, when the writer first knew him, he seemed to have but one aim, to be a scholar. A little later, when the war broke out, his energy and desires took a new form, that of patriotism. Men of courage, more than scholarship, were needed, and the energy he turned on meant a determination to be a good soldier, a little better than the average, and he certainly was. Then love became uppermost, and he intended to be a better husband than some who thought themselves fairly good. Again he was successful in choosing and winning, and in creating and possessing an ideal home. In business activities the same abundant energy was conspicuous; all the other acquisitions turned in and helped; love inspired, knowledge directed, but energy executed whatever he planned. A competence up to modern ideas was acquired, but the same energy is propelling onward still, for it is a part of himself, and it must be operative. Others have recognized this fund of energy and are utilizing it. It is this that sends him to Japan, when prudence would say: Stay at home, get well, enjoy life; why keep this surcharged energy at work? As well tell the singer to stop singing and let the vocal organs have rest; no, it can't be done, again away to California this time, why not send some one else? Why not? Some one else cannot put the same amount of energy and experience, and business tact, and loyalty, and knowledge of conditions into the business; no one else has surmounted so many steps on the ladder of doing difficult things in a masterly way. But how account for this spirit of philanthropy that crops out so often in such practical and tangible forms? Why, the fifty years that have passed

over the head of the school boy is ageing him, and men as they grow elderly are full of love for the past; the school they attended, the teachers who helped them, the soldiers who shared their perils, the flag they served under, the dead men who gave life with their service are objects of veneration; their names, their deeds, their heroism must not be allowed to fade away, and so to perpetuate what called out this heroism, what made martyrs of heroes, this must take form, and so the energy gauge is turned on again, and the heart and brain control the lever and here we see and know the real man as he is, and in this, too, he is a modern Kenjockey, vastly "above the multitude;" nothing mediocre about John J. Carter.

Others have started at the bottom, with other ideals, and have found exactly what they sought.

THOMAS TRELEASE ROWE.

An average cooper, with the most meager acquirements along scholastic lines. Failing to see how making barrels, however good and numerous they were, was to improve his manhood or his mind, he coveted educational advantages. But how could they be obtained? There were schools for the young, but he was no longer a child. He saw the multitude of youth and young adults going to the school house day by day—and if they hungered for knowledge as he did, they surely could obtain it, but did they? This strong desire haunted him. He passed up and down in front of the neat brick building, thinking there are teachers there who could advise me if they were told my strong purpose and desire. One day he went in at close of school to take counsel with the principal. He made known his wishes, but the teacher failed to see in a man with only a child's education any desirable addition to his school. He finally gave him over to the preceptress for her advice and to obtain for himself, her opinion. The preceptress listened with interest and promised assistance by hearing his lessons at her home till he could be properly classified at school. The time came sooner than expected, when the cooper took his place in the school room and, strange to say, fitted rapidly for college. He afterward graduated from Rochester University, from the Divinity School of Boston University; and is now the Rev. Thomas Trelease Rowe, D. D., of Rochester, fully fitted for a useful intellectual occupation congenial to his tastes and ideals of usefulness. If this man, this scholar, was not self made, it was the preceptress, Miss Mary Pettit, who made him—a scholar; but the man himself was intent on making of himself a man—after his own ideal, and he succeeded.

DR. ARTHUR W. SWIFT

Arthur Swift left Nunda in his infancy, his father, once a carpenter left his family here, in a temporary home and went with Capt. Lemen to the war. The author of these records saw him enlist in Portage and wondered how he could leave wife and child to go where duty called him. He rose to the position of Lieutenant, but ere his commission arrived, he was killed. The subject of this sketch was born after his father enlisted. The struggle with poverty and privation during his youth, which his mother endured in the double affliction in losing her husband and her oldest boy Charley, who died in boyhood, would touch any heart. The mother in her poverty stinting the meager fare for herself, that

the growing child might have a needed supply is almost too sad to tell; the child is now a skilled physician. The struggle to gain an education under these circumstances can be imagined; to-day he lives in Belvidere, Ill., in a mansion equaling any this town affords, he has been Mayor of the city, Member of the Board of Education, delegate to Senatorial conventions; is a Knight Templar and Shriner; he is a member of the College Club of Nunda, because of his M. D., and his birth right, and the one member who has contributed to its funds most cheerfully, and most generously, because of the love he feels for the town that honors the memory of the father he never saw. This statement and sketch of successes won in spite of difficulties, places him in the list, of self-made men for it is doubtful if any others have risen to usefulness and a competency, from more unfavorable conditions.

PROF. WILLIAM G. TOUSEY, A. M., ST. D. OF TUFTS COLLEGE

William G. Tousey was left orphaned by the death of his father when but a small boy and soon had to look after himself. At an early age some kindhearted people took an interest in the interesting child and encouraged his laudable desire to obtain an education. They were farmers and he learned to do farm work. We state this to show, that he had less than the ordinary advantages of the sons of farmers or of mechanics. From the district schools of Portage, he found his way to the village academy, the Nunda Literary Institute, which was soon afterward destroyed by fire; then to a high school of the select school order that was established, which he attended for three years, and then became the principal's successor. Having become a Universalist by reading their literature, he sought a college of that denomination, Tufts College, Mass., and in due time was graduated with honors. Then he took the theological course there, and having won all the prizes that came in his way, won the position of assistant pastor, with his homiletical professor, Dean Leonard, who was supplying the pulpit of the church, at Chelsea, Mass. He was to do the pastor work of the parish and preach on alternate Sabbaths at a salary of \$1,400, for half the time. At the end of the year the trustees of the church, offered him three thousand dollars a year for his services for the entire time. This he declined as the duties of the pastor, prevented his progress with his studies, for he is, a student for life. He accepted at less compensation, at first, the position of instructor in the Theological Department, and is still there, filling "a chair" not only in the theological school, but having classes in his specialities, in the college of arts and sciences, also. In Ethics, physiology and logic, he has no superior, in any college in the land. (See Photo.)

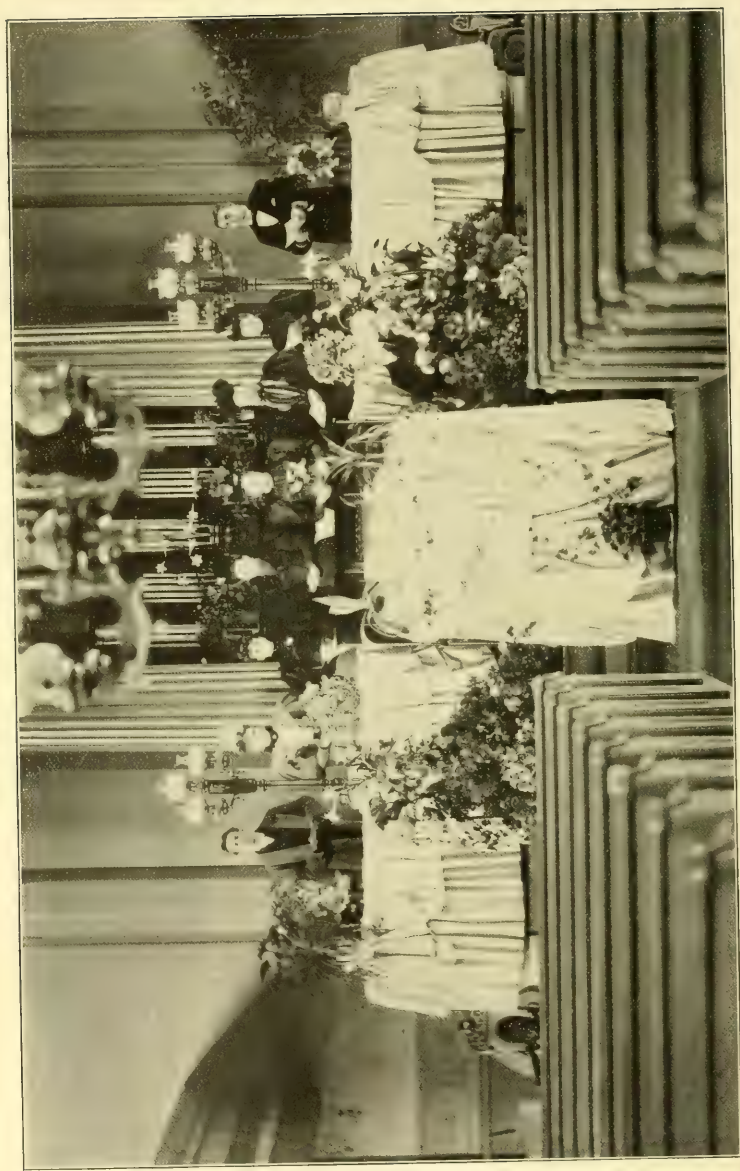
FREDERICK A. BISBEE, D. D.

Editor in chief of the Universalist Leader of Boston and Chicago. If this man may not be classed with the self-made men, he may surely be placed at the head of the list of those who have made the most of themselves, when handicapped by the worst physical conditions. After a sickness of four years duration, at the age of eighteen, he entered Tufts College Divinity School,—A semi-invalid—crippled for life—seldom entirely free from pain, and frequently subjected to long periods of excruciating pain. During the course of study he had to have frequent surgical operations performed, but was graduated in four

years, nearly at the head of his class, though several years younger than any of its members. Confined to his room for two weeks, before graduation, he delivered his thesis, as if in perfect health, though suffering intensely all the time. His habitual cheerfulness and fine sense of humor, deceives all those who come in contact with him, and few realize the amount of suffering he endures patiently and ever untold. His progress has been Phenomenal, he graduated in 1877, and has never had but two parishes and neither of these were willing to part with him. As pastor, of a metropolitan church he was urged to remain with them for life, but when invited to assume full charge of the denominational press, the parish consented to the arrangement for the good of the denomination, and as best adapted to his physical condition. As a denominational figure-head his presence is urged at all State and National conventions, and the travel this required and the expenditure of energy for one of the great addresses of the occasion, renders his chosen work he loves so well little short of physical torture. A recent collapse from overwork more serious, than any heretofore, has brought out this statement that voices, as well as words can express it, the estimate of his fellow co-laborers, as well as the apprehensions, and sympathy of the denomination in whose hearts, he is enthroned as a favorite. The assistant editor said, through the Leader :

Dear Workfellow: Though absent from this post of duty in which you have long and faithfully served, your influence is felt in the familiar places in which you have cheerily greeted coworkers and friends and from which you have sent forth words of counsel and inspiration; in the recollection of your fidelity to high ideals and your persistent endeavors for their practical realization in human life; in memory of your unwavering interest in movements for the betterment of home and social conditions; in the recalling of the able manner in which you have set forth and defended the faith for whose advancement this journal was founded; and especially in the knowledge of the fact that, under the imperative call of the strong and resolute spirit for immediate ministering to a soul in need, the weaker body yielded to the strain. Brave and hopeful brother! to us who know it all thou art coworker and inspirer still; and to thee we send grateful remembrances, accompanied by the prayer that He who is the strength of thy life and ours shall give thee peace day by day and return thee to us with body as vigorous as the spirit which it clothes. Dr. Bisbee is a nephew of the writer. (See Photo.)





CLERGYMAN AND CHOIR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. J. M. Carmichael, Pastor, Easter 1908

Choir: F. W. Craig, Mrs. H. T. Haines, Mrs. A. J. Frayer, Mrs. H. Peck, Organist, Miss Flora Conklin, Miss VanEtten, W. M. Wagor

CHURCHES

OUR Churches and our Schools have been the most potent forces in keeping the standards of life in our community high, and though they have been greatly diversified in thought and method, each has reached and benefited a class of minds no others could have served as well. Even at this time, when great improvements indicate a desirable spirit of toleration for the theological opinions of others, it is to be lamented that there is still too much intolerance of spirit—that crops out on special occasions and renders a combined union of work for Christ and His Kingdom—less possible than could be desired. It is, however, the one thing needful, to which we, as a community of well wishers, have not yet fully attained. No one says we have too many groceries, or too many that sell bread, but many think "The Bread of Life" should be served from a few platters, and those few, the ones nearest alike. Now good people that is a mistake, the bread adapted to the Catholic palate could not better be served to them than it is, and so of the various churches. Let the seven churches keep just as busy as they can, and depend upon it there will be seven times as much good done as though there was only one big church in this village.

"Who, with another's eyes, can read,
Or worship by another's creed?"

All the "home feeling," all that fellowship of kindred minds, that is like to Heaven above, would not be felt.

It would cost less, say the very ones who pay little, and desire, to pay less; very true, if money frugality is more helpful, than giving until you feel it, giving because your heart is in it. Then by all means seek to kill the weakest churches, one by one, and when the survival of the strongest is attained, by methods that are everywhere condemned in business as pernicious; then let your Wanamaker—Department Store, institutions, take stock of trade and see what increase there has been in spirituality and if more people attend the one church then did the seven, take stock of the fruits of the spirit, and see if there has been much of patience, meekness, long suffering, gentleness, love, joy, peace, attained.

No, we have not too many churches, the Catholics, are better Catholics because Father Day, is helping them to be better. The Universalists are better Universalists because Rev. E. P. Wood, is leading them on to more thorough consecration of their powers, to more love for God and humanity. It is to be regretted, that another like Rev. H. S. Dennis, is not helping the Episcopalians along the upward pathway.

No, we have not too many churches, but we have too many who love money more than Man, and serve gold more than God. But looking over the field for the eighty years that we have had churches in Nunda, the inestimable amount of good these institutions, one and all, have done is beyond expression. True it would have been greater, if they had spent all their energies in seeking to



BAPTIST CHURCH



REV. W. L. BATES



REV. WM. C. PHILLIPS

develop more of that charity, that thinketh no evil; more of humanity, without which no Christian excellence is attainable, or even perceptible; and not wasting their energies, in trying to help the Almighty, arrange a system of theology after their own scanty pattern.

But there has been progress with the many, and the few who are still intolerant, only serve as the type of those, far more common fifty years ago, who were alike noted—for their zeal, and for bigotry. It is right to be zealous, it is right to love your own sect best; but, it is wrong to condemn the opinions of others, equally dear to them, as heresy until you have at least investigated them by reading what their own theologians promulgate as their standards of belief.

Another century of progress will find the various forces of the living God marching in sold phalanxes, establishing the right and subduing the power of evil.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The following condensed statement gleaned from the well kept records of the Baptist Church, was read at the Church and School day exercises Old Home Week, by the compiler, Mrs. Cora Stone Cudebec, and is well worth a careful perusal by all who are interested in Church work: Ed.

"The Baptist Church of Nunda was organized May 21st, 1819, with twelve members. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Messenger who was present at its organization and gave the Church the hand of fellowship. He served the Church until 1826, living on his farm and seldom receiving more than \$100 from the Church in a year.

"The meetings of the Church were held sometimes in private houses, sometimes in school houses in different parts of the town. In 1827 the members voted to meet in one place from May first to October first, and that place was Mr. Jones' barn.

"They prized meeting together and in two years 40 were added to the membership.

"The first house of worship was built in 1830, with a seating capacity of about 400.

"The present church edifice was built during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Spoor and was dedicated in June, 1842.

"The church has had twenty-three pastors, namely: Rev. Samuel Messenger; Elijah Bennett; Ransom Harvey; Ezra W. Clarke; Abraham Ennis; Joseph W. Spoor; Ichabod Clark; Jirah D. Cole; P. Houghwout; J. W. Spoor; Whitman Metcalf; J. J. Keyes; J. B. Vrooman; Wareham Mudge; C. B. Parsons; J. D. Tucker; W. P. Decker; S. D. Moxley; William C. Phillips; Norman S. Burd; T. S. Leonard; Delos E. Abrams and William Bates, its present pastor.

"The largest membership of the church was in 1843, and was 547. Its present membership is 174.

"Several who have been members here have gone to carry the Gospel to mission fields. Eliza J. Bennett, daughter of Rev. Elijah Bennett, went with her husband Rev. Peter Conrad to carry on mission work in the far West. Hannah B. Wright and her husband, Rev. Lyman Stilson, were missionaries in Burmah. Carrie Batterson was also a missionary to Burmah, going to the field with Mrs. Ingalls. Rev. Norman W. Keyes also a member of this church is at the present time laboring in Zululand, Africa.

"Elijah Bennett, Peter Robinson, Newell Boughton, Alvin W. Tousey, Lysander L. Wellman, A. J. Joslyn, Wm. D. Clark, S. F. Holt, James Work, A. J. Barrett, Thomas Lovell, Sylvanus Ellis, Rev. Norman Keyes, and Geo. W. Strutt, are among those converted or trained here, who have been licensed or ordained ministers."

Many who were once members with us have been called to places of influence:

Nathaniel Coe, Samuel Skinner, and Leroy Satterlee, members of Assembly.

A. J. Barrett, T. B. Lovell, Sylvanus Ellis, Miss Mary L. Pettitt, Miss Sarah L. Stilson, Mrs. Mary Stilson Turrill, John P. Colby, principals or teachers of schools and colleges.

Herman L. Page, Mayor of Milwaukee.

Clark B. Adams, H. M. Dake, A. J. Knight, Irving McDuffey, lawyers.

Z. W. Joslyn, Jabez Dake, Jabez Dake, Jr., David M. Dake, Chauncey Dake, physicians.

J. J. Carter, Sylvanus Ellis, F. H. Gibbs, Major L. C. Skinner, Moses Dake, Charles Dake and others, influential business men.

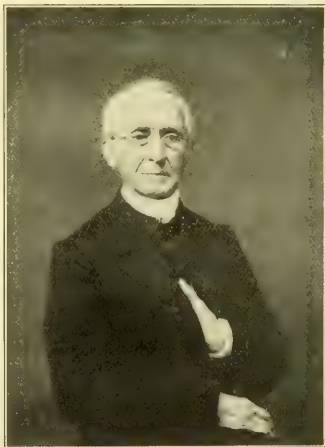
Since its organization the church has had 1,134 baptisms, and 702 members, who have joined this church by letter. Making a total of 1,836.

Many, many of these zealous, faithful members having "fought the good fight, finished their course and kept the faith," have gone home to wear the crown of righteousness which the Lord has laid up for them.

When we think of the blessed example of Father Metcalf, Dr. A. J. Barrett, Rev. W. C. Phillips, and so many, many others, who have lived and whose influence is still felt in this church, it is for us, who are in the church to-day, to emulate their Christian example, and take up the work for which they labored and sacrificed so much knowing that Christ is made the sure foundation.



REV. LYMAN STILSON
Missionary to Burma



THE LATE REV. WHITMAN METCALF
For Many Years Pastor

"Christ—the head and corner stone
Chosen of the Lord most precious,
Binding all the church in one
To this temple, where we serve thee,
Come, O, Lord of hosts to-day
With thy wonted loving kindness,
Hear Thy people as they pray
And thy fullest benediction
Shed within these walls away."

Think of over 1,800 persons, who have striven at some time to fashion their lives after that of the Master, and though even at large percentage of these failed to reach the high standard they hoped to attain, yet even these were helped for the time.

Then think of the larger percentage whose lives grew richer and better till called to "come up higher," and of those who gave all their beings loftier powers; all their thoughts, their words, their doings; all their days, and all their hours; and then you may form something like an estimate of what a Christian Church stands for, and its influence for good in the community.

This first church of Nunda like the Master, it sought to serve, had not for the first years of its existence where to find a sheltering home.

Organized at the home of a Presbyterian, at least three miles from its present location, many of its meetings during the winter were held in private houses, and in summer in the barns of Deacon Schuyler Thompson, Gideon Lowell, and of others. Even the ordination of Elijah Bennett was held in the barn of Gideon Lowell. The Log School Houses of that day also served as places of worship; and Wilcox inn, still standing at Guy's Corners was always at the service, of its worshipers and the landlord himself became a member of the church, and years afterward a member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. His brother, Nathaniel P. Wilcox, was the architect and builder of the first church.

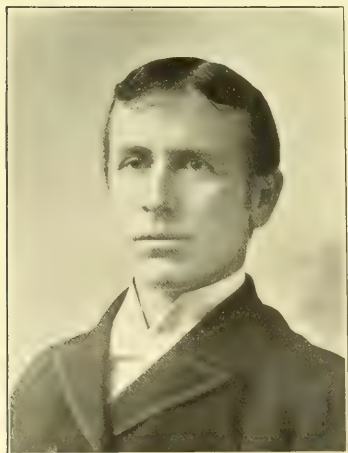
In 1827, eight years after its formation at its annual meeting in April, the following resolution was adopted:

"Voted, that we hold our meetings from the first Sabbath in May until the 1st of October, in one place, and that shall be at Mr. Jones' barn"; (our post office building now stands where Mr. Henry C. Jones' barn then stood), a very good place for Nunda people, but, in 1828, when Portage and Grove were no longer in Nunda their members withdrew and formed a church for their greater convenience in Grove and Portage, and this church held its services near or at the Tabor School House.

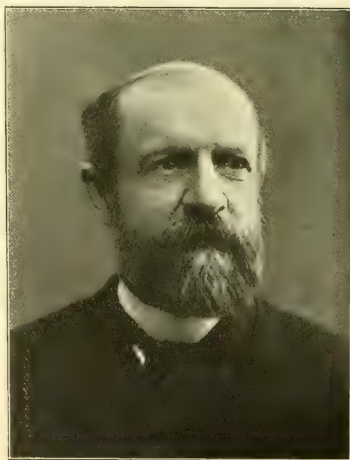
The Baptist Church of Nunda was housed at last, but not until 1832 did the work on a frame church commence. The building was on the northwest corner of Church and Mill Streets; though about the size of the M. E. Church edifice, with galleries on three sides it was not large enough to accommodate the 500 members and others who attended its services; and the present brick church was built, and was ready for use in 1842. The old church was used for an Academy and the Nunda Literary Institute occupied it until the building ceased to exist.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



REV. WM. MCCORMACK
Pastor



REV. J. M. CARMICHAEL
Ex-Pastor

HISTORY OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NUNDA

The First Presbyterian Church of Nunda was organized, October 6th, 1831, in a schoolhouse near Deacon Wisner's, two miles northeast of the present site. Services were held here and in the Page school house, about half a mile east of the village, for two years. The following ministers and elders were present at the organization:

Ministers—Robert Hubbard, Abel Caldwell, Ludovicus Robbins; Elders—Joseph Waldron, Silas Olmstead.

The number uniting in this organization was fourteen, ten by letter and four by profession; by letter—John Chapin, Clarissa Chapin, James Patterson, Sarah Patterson, Zadock Herrick, Eliza Gay, Millie Pierce, Celestia J. Hills and Abraham Van Sickle; by profession, Sillah Lee, Lucinda Booth, William R. Duryee and Larry Duryee.

For four years they conformed mostly to Congregational usages, transacting their business by church meetings. It does not appear that they elected any officers until, August 25th, 1833, when David Shager and John Chapin were elected deacons, the latter declining.

At a meeting on May 25th, 1835, the organization was perfected by the election of six elders and four deacons. The elders elected for one year were: Samuel Swain and Russell Barnes; for two years, Elihu Dickinson and Ephraim Smith; for three years, John Chapin, Abraham Burgess. The deacons were: G. Wing, David Thayer, Erastus Buck and Josiah Phelps.

The church was under the care of the Presbytery of Angelica until October 8, 1844, when by an act of Synod it was transferred to the Presbytery of Ontario.

Church Buildings

In 1833, the first church building was erected on the corner of East and Church Streets at a cost of about \$2,200. Those most prominent in the enterprise were S. Swain, Sr., N. Chandler and G. Wing. Up to this time the church had had only half of the minister's time, now he gave them his full time.

In 1846, they sold the old church building to the M. E. Society and began the erection of the present building. To Mr. Alfred Bell (now dead) is accredited the especial influence in originating and aiding in the construction of this second house of Worship. It is of wood and has a seating capacity of 650, and cost about \$6,000. It was dedicated June, 1847, by Rev. Edward Marsh, a former pastor.

The first session house was built in 1838 for an Academy on the site of the present parsonage, at a cost of \$800. The upper story was long used for school purposes.

The present chapel was built in 1886 in the rear of the church, Mr. Alfred Bell generously assisting. Cost of chapel \$1,000.

The Parsonage was built by contract by F. D. Lake at a cost of \$3,000.

The members of the O. S. Oakland Church joined the Nunda Church.

Pastors: Ludovicus Robinson, 1831, one year; Wm. P. Kendrick, one year; Asa Johnson, four years; Wales Tielston, two and one half years; Edwards Marsh, six years; Wm. Lusk, four years and eight months; Pliny F. Sanborne, four years and five months; Levi G. Marsh, three years and three months; Ira O. DeLong, three years; Levi G. Marsh, seven years and ten months; Dwight



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



REV. ROLAND C. DYER
Pastor



REV. L. D. CHASE
Ex-Pastor

Hunt, three years and seven months; Bentley S. Foster, three years and three months; Newton H. Bell, four years and six months; John V. C. Nellis, three years and nine months; John M. Carmichael, ten years and four months; John H. Williams, two years and eleven months; Milton K. Merwin, four years and six months; Wm. McCormack, (the present pastor), 1908.

Elders: Samuel Swain, Russell Barnes, one year; Elihu Dickenson, Ephraim Smith, two years; John Chapin, Abraham Burgess, three years; Erastus Buck from May 21st, 1835 to 1838; Wm. R. Duryee, May 21st, 1839; Charles W. King, June 23rd, 1840; Jos. Waldron, December 31st, 1841; Charles V. Craven, Stephen Baldwin, Earl Paine, January 10, 1840; Alfred Bell, John Gilmore, George H. Bailey, March 5, 1864; J. Brinkerhoff, Charles T. Metcalf, December 31, 1870; Adam Potts, Geo. Arnold, James M. McNair, July 6, 1872; John T. Van Ness, May 6, 1876; Arnold Galley, Augustus C. Dodge, Clement J. McMair, June 18, 1881; Chas. E. Pratt, February 28, 1891; F. A. Northway and R. W. Swift, May 5, 1894.

Deacons: David Shager, August 25, 1833; Wm. R. Duryee, July 2, 1836; Zadock Herrick, September 4, 1837; Chauncey Ladd, May 21, 1839; John Briggs, December 31, 1841; Charles V. Cravens, Erastus Buck, January 10, 1846; Geo. H. Bagley, A. B. Lockwood, March 6, 1864; C. T. Metcalf, April 8, 1871.

Revivals

There have been several revivals of very marked power; the first, under Rev. Asa Johnson, conducted by the Evangelist Littlejohn, in 1837; the second, under Rev. Wales Tileston, in 1840, when 67 were received into the church; the third, under Rev. Edward Marsh, in 1843, when 30 were received; the fifth, under Elder Knapp in 1872, when 25 were received. In 1866 union evangelistic services were held, led by Rev. E. E. Davidson, thirty-three united. In 1902 Miss Sara Nicol conducted union services. Seventeen were added to the church. Rev. Williams was pastor.

HISTORY OF FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—1837-1908

By Mrs. Wesley R. Marsh.

In accordance with the customs of early Methodism, a few people who, being unable to form a society, but were loyal and true Methodist Episcopal, in belief, could form a class, and receive religious instruction from the traveling preacher. Thus it was, in the summer of the year 1837, the first class was formed which was to be the future Methodist Episcopal Church of Nunda. This class met at the home of Wm. Hand, who lived in Oakland, then Messengers Hollow, in what is now known as the Foster place, and was first served, by James Hall, a traveling preacher, who entered Genesee Conference in 1813, dying at the age of 92 years.

The original members were eight in number, as follows Wm. Hand and wife, Anna M. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pratt, Mr. Samuel Reckard and Sabrina Reckard, his wife of Nunda. We are privileged in having in our midst, Deborah Hand, a daughter of Wm. Hand, to whom we are indebted for much of interest respecting this early class. The following fall, these members attended their first quarterly conference, held at Sparta in a barn. About this time Alexander Farrell came to America from Liv-

erpool, England. He with his wife and five children came to the home of Peleg Coffin, River Road Forks. Rev. Farrell preached his first sermon in America at the home of Wm. Hand and the class were so pleased with his address that they urged the presiding elder to put Rev. Farrell on their circuit and Nunda was added to the Mt. Morris circuit with River Road Forks and Sparta. Rev. Farrell began his labors January 1st, 1838. A revival at Nunda in the winter of '38, resulted in addition to the membership, among the number were George Haver and wife, Mary Hand 11 years of age, a daughter of Wm. Hand and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland always prayed in German. When remonstrated with, he would say: "I was praying to God not to the congregation, God could understand me that was enough."

P. W. Pratt was the first chorister and class leader. In the year, 1839, the class was served by Alexander Farrell and Rev. Doolittle, in 1840, by C. Wheeler, Amos Hard and S. C. Church.

The class was steadily increasing in members and meetings were held by S. C. Church in the schoolhouse on what is known as the Christa lot on Mill Street. The meetings were next held in Swains Hall, a room over the store now occupied by Joseph Wilcox, for two years, at a cost of \$30 per year. The hall was furnished with seats, wood for fuel and lights and kept in order mostly, by brethren Reckard, Chase and Spencer.

The Thursday night prayer service was held for years at the home of Samuel Reckard, who kept on hand a supply of chairs for that purpose. His daughter, Mrs. Cree, remembers well, the weekly preparation for prayer meeting.

The first Methodist Episcopal society of Nunda was organized February 15, 1841, under Ira Bronson. The number of members at that time was 40. Rev. Bronson was pastor two years. The amount of money apportioned for preaching and current expenses was \$131; highest apportioned was \$10, lowest \$1.00.

During the year, 1841, a subscription was started for the purchase of a lot and the erection thereon of a parsonage, the committee in charge being, Jacob Osgoodby, Anson Norton, Peleg Coffin, Ira Huggins and Benj. Shepard, dated Nunda, Allegany County, N. Y., the 18th day of October, 1841. Later the lot now occupied by C. K. Sanders was bought and a one story building erected.

In 1842 the society was served by C. Wheeler and Carlos Gould. During the next year 1842 and '43 the society was served more or less by Calvin Booth, Peleg Coffin, John Passage, Ephraim Walker, Marvin Dutcher and Josiah Sherman, local preachers.

Peleg Coffin was licensed to exhort at Mt. Morris August 24, 1835, by John H. Wallace preacher in charge and the following year was licensed to preach, by the same man. In 1840 he was made deacon and in 1848 was ordained elder. Samuel Reckard and Peleg Coffin belonged to the underground railroad. In 1844, D. B. Lawton was preacher in charge and Jonas Dodge became our second presiding elder. Meetings were held in the Universalist Church, now the Academy of Music, at a rental of \$30. Afterwards meetings were held in the session house of the Presbyterian Church, located near the present Presbyterian parsonage, the men being seated on one side and the women on the other side.

In 1846, Robert Parker was pastor, remaining two years. In 1847, six years after organization the present church building was bought at a cost of \$250 and the church lot for \$300. The building was removed from the ground now occupied by the Presbyterian Church and put upon its present foundation

at a cost of nearly \$200. The moving of the church cost the society \$30, for the moving apparatus, the society contributing the labor gratuitously. The steeple was given to the church by the townsmen, one Wm. Marsh heading the subscription by a gift of \$30. About this time the River Road Forks class divided, some taking their membership to Mt. Morris or the Ridge and others coming to Nunda. This strengthened the Nunda charge greatly.

In the year 1848 and '49, A. S. Baker was preacher in charge, with Thomas Tousey as assistant. During 1849 the church was remodelled to substantially its present form at a cost of \$1,200, Willard Wood being the architect; A. S. Baker pastor; and Peleg Coffin raised the money by subscription. This subscription list is still in existence and pays mute tribute to the loyalty of early Methodism.

The Church, clear of debt, was now ready for dedication and Freebone Garrettson Hibbard was chosen to preach the dedicatory sermon in the forenoon of the day; and in the evening Alexander Farrell gave a history of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Nunda.

The first choir in this church was a large one, nearly, if not quite, filling the orchestra when all were present.

The following is a partial list of the members of the choir, one of whom we still have with us, Elizabeth Reckard-Cree: Jane Reckard, Rose Reckard, Phoebe Roberts, Mary Jane Roberts, Augusta Bennett, Harriette Foote, Chas. Herrick, Mrs. Dr. Meacham, soprano, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Ray, Latham Coffin, Walter Coffin, Ruby Coffin and Olive Brown Coffin.

While A. S. Baker was pastor a change was made in parsonage property and the house and lot now owned by Mrs. Pratt, formerly occupied by A. C. Colby, became our next parsonage.

In the year 1850 J. L. Edson was the preacher in charge and Dr. I. J. Meacham, local preacher.

In 1851 A. G. Layman was pastor and this year Nunda was made a station. In 1852 A. Plumby was pastor; J. Copeland 3d presiding elder; 1854 Ebenezer Latimer; A. C. George 4th presiding elder; 1856 Wesley Cochrane pastor for one year; 1856-'58 R. Harrington pastor; W. H. Goodwin 5th presiding elder. While Rev. Harrington was pastor, trouble arose among the members, some of whom considered the placing of an organ in the church a desecration. Rev. Harrington preached a sermon taking his text from the Psalms, possibly the 150th Psalm, and proved to the listening congregation that there would be instrumental music in heaven.

The next pastor sent was, L. L. Rogers, in the year '59-'60; and our few remaining members of the society at that time remember him as the pastor, who on one occasion, delivered his sermon, in original poetry.

Rev. A. N. Fillmore was the 7th presiding elder. In 1861 C. S. Fox served the charge. In 1863 B. F. Bradford came to Nunda. Rev. Bradford was a very fine sermonizer. He preached his first sermon in this pulpit. He has a son still living who is a noted writer. The first organ was purchased in 1864 under this pastorate, Rev. Bradford securing the purchase of the instrument. It was a small pipe organ and was used until 1874 when our present organ was purchased for \$225.

The fall of 1864 E. P. Huntington, a brother of D. W. C. Huntington, became pastor, remaining two years; 1865 J. N. Brown 8th presiding elder.

During the year, 1866, Elijah Wood was sent to this station, but Rev. Huntington was seriously ill and could not vacate the parsonage. Rev. Wood and wife boarded for some time but before the year closed E. Wood was obliged to resign on account of ill health. One instance will suffice to show the sympathy which existed between pastor and people. One night a certain layman was so impressed with the thought that the Huntington family were in sore need, that sleep was impossible, upon inquiry such was found to be the condition and this layman circulated a subscription amounting to \$70 for their relief.

J. L. Edson came to Nunda in 1867 for the second time. At this period Nunda was separated from what was the Nunda Station, now Dalton; and Nunda charge lost some of her able supporters. However, the church was aroused and during the revival which followed, many were added to her numbers. To the temporal affairs was added the shingling of the church.

J. C. Hitchcock came to Nunda in 1868. Andrew Sutherland was appointed 9th presiding elder. At this time the stoves now in use were bought at an expense of \$220 under the supervision of Peleg Coffin. The church was also beautified by the addition of paint and the walls tinted, C. W. Merrick paying the bill of \$128.

In 1870, L. D. Chase was sent to Nunda. He was the first three years man and the first to reside in the present parsonage. In 1872 the church sheds were built at a cost of over \$1,000. L. D. Chase and Peleg Coffin were the committee on sheds, but Peleg Coffin died in February and his work was taken up by his son Latham Coffin. A revival resulted in an addition to the church of between fifty and sixty members. Rev. Chase received the largest donation of any pastor on record, amounting to over \$300. L. H. Brace was made Sunday school librarian. In 1873 Wm. Bradley came and was our pastor for three years. The organ was purchased, the prayer room changed by removing partially the long seats; and chairs supplied at an expense of \$90. The story is told—that Rev. Bradley thought some of the sister churches were keeping track of his converts too closely. Preaching on the subject he made this remark: "The hen that hatched the chickens, knew how to care for them better than her neighbors." 1876 J. B. Countryman, pastor; G. W. Paddock 10th presiding elder. 1879 Andrew Sutherland a former presiding elder came to this charge. During his pastorate the choir arrangement was changed from the orchestra to its present position, new carpets bought, and walls and ceiling painted at a total cost of \$140. Revival meetings were held, with the assistance of Mrs. Ellis and about forty added to the church, a large proportion of which, were Sabbath school scholars. Mrs. Sutherland was our Sabbath school superintendent and filled the position pre-eminently.

J. B. Wentworth became our 11th presiding elder in 1880. Daniel Leisenring came to this charge in 1881. In the year '84 of his pastorate an old church debt of \$740 was paid, leaving \$16.56 in the treasury. The next year, 1885, under Dr. K. D. Nettleton, expense in repairs and improvements amounted to \$886.06, but \$150 of this remained as debt until 1894, under the pastorate of W. S. Crandall, when this and some other trustee debts were cancelled. Dr. J. E. Bills was our 12th presiding elder.

The fall of '88 R. W. Copeland became our pastor remaining two years. He was removed contrary to the expectation of the people and Kasimer P. Jarvis was sent to Nunda in the fall of 1890, but failed in health, dying May 23d. 1891 at the age of 66 years. Previous to his death, W. S. Crandall, his son-in-law was made assistant pastor and remained at the head of the church for three years. Presiding elder, L. A. Stevens preached K. P. Jarvis funeral sermon in this church at which services, an original hymn of Rev. Jarvis composition was sung. Memorial services were held, Rev. Dr. W. R. Benham delivering the address. Rev. Jarvis preached his last sermon Sunday May 10th, being carried to and from the church in a chair. During the last afternoon of his life, in talking of creeds and isms, he said: "After all, the important thing, the thing of the greatest importance, is spirituality, a conscious christian experience."

During the pastorate of C. G. Stevens, which began in 1895, the leaning steeple was repaired, the church painted, and various other repairs made, at a cost of \$165. When some of the brethren thought best to discard the steeple, rather than repair it, one brother said, "No, it was a gift and must be preserved."

C. G. Stevens desired that the parsonage property should be improved and in the spring of 1897, Rev. Stevens and Latham Coffin canvassed the society raising a subscription of \$1,000 for a new or remodeled parsonage. The project continued, Rev. Stevens moving into the lower rooms of the church, while the building was in progress; however, the pastor and family spent the last two years of the pastorate in the new parsonage. A. F. Colburn 14th presiding elder. In 1899 L. D. Chase was sent to this charge for his second pastorate, whom, like J. L. Edson, the people having learned to love, gladly received for a second time. Rev. Chase celebrated his 50th anniversary as a minister of Genesee conference while in Nunda. E. H. Latimer, 15th presiding elder.

Rev. E. G. W. Hall was pastor for two years. He was an indefatigable worker, and through his efforts the church gained ground, both spiritually and financially. His family were exceptionally helpful in church work and were greatly missed.

The year 1906-'07 Roland C. Dryer, son of G. H. Dryer, sixteenth presiding elder of Genesee District, was sent to Nunda. The parsonage was improved at an expense of \$81 by the society. The pastor added other improvements to the amount of \$150, presenting the same to the society. On February 5, 1908, Rev. Dryer was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Wright, of Rochester.

The following July the society paid in full all indebtedness on the parsonage property, and the society was again out of debt.

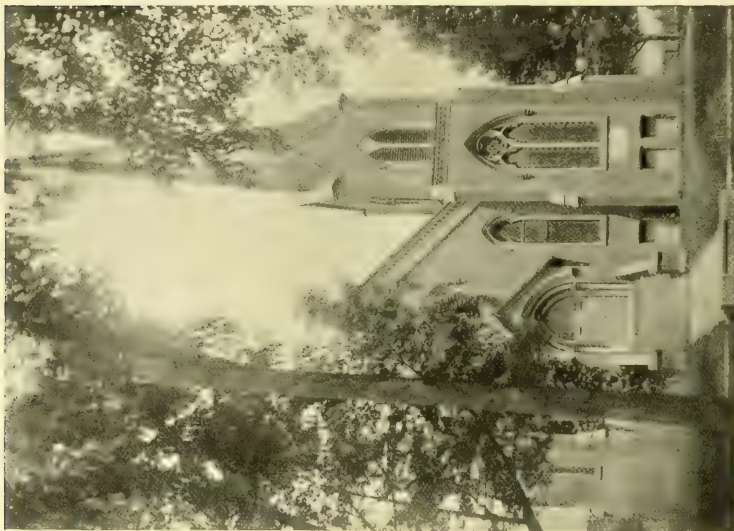
The second year of Rev. Dryer's pastorate improvements were made to the amount of \$354, including furnace, and cement walk on Church Street.

A Home Missionary Society was formed in October of this year. Revival meetings conducted under the management of Rev. Ralph Gillain resulted in the addition of 45 to our membership.

Hitherto the Lord has helped us, and His promise still assures us: "I will never leave thee or forsake thee." "I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness."



REV. E. P. WOOD
Pastor of Universalist Church



CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER (UNIVERSALIST) 1871



REV. J. A. ASPINWALL
Died at Nunda, 1860

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF NUNDA

By H. W. Hand.

Universalism is the poetry of the heart; it is born of love for the right, and hatred of cruelty, injustice and oppression. Poets, unconscious of deviation from the paths of conservatism, become the discoverers of new realms of sublime thought. So Browning in attempting to express his own hope, unconsciously voiced the sentiments of the Universalist, unaware that the sentiment of his own heart had warmed and cheered and enlarged the hopes of men in every period of the Christian era. He sang:

"My own hope is, a sun will pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched;
That after Last returns the First,
Though a wide compass round be fetched;
That what begins best can't end worst,
Nor what God blessed once, prove accurst."

Universalism is a protest against ascribing to God, conduct any good man would repudiate if ascribed to him.

Another poet has said:

"Give evil but an end and all is clear;
Make it eternal, all things are obscured,
And all that we have sought, hoped or endured,
Worthless. We feel indeed if our own sins
Were washed away forever.
No true cheer could to our yearning bosoms be secured
While any being we on earth held dear
Remained forevermore disconsolate.
Oh, much does life the full fruition need
Of all made blest in far futurity.
Heaven needs it, too, our bosoms yearn and pant,
Rather indeed our God to justify
Than our own souls."

UNIVERSALIST PROFESSION OF BELIEF

Modern statement. We believe in: 1. The Universal Fatherhood of God; 2. The Spiritual authority and leadership of His Son Jesus Christ; 3. The trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; 4. The certainty of just retribution for sin; 5. The final harmony of all souls with God.

The Universalist Church of Nunda was first housed in the Mill Street frame school house, in the very year I was born—1838—and by some process of spiritual telegraphy still unknown and inexplicable I became possessed of this poetry of the heart. The majority of poets are prophets also and the whole universe being their study they sing of universal life, love and destiny. So the God of the itinerant preacher, who first came to Nunda village in 1838

had caught the idea of the Fatherhood of God from Christ's prayer to "Our Father," Our father, Ours, the father of all mankind. But Evangelist Flagler was Judge Flagler of Binghamton and he could see that the "Judge of all the earth" could, nay would, "do right," that is, judge righteously; that justice and judgment were free from injustice; that the sins of the hour, day, year, should be punished—as finite, temporal sins—and not with endless penalties, for finite transgressions. But those whose God was Almighty—in vindictiveness—whose power was measured by his hatred and anger against the sinful—went away full of condemnation of a gospel "too good to be true"—so unlike their own that they failed to ask if it was like the Master's, Whose disciples they supposed themselves to be. As if any message of God's universal love for His children could be too good to be true.

A few such pioneer preachers came and then came old Father Paine, came again frequently, regularly, till the well established churches thought it their duty to stir up opposition; and stones were hurled through the windows at the preacher, while men outside who would not go in but listened near the windows cried out, "It is a lie," and the preacher kept on quietly reading the blessed Beatitudes—"Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness sake, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven."

My mission, however, is to record the progress made by this small but persistent company of believers in the ultimate triumph of good over evil, and the final holiness and happiness of the world the all-conquering Christ was sent to save.

I cite these things told me by the charter members of this church to show how hostile the spirit of those days was to those who dared to appeal to reason, and endeavor to prove that God was good to all. Calvinism, the common orthodoxy of that day, asserted he loved only the elect.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH IN NUNDA

Organized Universalism in Nunda dates from September 12, 1840. These believers met at the district schoolhouse. The Rev. William E. Manley had met with them but was not at that time their pastor, as his name does not appear on the records of this meeting; but no layman drew up their Articles of Faith, which any one might to-day accept.

Confession of Faith

- "1. We believe in one God and that beside Him there is none else.
- "2. We believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the Mediator between God and men.
- "3. We believe that Jesus Christ is the Savior of the world—finally we take the Holy Scriptures for our guide in faith and practice, and believe all the doctrines which God has therein revealed to mankind."

Who could not accept this creed? The names of the members who subscribed to this confession of faith and who were that day received into membership were: Richard Church, Elijah Horton, Hiram Merrick, Joseph H. Root, Charles Stilson, Granville Sherwood, Joshua Fuller, George Townsend, Riley Merrill, Lawrence S. Church, Lyman Smith, Ammon Smith, Leonard Church, Jonathan Hay, Sarah Horton, Elvira Starkweather, Malvina Jane Church, Esther Merrick, Abigail Gould, Harriet Horton and Mercy Fuller.

June 20, 1841, there were added: George S. Lewis, Nathan Sherwood, Maria Sherwood, Betsy A. Grover, Mary Grover, John Tingley, Zadock Sherwood, William Gould (the last two were Revolutionary soldiers), Sally W. Yates, Anice Butler, Martha G. Butler, John Robinson, Jerusha Robinson, Erastus Day; and on August 4, 1841: Rev. William E. Manley (afterwards D. D. and author of Commentary on the Old Testament), Susan (Day) Manley, making a membership of 37.

Granville Sherwood and Joseph H. Root were chosen deacons at the first meeting.

1840 TO 1850

Other Universalists of that decade were: *Eli Paige, William Huffman, *John Sergeant, Jr., *Eliphas Tyler, Esq.; *John H. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, *John Van Deventer, *Simeon Holmes, *Mrs. Ferris, *Dr. L. G. Ferris, *Conrad Swartout, *Hiram C. Grover, Mrs. Grover, *Roswell G. Bennett, *Asa D. Wood (merchant, removed), James L. Stone (removed), *David Edgerly, *Chas. McNair, *Amos Green, *Oscar F. Green, Joel C. Chase, Daniel Grover, *Wm. Huggins, Mrs. Huggins, *David Babcock, *W. W. Dunning, Mrs. Dunning, Sidney Ashton, *Mrs. Packard, *Horatio N. Packard, J. B. Saterlee, Sr., Mrs. Satterlee, *Silas Hatch, *Frank Williams, *Charles Briggs, *Hiram Merrick, *Miranda Hatch.

On the 23rd of January, 1841, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and nine trustees were elected. They were: Daniel Grover, Richard Church, David Babcock, Granville Sherwood, Hiram Merrick, Elijah Horton, Joshua Fuller, William Huggins, Silas Grover. At this meeting it was unanimously "Resolved, That this society proceed to erect a church for public worship." The following building committee was appointed: Richard Church, Silas Grover, E. Horton, Granville Sherwood and Daniel Grover. This committee did its work so well that on Tuesday, July 13, 1841, the frame of the church was raised, and it is recorded by the local press that the only drinks used on the occasion were lemonade and cold water. Evidently the editor of the paper was disappointed and expected something stronger; or did he mean that when the two former churches were raised they had something stronger, as would have been the case in the eastern part of the state a quarter of a century sooner; or, was it the slur of a sectarian, too illiberal to believe any good could be expected of this household because of its broad theology.

The church was dedicated on the 19th of January, 1842. The following was the order of service:

1. Voluntary, "Lift Up Your Stately Heads."
2. Invocation, Rev. J. M. Day.
3. Anthem, "I Was Glad When They Said Unto Me, Let Us Go Into the House of the Lord."
4. Scriptures.
5. Dedictory Hymn, read by Rev. O. Roberts.
6. Anthem, "Stand Up My Soul," choir.
7. Sermon, Rev. William E. Manley.
8. Anthem, "Great Is the Lord," choir.
9. Sentence of Dedication.
10. Original Hymn, by M. Jane Church.

Hymn

O Thou Eternal King of Kings,
Thou Lord of Hosts, Jehovah, God!
Heaven with Thy ceaseless praises rings;
The universe is Thy abode.

The rolling sun and spangled skies
Declare Thy power and glory, Lord;
And to our weak and wondering eyes
More brightly shines Thy sacred word.

To Thy almighty glorious name
We dedicate this house of prayer;
Here may benighted sinners learn
A Father's love, a Father's care.

Oh never may its walls return
The dismal wailings of despair;
But here benighted sinners learn
A Father's love, a Father's care.

Thy sovereign power and grace impart,
Faith, peace and joy to every soul;
Bind up the mourner's bleeding heart,
Each anxious doubt and fear control.

Together may we walk in love,
Together listen to Thy word;
Until we join the choir above,
To chant the praises of our Lord.

II. Benediction.

Editorial comment from Ira Wisner, editor:

"During the exercises (he meant services), which were conducted with simplicity and apparent sincerity appropriate on such an occasion, perfect order and solemnity prevailed, and the best attention was given by the large audience (he meant congregation) in attendance. (Evidently Editor Wisner had expected to have heard or seen something to find fault with.)"

It is hard to understand in these days of harmony and Christian courtesy what prejudices existed in small souls against the beliefs held in other churches three score years ago. A clergyman by the name of Linus Payne was one of the itinerant school house preachers of this church; then Rev. W. E. Manley, and then Father Miles. As the last mentioned had been a Baptist clergyman his change of views made him a mark for special persecution.

Rev. William E. Manley, who afterwards became an author and commentator, as well as Doctor of Divinity, was located in this village in August, 1841, as we then find his name with that of his wife, Susan, on the church records.

Rev. Miles succeeded Dr. Manley in 1843. The length of his pastorate is unknown. He immersed some of his flock.

Rev. Alanson Kelsey was pastor on alternate Sabbaths from 1847 to 1851, and then declined a call for two more years' service.

Rev. O. F. Brayton's pastorate was from 1851 to 1853, Rev. O. Roberts succeeding him until 1856.

Rev. Joseph A. Aspinwall's pastorate was unlike any before. He preached twice every Sabbath from 1856 until the summer of 1860 when, after a short illness, he died, lamented by the whole community. The pastor of the Baptist Church—Rev. Whitman Metcalf—offered the use of his large church for the obsequies; and, led by the village clergy, a procession of 200 Universalists, including a Bible class of twelve young men and a Sunday School of sixty, moved solemnly through the silent streets. As though but yesterday, I recall the whole occasion; there were no carriages, no badges of mourning; family, clergy, congregation and Sunday School moved from the house on Gibbs Street to the church. Rev. Dr. Asa Saxe of Rochester was the preacher; and the text I still hear and believe: "And this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Mr. Aspinwall had been president of the Clinton Liberal Institute, and his scholarship, dignity and zeal for righteousness broke down sectarian boundaries. His zeal for temperance was conspicuous. Lay services were held the rest of the year that the salary might be paid to his widow. Rev. C. C. Gordon of Brooklyn, an expert accountant and lightning reckoner, gave up his position and a salary of \$1200 a year, and accepted a call to Nunda at \$600. He hired the large (Whitehead) house on Portage Street at \$200 a year rent but remained only one year. Rev. D. C. Tomlinson of Portageville became pastor in the fall of 1862. It was in war times and many a clergyman's patriotism was too great for some of the trustees; he remained but one year until 1863. Rev. Henry C. De Long succeeded him (1864 and 1865), who gave general satisfaction, but a wealthier society in a college town won him away, and have him still.

Rev. E. Reynolds of Cuba in 1866 became a permanent supply. Gifted, devout and eloquent, but physically frail, he declined a settlement, but supplied regularly till forced by failing health to give up his charge.

Rev. F. Stanley Bacon, who combined the gifts of artist, musician and orator, sacrificed music and art for the sake of proclaiming the gospel message. He was aesthetic by nature, and introduced a liturgical service, wore a robe, had an altar and reading desk. His decorations of the church at Christmas were so elaborate that the old church looked like a bower of roses. The organ we have, and the baptismal font of Parian marble that he bought still reminds us of the harmony and purity of his ethereal nature. He served the parish three years—1867 to 1870. He went to Belfast, Me., where he died, in 1874, at the age of 40.

In 1870 S. J. Dickson was the pastor. His services were well attended. Rev. A. L. Rice, fresh from the theological school, served the parish for something less than a year. He became, when older, a very successful minister.

Rev. J. A. Dobson's pastorate lasted three years, and during this time, 1871 to 1874, the Church of the Redeemer, a large and beautiful Gothic structure, was built at a cost of \$15,000, and was dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

Rev. Dr. L. J. Fletcher of Buffalo preached the sermon of dedication. The old church had been enlarged and made into a public hall, and services were held there during the building of the new church. The evening congregations during this time were larger than at any other time since the first organization of the church. Every transient felt at home there, but when they came to the new church they felt like visitors, afraid of getting into some one's \$50 pew.

John P. McLean, a college graduate and a graduate from St. Lawrence Theological School, was hired for four months as a supply in 1874.

Rev. Alanson Kelsey finished out the year, and though full of years his services were eminently successful. An infirmity of sight prevented further service. Rev. H. Jewell, rich in years and experience, was the pastor in 1875. In 1876 the church depended on supplies. Rev. J. H. Shepard and Rev. Nelson Snell served more frequently than others.

Rev. S. T. Aldrich of Hornellsville preached every Sunday morning at Nunda for three years, from 1876 to 1880. Rev. A. U. Hutchins, state superintendent of churches, furnished the preaching till the society called Rev. I. P. Coddington, who remained two years, but against the wishes of the parish went to Jersey City.

From 1882 to 1889 there were only occasional services. Rev. Jay J. Brayton was pastor from January, 1889 to January, 1892. Congregations and Sunday Schools were large at this time. Rev. Frank T. Sweet, a recent accession from the Rochester University and the Baptist Theological School, served the church acceptably from January, 1892, to January, 1895. Rev. James Taylor from January, 1895 to April, 1896. He became a Swedenborgian. Rev. Judson P. Marvin was pastor from September, 1897, to August, 1898. The sickness of a beloved relative in Boston caused his resignation. He was a pulpit orator such as we have seldom had. Rev. Clara Morgan was pastor for nearly five years, from September, 1897 to July, 1903. She was very successful but sought a "wider field," and so took three parishes at least twenty miles from the first to the third and so found what she sought. Rev. Donald Frazer was pastor from January, 1904, to November, 1905. While preaching during an October vacation he found a model parsonage at Macedon and received a call to occupy it, which he promptly accepted.

Rev. C. P. Lynn served the parish as a summer supply. As an orator he was very fine. As he was compelled to go with crutches from his boyhood he seldom passes his winters North on account of the icy pavements which are a source of peril to him.

The present pastor, Edwin P. Wood, came to the church and the denomination in September, 1907, from the Society of Friends or Quakers. He had been in their ministry ten years.

We give you, one and all, an opportunity to see our "Friend preacher," for the photo was taken while he was an orthodox Quaker. He is still "sound in the faith once delivered to the saints," and his services are very satisfactory to all who hear him. May he long be the last.

Since the building of the new church the large room in the basement has been completed and rendered serviceable at a cost of \$300. Within the period of the last two years, a mortgage on the church property amounting to \$1,300

has been removed. The old church building, a public hall, has been sold, and the funds received therefrom have been used to make a payment towards the purchase price of the parsonage. Universalists have from time to time manifested their love for their church by leaving bequests to aid in sustaining its services. A Mr. Watson left a fund of about \$5,000 to the Universalist Church of Nunda and a similar amount to the church at Portageville; this was about sixty years ago.

Mrs. Samuel Whitcomb gave, a short time before her death all her personal property and real estate, amounting to about \$12,000 to the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist) of Nunda. The church has not come into possession of the same, but it is gratifying to know that the childless Universalists of two different generations have proved their love for their church by giving their all to the cause they loved best.

Others who have been prominent in the work of the church were: Wilson Willard, R. G. Bennett, W. B. Whitcomb, E. W. Packard, S. P. Whitcomb, H. W. Hand, C. K. Sanders, W. Y. Robinson, J. V. Townsend, Virgil Hungerford, Francis Ray, E. O. Dickenson, B. F. King, Barton Satterlee, Sr., Prof. E. E. Spaulding and Norman Smith; in recent years, D. S. Robinson, F. P. Smith, W. H. and O. J. Willard, W. H. Brady, B. E. Jones, Fred Smith, Robert Balty, W. B. Sanders, LaVerne Powell and L. P. Higgins. But the largest part of the work has been, in the past, and probably will be done in the future, by the faithful women of the church, without whose efforts many of the successes achieved would have proved futile. While all have toiled diligently some have proved natural leaders and furnished the courage and enthusiasm to make the work marvelously great.

Of those, who have passed away we will mention. Mrs. F. J. M. Whitcomb, Mrs. Wilson Willard, and Mrs. Juliette Whitcomb—but those who remain are equally loyal and zealous, and are proving their faith by their works.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Services were held for the first time, with a view to the formation of a parish, April 7th, 1847, at Swain's Hall. The Rev. Mason Gallagher of Dansville, presided: H. Chalker was chosen as clerk. The following was the first vestry: C. Remington and G. P. Waldo, church warders; I. T. Turner, R. H. Spencer, N. Chittenden, John Guiteau, S. Swain, Jr., David F. Swain, H. Chalker and R. Bennett, vestrymen. Services were conducted for different periods by Rev. Gersham P. Waldo, Rev. Lucius Carter and Rev. Asa Griswold, until December 1, 1849, when the Rev. Andrew D. Benedict took pastoral charge, in connection with St. Marks Church, Hunt's Hollow. During the rectorship of Rev. Benedict which ended May 1st, 1852, the present church was erected. The church was consecrated some time later, by Bishop De Lancey. The parsonage and lot adjoining the church were donated by Miss Catharine Brooks of Brooksgrove, who also presented the parish with an expensive set of communion vessels and the altar linen, now in use. The Rev. James A. Robinson succeeded as rector May 1st, 1853 until fall of 1854. Rev. James O. Stokes, was in charge from fall of 1854 until 1855; from July 1st, 1856, until April, 1857, Rev. G. P. Waldo; 1857 to 1860, Rev. H. V. Gardner; from June 1st 1863, until February 28th, 1866, Rev. Fayette Royce.



REV. HENRY S. DENNIS
Ex-Pastor Episcopal Church



GRACE CHURCH AND RECTORY

The parish during the rectorship of Rev. Royce was connected with Brooksgrove mission and Canaseraga. January, 1867, Rev. Waldo, resident clergyman; January 1, 1867, Rev. H. Adams was called as rector. Rectors since have been Revs. Noble Palmer Woodward, H. M. Brown, S. H. Batten, F. A. Gould, Badger, Cameron and H. L. Dennis.

H. Chalker, the first clerk, served in this office until 1872. During the rectorship of Rev. Dennis which terminated in 1906 the officers were: Wardens, Capt. George J. Campbell, U. S. A., and W. H. Fuller; clerk, J. R. Gurnee; treasurer, Joseph Miller.

St. Marks Episcopal Church at Hunt's Hollow was organized in 1826 and was therefore for one year in the town of Nunda. It was for many years a church well sustained and supported. The Hunts, Bennetts (Walter B. family), Clarks, Cobbs, Averills and Williams families were prominent and zealous workers. The building is to be torn down and moved to Hunt, as the Baptist Church was twenty years ago. May its former prosperity be again restored. The rectors of St. Marks and of Grace Church have for many years been the same.

THE HOLY ANGELS CHURCH

When the Genesee Valley canal was commenced at Rochester in the year, 1837, to be built to Dansville, many young Irish Catholics were employed in the work until the canal was finished to Dansville, in 1842. Immediately after the completion of the canal to Dansville a branch was begun at the Shakers, built to Olean and finished in 1852. The men who had been employed on the Dansville branch found employment on the Olean branch. Many of them located at Nunda and in the immediate vicinity in 1842.

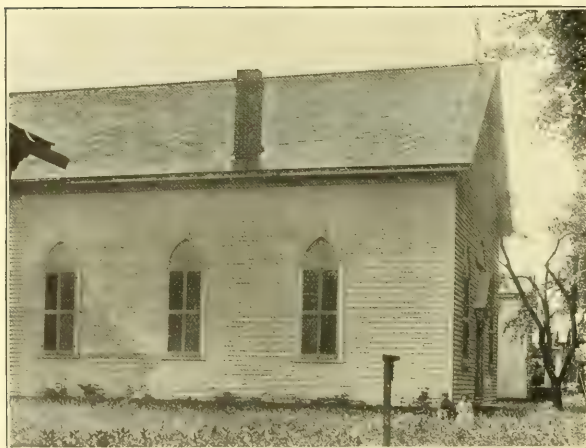
Thomas Kiley, Michael Welch, Thomas Brick, James Brick and Michael Creed, were the first Catholics who came to Nunda. Shortly after, came James Kiley, Patrick Barry, Owen Carroll, John Sheahan, Maurice Wall, the Blake and Skelly brothers, Michael Barnes, Maurice Gurry and others, until in 1842 Nunda had quite a settlement of Catholics. The first marriage among them was that of Thomas Brick and Ellen Fitzgerald in 1845. At the "Deep Cut," two miles from Nunda, a colony of about three hundred Catholics located, where they were employed by the firm of Sharp & Quinn, who had the contract for "making the cut." Sharp and Quinn came from Rochester.

Through their influence Father O'Reilly, who later became Bishop of Hartford came on horseback from Rochester to the "Deep Cut" to hold services. The few who were living in Nunda attended mass at the "Deep Cut" for a time. On one of his visits to the "Deep Cut" Father O'Reilly stopped at Nunda and baptized the first child, born of Catholic parents, in the village. Subsequently Father O'Brian came to Nunda from Greenwood, Allegany County and held services in a private house a number of times. In 1846, Father Sheridan was stationed at Portageville, where a large number of Catholic families had located. Father Sheridan's field of labor extended south to Belfast, west to Pike, Perry and Warsaw, and north to Nunda.

There were no churches at any of these places and mass was read in private houses. Father Sheridan remained at Portageville five or six years. He was succeeded by Father McEvoy who remained until 1854. In 1854 Father Dolan purchased a building in Nunda, which had been intended for a dwelling. This



REV. JAMES H. DAY



CHURCH OF THE HOLY ANGELS

building was begun by Mr. Marsh, a tailor, who was unable to finish it. Mr. B. P. Richmond bought the building and sold it to Father Dolan, who converted it into a church. This church was plainly finished and furnished, the seats consisting of plain pine boards without any backs. Father Dolan felt very proud that the few Catholic families of Nunda had at last a church of their own. Father Dolan was succeeded by Father Ryan; who was followed by Father Moore, who remained only three months. Then came Father Dean, who remained until 1862. He had the church repaired, pews put in and the interior painted. Father Purcell then had charge of the church for one year, and had a new altar and confessional built. Father Lawton had charge in 1863; Father Greig came in the early spring of 1864 and remained until late in the fall, being followed by Father McGinnis who remained until March, 1865. Father Cook then came and remained until 1872. He was a classmate of General Thomas Francis Meagher, and a fellow sympathizer in the young Ireland movement of "48." Father Biggins of Dansville succeeded Father Cook, in 1872, and the church was transferred from the Buffalo to the Rochester Diocese. Father Biggins built the present church and remained until 1874. Father Seymour next took charge for one year and was the only one of all these priests who took Nunda as his only charge. The congregation however, was too small and too poor to support a priest, which fact Bishop ——— soon discovered and Father Donnelly, who was stationed at Mt. Morris, with the assistance of Father O'Connell attended Nunda from 1875 to 1882. Father Donnelly had new pews placed in the church and made many other improvements. Father Day was appointed pastor of the parishes of Mt. Morris and Nunda, May 1st, 1893, and is still in charge. From, July, 1898, until November, 1899, he was assisted by Rev. E. A. Rawlinson. The interior of the church has recently been papered and painted, and the altar remodeled and decorated.

Thomas Kiley was the first lay trustee and held the office up to his death in 1879. James Price was also a trustee for a few years with Mr. Kiley. John O'Connell became a trustee to succeed Thomas Kiley, in 1879, and still holds office jointly with R. H. Hughs who was appointed in 1893. The other trustees, are the Bishop and Vicar General of the Diocese, and the pastor, ex-officio. The church is without debt and has a membership of thirty families.

HISTORY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, DALTON— TOWN OF NUNDA

The first religious services were held at Nunda Station, now called Dalton, in 1855, three years after the railroad station for the town of Nunda was located there. Hiram Merithew secured the services of Rev. Joseph Pearsall to preach in the school house, where the first class was formed with Hiram Merithew as class leader. These meetings grew in interest, with increase of attendance until more commodious quarters became a necessity.

A society was organized November 3rd, 1858. Rev. Woodruff Post, who became their first pastor presided; M. H. Wakeman was chosen for secretary; and the following trustees were elected: Rev. A. Maker, Joseph Kelley, A. J. White, Miles H. Wakeman and Lyman Ayrault. A subscription was started that would be binding as soon as \$800 was subscribed.

Maxon C. Smith, who owned most of the land where the new village was to be, generously donated the building lot. The Ensworth Brothers, George,

Nelson, Charles and Edwin, began the erection of the building in 1859, and completed the structure so that it was ready for dedication in June, and it was then dedicated with the usual impressive ceremonies. For 36 years it served as first erected. In that time great changes had taken place and the small hamlet had grown to village proportions. Some of the early workers had passed away before the re-dedication of the church in 1895.

Among them may be mentioned: D. K. Lowell and his wife; James L. Edmonds; George Beardsley; Chauncey Morse and his son Fred; Rev. F. W. Connible; Rev. A. Maker; Reuben Weed; Mrs. Weed; Mrs. Peter Passage; Mrs. Mariam Baldwin, and many other, whose places have been taken by others equally zealous and earnest, and the work has gone on. On January 6, 1895, the church, enlarged and beautified was re-dedicated. Rev. J. E. Bills, D. D., of Rochester, and the presiding elder, A. F. Colburn, were present. Inclement weather prevailed, but the auditorium was filled and the chapel connected with it also. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. Bills. After the sermon Charles Lynde of the building committee reported a deficiency of funds to the amount of \$2,000, and \$2,300 was soon pledged. The entire cost of rebuilding and refurnishing having been \$4,593.70. The people of Dalton had every reason to be proud of their church. The building is 46x50 feet with a tower 14 feet square and 85 feet high. The interior of the church is furnished in cherry, has finely frescoed walls, walnut pulpit furniture, oak circular seats, modern style, chapel, church parlors and kitchen complete—in fact it is a modern church with all the improvements and up-to-date appointments; and this is one of the youngest of the sisterhood of churches, with a membership at present greater than that of the mother church from which she sprang, the present number being 200 members.

The clergy who have helped bring about the present prosperous conditions have been: 1859, Woodruff Post; 1860, M. DePuy; 1861-'2, John Spinks; 1863, J. J. Turton; 1864, Rev. Bradford; 1865, D. Lowell; 1866, E. P. Huntington; 1867, Rev. Wood; 1868-'9, A. Maker; 1870, C. G. Lowell; 1871-'2, T. W. Chandler; 1873-'4, J. L. King; 1875-'6, S. R. Richardson; 1877, C. Dillenbeck; 1878-1880, E. J. Cook; 1881-'3, A. W. Staples; 1884-'5, S. S. Ballou; 1886-'7, G. H. Van Vradenburg; 1888-'92, Daniel Clark; 1893-'4, J. K. Underhill; 1895-'6, J. B. Arnold; 1897-'8, J. R. Wells; 1899-1904, W. F. Wells; 1905-'6, F. H. Rowley; 1907, A. C. Willey; 1908, Owen C. Baker.

The building lot was the gift of Maxom Smith, the father of Mrs. W. Y. Robinson of Nunda. The parsonage was begun by J. L. King and finished by G. R. Richardson.

This church has a membership of 200, a Sunday school of 100, a young People's Society of 35, a Junior League of 30. It pays a salary of \$800. Its officers are: Superintendent Sunday School, E. L. Cudebee; President Epworth League, Walter R. Wakeman; chorister, E. Merry; President Ladies Aid, Mrs. Charles Gelser; President A. F. M. Society, Mrs. Whitnack. The church is now in Corning District, Genesee Conference; Presiding Elder John E. Williams, D. D.

It is doubtful if any church in the town has made as great progress in the half century just completed. It had the whole field until recently, and it has supplied a great want, and has done a great work. The churches, schools and business energy, with its superior railroad advantages makes Dalton a desirable place to live.

THE ADVENT CHAPEL, CENTER STREET

By Elder L. C. Roberts.

The Seventh Day Adventists were first organized in 1846, their belief is based upon the word of God as found in the sure word of Prophecy as contained in the Books of Daniel and the Revelations.

They believe in the second personal coming of Christ to this earth made new, to set up an Everlasting Kingdom; that the dead will sleep until the time of the setting up of this Kingdom, when the righteous will be saved and the wicked destroyed. They believe God's word to be the Law that should govern God's people, they keep holy the Sabbath day, of the Commandments.

Elder J. B. Stow of Jamestown and Elder F. Peabody of West Valley first called the attention of the people of Nunda to Prophecies relating to the soon coming of Christ, and the result of their effort was the building up of an organized church in the Village of Nunda during the year 1895. Leonard C. Roberts was ordained Elder by the New York State Conference and placed at the head of the Nunda church. A church building was dedicated by Elder H. W. Carr, of Salamanca, president of the Western New York Conference, the 8th of June, 1907. The society is known as the Seventh Day Adventists of Nunda, N. Y.

THE EAST HILL FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

About the year 1850, Jacob Seager married the Widow Pettis who was a daughter of Sylvester Satterlee, and came to Barkertown where her father resided, and began to preach in school houses and private houses wherever opportunity offered. His preaching was not extraordinary in any way, but he was earnest, sincere and persistent, and he soon had quite a following; he also established a preaching station at a place then called Little Michigan in the town of Grove.

This place received its name from the fact that its citizens moved to Michigan, and having been violently shaken with the ague, and scorched by the fever, that accompanies the breaking up of level lands, returned to Grove as to a "Refuge of Safety," and so gave a new name to their former homes.

The school house congregation became so great that it stirred up opposition, and a rival appeared upon the hillside in the form of a Protestant Methodist preacher who commenced services at Barkertown. These societies should have been allies, for both were protests against some of the methods of the regular churches of these respective names. The Free Will Baptists protested against a close communion, and the Protestant Methodist protested against following of the forms of the Episcopacy, and wanted an American church, with a President and not a Bishop, or even a presiding elder, as overseers. The laity even including the much neglected, but mighty important women members on an equality in church policy. But no, there were not people enough for two congregations, and the "survival of the fittest"—the most persistent—prevailed. There was something more than skirmishing between these sects of the church militant—it amounted to a full sized—contest. They could not change their struggle into a theological contest, for they were not far apart; even their church polity did not materially differ—both were congregational as to government—so they tried getting borrowed talent to supplement their exertions.

On one occasion the Rev. Jacob, called to his assistance a Rev. Pratt from Castile, or at any rate, across the river; and a Rev. Van Vectin, a grocer at

Nunda village, who sometimes preached. They were to divide the time between them for a service; the house (a school house) was crowded. Brother Pratt preached two full hours, and than said: "We will now have the privilege of listening to our good Brother Van Vectin from Nunda Valley." Brother Van Vectin arose and quietly said: "Receive the benediction," and the congregation received it—cheerfully with suppressed smiles.

Finally the school house was closed against the services of good old Father Seager, but he did not take to the woods—he opened his barn. Winter came, and then the services were held in private houses, but only the saints assembled; and soon a church of forty or fifty members melted away, or rather, became cold and indifferent, and Deacon Hunt and others joined the Baptist Church at Nunda. But prosperity did not attend the church that had possession of the field for a long time; they had only occasional services until they secured a church edifice, and since then, have maintained services with a fair degree of success and prosperity. Evidently the one thing needed was a church edifice, and for want of that we have had no Free Will Baptist Church in Nunda since 1860. But the faithful old pastor went everywhere preaching funeral services, without recompense, as long as he lived. No doubt he was of service to the community, and as Elder Seager, he lives in the memory of many, who knew him as a man of reverent spirit, who followed the promptings of his desire to serve his fellow men; and, though unaided by the culture that modern times demand, did good, and won, no doubt, the approval—"well done good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

THE BARKERTOWN PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH

By Belle Abbott Smith.

This charge was known as the Nunda mission, in 1860; and the work on this field was in charge of Rev. J. A. Wilson, its first pastor, sent here by the Genesee conference of the Methodist church, the place of meeting being the school house.

In 1861, Rev. R. Pennell, took charge of the work and was assisted by Arba Town. The class at that time numbered 50.

This pastor was followed by Rev. D. Corwin, in 1862, and it was changed from a mission to a circuit; and Rev. J. R. Spencer was appointed to assist and remained in the field until the close of the year, 1863. The charge was then known as Sparta and Nunda; and, in 1864, was supplied by Rev. A. M. Town and J. L. Thompson, the number of the class having increased to 48.

Rev. R. Pennell supplied the field in 1865 and '66.

The field again changed names and was known as Nunda and Portage, and was supplied by Rev. C. C. Carr. The class numbered now 20 and A. M. Town and D. Corwin assisted in the labor on the field.

In 1868, the circuit was changed to Oakland and Nunda, with 35 members; and Rev. E. J. Batchelder was appointed to the work, remaining during 1868, '69, '70 and '71, at which time it was left to be supplied; and no mention is made of it again in the conference history until 1878, when J. M. Leach came upon the field and remained until 1880.

The conference then appointed Rev. M. M. Campbell, the "boy preacher" to the field, then as now, called the Nunda charge. He served the charge three years, during which time a revival wave brought the membership up to 35, and

the Barkertown church was built and dedicated in 1883, at a cost of about \$2,000.

Rev. D. L. Vaughn served the charge during 1884, after which it was supplied by Rev. A. Sornborge, who never lived upon the field.

Following him came Rev. F. A. Swain who remained three years. During his pastorate he organized a class at Swain's and built and dedicated a church.

During a part of the year, 1889, Rev. L. D. Ferguson of Lancaster supplied. His pastorate was not a successful one. This was followed by a brief ministry by Rev. A. Manship.

In 1891, Rev. A. H. Kinney served the charge, followed in '92 by Rev. C. D. Rowley, who remained until 1893, when Rev. Wm. Marshall came to the work remaining six years. During this successful pastorage the parsonage and barn were built at a cost of \$752.15, and the second year 43 names were added to the membership.

Rev. E. J. Fulton came to the work in 1899 remaining until 1905. During his pastorate the members made marked progress in spiritual life, and the interior of the church was decorated and otherwise improved.

Again in 1905 Rev. W. H. Marshall came, being the first pastor to return after having left the field. At the middle of the second year's work, a nervous break down closed his labors here and he moved to Arkport, and died one year later.

In September, 1906, Rev. S. A. Rhyndress, a young man filled with the spirit came upon the field, and opened an out appointment at West View. During two weeks of revival effort, there were thirty-five conversions, at this place.

In the summer of 1907, assisted by Mrs. Belle Abbot Smith, a thriving Bible school was organized. The same year many souls were saved at Barkertown, and West View continued a regular appointment, with preaching and Bible school every Sunday afternoon.

The present membership of the church, including non-residents, is forty.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AT DALTON

Unfortunately the writer is without statistics concerning this second church in Dalton. Some Baptist families who lived at Dalton and who belonged to Hunts Baptist Church, three miles from there, conceived the possibility of having services in their growing village. These families were not numerous, but there were other families that had no particular church home and so they resolved to have a society of their own. For about ten years, efforts have been made, not without a fair degree of success.

The pulpit has been supplied principally by theological students from Rochester or by pastors of neighboring churches. A fair degree of success has attended the efforts of these zealous few, to build a church and establish regular services.

Mr. Muer and Deacon Alfred Taber are prominent in the work, and in process of time, they will no doubt have an increase in numbers and influence. Most of the speakers have been young men of ability and consecrated to the work of making the world better.

This gives the town, with its three chief centers of population, ten church organizations; and, if those banded together in these ten organizations do their best—the town cannot fail to be one of the very best in the State.

OUR FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

NUNDA has had a fair quota of Missionaries and has surely fulfilled the command "to go into all the world." China, Persia, and darkest Africa have heard their divine message, and even the "Isles of the Sea," have been a part of the mission field for Nunda missionaries. Among those who consecrated their gifts to this purpose, were Principal Cochran of our first Academy, and his son who succeeded him; Miss H. E. T. Wright of Portage Street, afterwards Mrs. Lynman Stilson; Rev. Lynman Stilson who afterward became a citizen of Nunda; the sister of Dr. Kneeland, Mrs. Stella Kneeland Bennett, who was associated with the work at Rangoon.

Miss Jane Van Allen of Oak Hill whose labors were in Africa. Rev. James Work a graduate of the Nunda Literary Institute from the Orkney Isles, who returned there to do his work. Rev. T. Dright Hunt who was missionary to the Sandwich Islands, before he came to Nunda as a pastor, and Rev. Newton H. Bell; Rev. Norman Keyes and his wife in Africa, and Mrs. Anneta Thompson Mills and her niece, Miss Anneta Carter. A daughter of James Haynes of Hornell formerly of Nunda, is also in the missionary field.

There is no field of duty where greater consecration is required and more self denial called for. The missionaries are the veritable soldiers of the cross, while their co-laborers at home, are but militia or home guards.

I do not say that it is more important to carry light and truth to the ignorant and degraded in foreign lands, than to minister to the higher forms of thought and life; that only can be done by the highly cultured minds whose mission it is to spiritualize the higher and holier life of the cultured to whom they minister; the task of the pastor of a metropolitan church is the harder task, but the former requires more self sacrifice and consecration, to a high ideal of duty.

All honor to these fearless imitators of Paul, the missionary; their discipleship is beyond questioning, and their love for humanity goes unquestioned. God bless their high ideals of duty, and reward their persistent toils with abundant success.

Missionaries must have special adaptation to their work, they must be more than "Born of God"—they must be born Missionaries—with the power and spirit of helpfulness uppermost. The visionary and impractical have no place in this field. The Missionary must be resourceful inspirers, as well as inspired leaders, with a personality worthy of imitation. The man who could translate "The words of life" into readable words—as did the scholarly Stilson, and not only furnish this text book of the soul, but text books for the mind, such an one would aid all who shall come after him, to give the words of life, their spirit and transforming power.

OUR NUNDA MISSIONARIES

Between 1840 and 1850 some powerful influences fused the spirits of the young and devout, not only to preach the gospel, but to sacrifice all the blessings of the improved conditions of that day that had come to reward the arduous toils of the pioneers. That there were people who were idolatrous worshipers of unknown and imaginary gods, seemed the one all sufficient cause, for bidding family and friends farewell, and going into the distant parts of a degraded world, to tell the benighted, of a God in many cases as represented by them not

as loveable as the ones, these heathens own imaginations had conceived of. The Calvinist Churches led in this work, and though there seemed but crude logic, in trying to save those predestined to be reprobates, or equally useless to try to save those elected from the foundation of the world, to be saved,—yet the Spirit of the Master—more potent than their iron clad creeds, moved them to obey the command, “to go into all the world and preach the gospel,”—and passing by the thousands at home, who were even in greater need of salvation, (because they were wilfully doing wrong)—sought to go where no one else had been—and tell the story, that had won their own hearts.

A class of bright young men, fresh from college, admirably adapted to teach and lead the intellectual to heights of knowledge and righteousness, were urgently solicited to go and preach to barbarians, the rudiments of reverence and Christian Civilization, and the Spirit of Worship. Not only such men, but pious women (who were scarcely allowed to speak in meeting or to do evangelistic work at home, such as men were doing), were also sought to do this primary work in darkest Africa and Asia.

One of the first to go from Nunda, was the pious daughter of Oliver Wright of Portage Street. She decided to go, went to Rochester, for instructions as to methods, for labors among those who could not speak the language she spoke, while she could not understand the language, she should hear. It was deemed a noble thing to do—and surely it took courage and self sacrifice and a great love for the message she was to proclaim, and for the church in whose interest she was to toil.

A friend, Mrs. Mary Coe, wife of Hon. Nathaniel Coe, wrote these following verses, for she possessed in large measure the rythmical tendency. We quote them, for in them are revealed, the spirit of this missionary period. Both Miss Wright and Mrs. Coe were devout Baptists.

“Away, Away, to Burmah, Love,
If holy duty bid thee go;
’Tis sweet at duties call to move
If love to God, thy heart o’erflow;
I wonder not that one so pure
For that benighted land should weep
Or thinking what they must endure
That sorrows tears thine eyes should steep,
How trifling do earth’s joys appear
To one imbued by grace divine,
Earth’s joyless ones thou fain wouldst cheer
And lead them to a holier shrine.

Too long to blocks of wood and stone
To idols made of dust and clay,
Have they devotedly bowed down
And ne’er have known a better way,
But thy kind heart and gentle voice
May lead them in the narrow way
And bid those heathen lips rejoice
And bless thee and thy name for aye.

Well, she went, spent years there in the same field of labor that Rev. Lyman Stilson labored in, and returned to America at the same time that he brought his motherless children home. He barely escaped with his life, his wife died far away from her home and it is not within the knowledge of the writer, whether the successes attending these laborers in a far away vineyard, were greater or better than might have been achieved at home, or among the degenerates of some of our great cities—but the spirit was heroic, and no doubt much good was done; for the civilization that good people from this best of good lands take with them, cannot but be helpful to all within the reach of their usefulness and example.

Miss Sarah Stilson, born in that strange land, and experiencing many of its perils, has greater knowledge of the work done, the perils encountered, and the experiences that were theirs, and I have asked her to tell of the life, difficulties and dangers to which the family were exposed. Though too young at the time to realize the victories won, she has a vivid knowledge of what wild beasts, and men more savage than beasts, sought to do. She writes of these events:

"During the 60's, or about war time, so many clergymen and retired clergymen, found Nunda a very pleasant retreat for the afternoon of life, that some one poetically named it "Valley of Saints' Rest." There was Rev. Oakes, a retired Presbyterian clergyman; Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, Universalist; Rev. I. J. Meecham, Methodist; and a number of Baptists, Rev. Luke Colby, A. L. Potter and L. Stilson.

"The last named, Rev. Lyman Stilson, was a returned missionary from Burmah, where for many years he had been engaged in preaching, teaching and writing books for school use. He experienced varied adventures while on Asiatic soil, one, an encounter with Burmese Dacoits at Moulmein on the shores of the Salween River, while he held the office of Mission Treasurer. Although pierced with swords and bleeding from any deep wounds, he still fought so bravely for the honor of his charge, that he drove the robbers from his home without their securing a cent. But the shock and injuries nearly caused him his life.

"Another incident was the visit of a tiger to his home. The baby was asleep in its cradle, alone in a room whose doors and windows were left open for the air, when at early evening an immense Bengal tiger scenting a supper, leaped up the steps and crouched to spring on its prey; but suddenly it spied near the cradle a lighted lamp, was frightened and fled! So the baby was spared to grow up, as a Nunda girl of the Literary Institute students, and later a teacher in New York City."

The editor adds the following which he deems due to this wonderful scholar.

Mr. Stilson was a graduate of Madison University at a time when mathematics were taught there by a great teacher. Some of our greatest mathematicians were trained there, as Asher B. Evans, of later days; Mr. Stilson was also a genius along these lines of study, he was the author of an original method of computing data and calculations of eclipses. While in Burmah he wrote a number of text books in Burmese for schools there, notably a treatise on trigonometry and on arithmetic long used both in government, and mission schools.

Mrs. Stilson died in Burmah, and he himself broken in health after his conflict with the Brigands, returned to America. He married as his second

wife, Almira Paine, twin sister of Almiron Paine and as his third wife, late in life, Miss H. E. T. Wright, the missionary from Portage Street; later he moved to Iowa, where he died in 1887. We present his likeness to our readers marred as it was, by the stilettos of the robbers.

Again the man who could by medical skill save, the lives of men high and low, could have his influence for saving souls, greatly enhanced by the gratitude and devotion of those he had served. Dr. Cochran could do what no doctor of theology could do, more even than his noble father could accomplish—he could reach the highest in the land, and win an influence, that removed all barriers to his labors.

But we have still another type of humane missionary in Mrs. Annetta Mills, who could even resurrect, I will not say create vocal speech, where it had never existed. Her work is unique, marvelous—under her instruction, by her own knowledge of how vocal sounds are made, and of the Chinese language, and has founded a school, the only one in China, where the deaf and dumb are taught to speak. Surely we have had three types of practical missionaries that have wrought wonders in the Orient, and whatever our opinions may be as to the worth of foreign missions, these three types must appeal to all Nunda people as—utilitarian to a high degree. Their story is worth telling, worth our appreciation—our enthusiasm—our unstinted commendation.

Principal Cochran, was probably one of the first missionaries to go from Nunda, where he was teaching successfully in our first academy—the session house. That he did a great work in Persia, there is little doubt; that he educated his son at Yale, and fitted him to carry on his work with greater power, because of his son's knowledge of medicine, and skill in its use, and made him also the possessor of his own zeal for mission work, this was his greatest work. We will next introduce you to his greater son.

"HIS GREATER SON"—A WONDERFUL STORY OF A WONDERFUL MAN

Joseph P. Cochran, a Presbyterian Missionary to Burmah, by Dr. W. Holmes of Duluth, Minn.

Much of the world's work, in the higher sense of fulfillment of the world's noblest ideals, is done by men of whom the world seldom hears, men whose labors have been done in remote corners of the earth, of whose modesty and simplicity of character, have tended to hide, even from those who knew their worth, the superb quality and enduring character of the achievements they have wrought.

Such an one was Joseph P. Cochran, M. D., the tidings of whose death recently came by cable from Uramia.

Born in that Persian City, and familiar during his childhood and youth, with the daily life of the people, screened as he was from its more hurtful influences, by the atmosphere of his missionary home, he gained then, and later on in life, that most important of all qualifications for missionary service, next to personal consecration of the heart and life, an intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the people, their conditions, their customs, their social and political relations, their languages and more important yet than these, their race diagnosis, a coming into touch, with their inner life, their modes and currents of thought, and motives of action, their ideal, their prejudices, the secret springs of their racial, social and religious consciousness.

These influences acting on a mind of exceptional powers of observation and receptivity, and developed along practical rather than speculative lines by the training he received at Yale, and his subsequent medical course at Bellevue and Long Island College hospitals, fitted him well for the career into which, during the next twenty-seven years work spent in doing work for the Master and humanity, in Persia.

Located within a few miles of the Turkish frontier, the station had a large native Christian constituency dwelling on the plains on the higher side, and in the wide mountains of Kardistan beyond, who were subject to oppression and outrage, alike by the dominant race of Persia, and the savage Koord in Turkey. The role of mediator was in consequence, early forced upon the American physician, whose professional skill and kindness of heart, was quickly recognized, and whose services, were freely given to all comers without distinction of station or creed. The influence he gained over men of every class was marvelous—an influence exerted to allay strife, to right wrong and promote good will among men. The peasants relied on his friendship, he won the respect and favor of the mullahs and maglaheeds, while the village proprietors, the local rulers and the predatory Kcoords loved and yet feared him for his influence grew with the years, and was felt in restraining their exactions, in places of highest authority in the land.

The Governor General of Azarabaijan at one time asked him to assist in bringing about an interview, which he was trying to arrange with an enemy, a noted Koordish chief, saying that he was ready, to take an oath on the Koran to give him safe conduct. "But I would not trust your oath," was the Dr.'s frank reply. As soon as you got him in your power you would kill him, as you killed— The Governor did not press the matter further.

At the time,—the only missionary physician in Persia, he opened many doors, and with the zeal of youth and consecration, rejoiced in the unlimited opportunities before him—taking up the work of the divine Master, in healing, in teaching, in social service, in preaching the word, in exemplifying the Christ life among men; in conciliating rulers and ameliorating the condition of the ruled in the manifold and unwearying works of love and beneficence his name came to be known and honored from the hovel of the beggar, to the palace of the King.

The hospital he built he conducted with signal ability and success for a quarter of a century. The people called him "Big Heart" and great in heart and brain he truly was, to do so much as a surgeon, while his ministrations to the people in famines and pestilences, besides training successive classes of medical students, Christianized and equipped, to establish new centers of light and healing. The late Shah granted him an interview, to the benefit of the Christian subjects of the King. He visited the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace in the interests of Missionary Comity; the present Shah paid distinguished honor on the latter's visit to Uramia in 1890; while the people of all classes, conditions and creeds, on the return from his last visit to America tendered him a wonderful ovation. There is a wonderful story told of this marvelous man, that is historic, concerning his deliverance of the City of Uramia in the Koordish war in 1880. It exemplifies his influence with Sheik Obeid Allah the commander of 30,000 warriors, the city was invested by this mighty

force and lay defenceless, at the mercy of the Sheik, who had just massacred the entire population of Mianduab.

The Sheiks sent word to Dr. Cochran that the missionaries and the native Christians of the city and villages would be spared, a promise he fulfilled. He yielded to Dr. Cochran's request for delay in his assault on the city and thereby lost his opportunity to take it. Sheik's son, balked on his prey, vowed vengeance on Dr. C., whose life for years was imperilled. Eventually the opportunity came to render a great service to his enemy, and a reconciliation followed. For the distinguished services in this affair he was afterward decorated by the Shah, with the Order of the "Lion and Sun." As was said of another martyr of a holy cause, so we say of this "grand soul" that only a few of our people saw, and none of them knew.

"Spirit of power pass on, thy homeward wing is free
Earth cannot claim thee as her son
She has no chain for thee,
Toil may not bow thee now
Nor sorrow check thy race,
Nor pleasure win thy birthright crown.
Go to thy own blest pace."

The author of this chapter on "Our Missionaries" is delighted to republish this record as a type of what missionaries have to do, and surely their sacrifices are unequalled by any class of men in these records, and their courage equals that of the bravest soldiers from our half regiment of Nunda heroes.

As the son of a Nunda principal, of our first Academy, who gave up his school for the Theological training for foreign service, he is interesting to us. About five years ago, he came to Nunda to see the village in which his father lived, and the building in which he taught, but the family in whose home he boarded (Utley Spencer on Church Street) were no longer here and the Academy building (the old Session house) was on Fair Street, doing double duty as a dwelling and a barn; and now only here and there an elderly person who remembered the young teacher, and his sister chiefly from their ride to Portage on that disastrous occasion, when the gifted and accomplished teacher Miss Mary Buck, met her death on the hill, when returning from the Lower Falls. Dr. Joseph P. Cochran died of typhoid fever August, 1904, at Uramia, a martyr to his profession; he aided his father while he lived, and took up and perpetuated his work, and left numerous native physicians, and missionaries to work for the good of their race.

There have been other missionaries from Nunda less known perhaps than Rev. Stilson and his last wife. Rev. T. Dwight Hunt spent several years on the Sandwich Islands in that capacity and he never wearied of recounting his experiences there. Once a real missionary, always one, in thought and purpose, ready to preach a gospel of faith, hope and love, to any who will listen. The writer had the privilege of hearing him the last time he visited his daughter, Mrs. D. S. Robinson, before his death. He preached by request in the Universalist Church from the text, "And now abideth faith, hope and charity (love), but the greatest of these is love." After hearing this sermon on the greatness of love, I am sure, that as a missionary he was successful, for a love for the hu-

man race, is the key note of all missionary efforts; as truly as love is the heart of the Gospel. Rev. T. D. Hunt, A. B. and B. D., Yale, was a Presbyterian missionary.

Miss Jane Van Allen of Oak Hill, was sent by a church in Gloversville, to Africa where she remained five years, she then went South and did the same kind of work, among the negroes of the South. She has devoted her entire life to this work, though a woman of nearly eighty she is still at work now in home missions, in the vilest districts of New York, while life lasts she will keep on doing the heavy tasks she is set to do as a disciple of the Master.

Miss Stilson has kindly written out for us the mission work done by Rev. James Work, a student of the Institute days.

Few, if any, of the old Institute students have rounded out so worthy a career as Rev James Work. A native of the Orkneys, Scotland, he came to America in youth, "to seek his fortune," but falling under religious influences his plans were radically changed. He prepared for college under Prof. Barrett in the Nunda Literary Institute, and later graduated from Rochester University. During the war having been ordained to the ministry in the Nunda Baptist Church, he returned as a missionary to his early home, the Orkney Islands. Here he built up churches, organized schools, established libraries, in short engaged in a wide Christian philanthropy which was known afar as a "city set on a hill."

When over seventy, health having been impaired by his strenuous labors, he decided to come to America to give his sons and daughters broader opportunities.

When he left Scotland the honors poured upon him by clergymen and people of all denominations, testified to their appreciation of his noble work for religion, in the Orkney Islands.

Quite as creditable is it, that his children arriving strangers from a distant land should so soon fill positions of responsibility, one is head of the Manual Training Department in the famed Normal Institute at Elgin, Ill., instructor in said line at Chautauqua, N. Y.; one in the Board of Assessors, Buffalo; two in the Bank of Buffalo; one in Chicago University; one long a teacher of Latin in the High School, Buffalo. Mr. Work is enjoying a nobly earned rest in Buffalo, N. Y.

PRESENT MISSIONARIES

Mrs. Annetta Thompson Mills, principal of a school in China for teaching deaf mutes to speak.

This new mission work of teaching the deaf to speak is a new departure, it has its sacrifices as well as its victories, for while the regular contributions are freely sent in for ordinary work, this form of mission work does not seem to impress itself upon the American people, and the funds often run low, and the discontinuance of this work of philanthropy seems imminent; then some friend comes to the rescue and the work goes on. The teaching of the deaf to speak is attended with great difficulties, even the parents of the deaf are more inclined to regard the achievement as either an American trick or a miracle. A native minister called it a miracle; after hearing a deaf child speak, he exclaimed "The age of miracles is not passed," I have seen my first miracle. Mrs. Mills tells this amusing story. Dr. Mills her husband, had become interested in a

deaf boy. The father of the boy was from home, but the family were interested in sending the boy to school. When the father came home an arrangement had been made for Mr. Li one of the teachers, and a talking mute, to spend a day with the family. They were well received, tea was served and other courtesies extended to the guests. The dumb child, Tong Kii was put on exhibition, he did his part well, he would write and understand the Chinese characters. The family were pleased and willing to send their child to school, but when Tong Kii spoke and understood from the lips what was said to him, the family were indignant and drove the teacher and pupil away with imprecations; they would not believe that Tong Kii was deaf, but considered the whole affair a wily foreign trick. With four hundred thousand deaf mutes in China, there is a great work to be done, and the big hearted clearminded Mrs. Mills has in operation a work that will ultimately do an immense amount of good.

“Good once put in action or in thought
Like a strong oak does from its boughs shed down
The ripe germs of a forest.”



“ REJOICE ! I HAVE FOUND MY SHEEP ”



LIEUT. DAVID BALDWIN
War of 1812



MAJ. EDWARD HUND
U. S. Army



CAPT. GEO. J. CAMPBELL
U. S. Army

BOOK IV

DEPARTMENT I

PATRIOTIC NUNDA



CHAPTER I.

SOLDIERS OF FIVE WARS—NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

NEW YORK in the time of the Revolution was settled only in the Eastern part. Western New York, and even Central New York, was at this time the home of the Iroquois—"The Six Nations." It is astounding to all who consider the limited population of the Colony, that positive proof of the service of 43,645 men has been secured, with documentary evidence giving names of these patriots. These have recently been collected and issued from the archives of our State Capitol.

By this compilation, a great historic injustice, reflecting on New York Patriotism in this great life and death struggle for freedom and independence, has been removed.

General Knox, our first Secretary of War, accredited New York, with but 17,781, and this belittling statement has passed until recently for correct history. By this modern investigation and its marvellous revelations New York proves to have been second to none in lofty patriotism, and only second to Massachusetts, in the number of troops furnished.

The probability amounts to a certainty that whole regiments of men, are left out of the list, excepting the Field Staff and Line Officers names which in several regiments are the only ones that are given.

When we are reminded that towards the close of the war, even men of 60 years of age were included in the draft, and Quakers and other non-combatants were fined to the amount of 160 pounds sterling, we may conclude that all the men, excepting the Tories, were in the service, all but those in New York City where the British held possession and prevented hostile activity! It is, however, just to say, that Vermont was included in the State of New York, and it is easy to find the names of Vermonters like Col. Ethan Allen, in the New York lists.

Even negro slaves and Indians were found in the same companies with the white men of the state. As a reward for three years service the New York slave was given his freedom. All slaves killed in the service were to be paid for. The land bounty rights of a private soldier, serving until discharged, was 500 acres, and to officers a much larger area.

Even in the Militia one man out of 16 could be drafted into the line regiments or regular troops, and still after this, a second draft, of one out of every 35, could be ordered!

The meaning of Militia is—"The Military force of a Nation." The Militia of this continent had its origin in a law enacted in 1664 promulgated by James, Duke of York and Albany (afterwards King James) which included all males over 16 years of age, who were forced to equip themselves and serve without pay. His zeal for power, prepared successive generations, to fight against England, as well as to fight for her. Proving that "The best laid schemes of mice and Kings—gang aft agley."

NEW YORK, THE PRINCIPAL BATTLE GROUND OF THE REVOLUTION

New York, from its position, has been and always will be, the Battle Field of America, in any conflict on land, with Great Britain.

Most of our ancestors were soldiers of our former wars.

It is not egotism to affirm that the writer found the names of three Revolutionaries, from whom he derives his direct lineage.

First—His father's father, Marcus Iland who fought in the bloody battle of Oriscany (along with his step-father, Mathias Ward); second—My mother's grandfather, John Jacoby; third—my mother's grandfather, Gilbert Finch. However, none of these ever lived in Western New York, and this list only makes evident the lesson the writer would impress, that in this struggle for national life, your ancestors, if they lived in the colonies, were probably as well represented.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO CAME TO NUNDA AS PIONEERS

Daniel Andrus, 17th Regiment—(Land Bounty Rights)

This veteran came from Albany County to the town of Grove while it was still a part of Nunda, and afterwards came to live with his son, Henry, on the Seaver farm. All that is known of his military career is that he was a "Land Bounty Rights" soldier, which indicates a long period of service, and his own statement that he was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. His granddaughter married Henry (Harry) Cleveland, who also lived on the State Road, near the village, and afterward in Portage and Grove. One of Cleveland's sons, Albert, served for a time in the 104th Regiment, and one of his

daughters married the gallant soldier, Lieut. Prosper Swift, who once lived in Nunda and whose son, Dr. Arthur Swift, was born in this town, and is now a prominent citizen of Belvidere, Ill., having been its Mayor. Daniel Andrus was a member of the Baptist Church of this place and died at the age of 90 on the Peter Townsend Farm in 1843, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. His grave is without marker and even its location is unknown.

There was also at Portageville a Revolutionary soldier by the name of Ira Buckman.

William Deake (Dake) Gould, Sixteenth Regiment, Albany County, Militia, father of the late Levi Gould, and uncle by marriage to Leonard Jackson, came to Nunda in 1819, lived for a time on the J. C. McNair's place, afterwards in a log house north of Oscar Willard's, opposite the Union Block. He dressed in continental style and wore a queue. He died in Nunda in 1844. He was a member of the Universalist Church. His grave is unmarked, though its location is known.

William Gould Deake (Dake)—(See Sketch)—16th Regiment, Albany County Militia—(Land Bounty Rights)

This veteran, probably a cousin to Wm. Deake Gould, and the grandfather of the late Jonathan Dake, followed his sons to Portage, and finally died at the home of his daughter in our village. He was in the battle of Bennington with his father, and even with his mother, who acted as nurse to the wounded. He is buried at North Oak Hill, and his great grandchildren have erected a monument.

David Mosier—16th Regiment, Albany County Militia

The wife of Wm. Dake was a Miss Mosier, and hence we are led to believe that this veteran pensioner, the grandfather of Josiah Mosier of Oakland, was also a relative, as the name is spelled the same, and these Veterans belonged to the same Regiment, and came to the same town, Portage—Nunda, about the same time. David Mosier died in Portage, and is buried at Oakland. His grave is known but unmarked.

Zadock Sherwood was from Connecticut, hence his Regt. is unknown to the writer. He was the father of a large family of children. Granville, John, Nathan, Reuben and Harry lived in Nunda. Pratt C. Halstead, Ex-supervisor, and Sheriff, is a lineal descendant of this Veteran. He enlisted early in life and is said to have taken part in the engagement when the gallant Putman plunged down the steep declivity, where none dared to follow! He is the best known of any of our Veterans as he lived in Nunda from 1823 to 1856. His name is next to that of Wm. Gould, on the list of charter members of the Universalist church. His method of proving that he was a good man was scriptural. After he became a nonagenarian he would say, "The Bible says 'The wicked shall not live out half their days,' and I have lived out nine-tenths of mine, so I'm mighty good. I hope to live *while* a hundred." In my boyhood, he was my greatest hero, and the chief source of my amusement. I remember his words and looks very well. He died near Nunda, Illinois, in 1859, at the age of 99 years, 9 months and 9 days. His wife is buried at Nunda, N. Y.; and for his sake I mark the spot where he purposed to be buried, with flag and flowers.

Joseph Hosford, born December 9th, 1761, at Westfield, Mass., enlisted 1776 in his 16th year as a drummer in Col. Van Court's Regt., the 2nd (Regulars), served six years until the close of the war; married Miss Mary Williams, Newark, N. Y., 1793.

Joseph Hosford became a Pioneer of Portage about 1822 (Charles Dickens Farm). The father of Franklin Hosford A. B. and Abigail Hosford Erwin, (mother of Alfred W. Erwin, now of Omaha,) both of whom were great teachers in pioneer days. Joseph Hosford died at the home of his son and was buried in Oakland. His grave is unmarked and I fear its location cannot be found. Died Jan. 5th, 1848, age 87.

Samuel Fuller, a Revolutionary soldier, emigrated to Portage-Nunda in 1816 and lived near Mudville. He was an uncle of Mrs. M. J. Bowhall, and a pensioner. He lived to be very old.

The Lowells

It would take several pages to record all the names of Revolutionary Soldiers belonging to this distinguished New England family. Of those who came to Nunda (Dalton and Grove) at an early date, we have some of those who fought at Bunker Hill—where one son of Moses Lowell, Jr., was killed. The other son, possibly not a soldier at the time, Gideon, a boy, was said to have been in the battle. Moses Lowell, Jr., born in Amesbury, Mass., lived in Maine, was a shipwright, about 1800; he emigrated to Syracuse. He came later to Rochester, deemed it unhealthful, so came on and settled in Grove-Nunda. His sons, Gideon and David, came with him on horse back with their wives to New York. He married Mariam Knowlton, 1760. Died in Grove, N. Y.

Gideon, son of Moses, Jr., born 1761, died at Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 20, 1845. Tradition says he was in the Revolutionary War at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, though but 14 years of age. Before the war closed he would have been 22. He came to Nunda, N. Y., in 1822 (Dalton) and lived there until 1830.

Daniel Hamilton—then but a youth, served as a herdsman or cowboy during a part of the Revolutionary War. This did not entitle him to either pension or bounty land, but he filled a place of usefulness and deserves mention as a patriot.

Col. Philip Depuy

The Grandfather of Peter Depuy was called Colonel, but whether he served in this war or the war of 1812, or only at militia trainings is unknown.

Col. Carey of Hunts Hollow, then in Nunda, was a Pensioner of this war.

OUR SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND—1812 TO 1814

It is probable that Nunda (of county dimensions) had representatives in this war, as the township had been organized for four years. However, we must look to the southern part of the town, Pike, Hume, Genesee Falls, Centerville and Eagle, for recruits for our Militia. It is known that there were companies from Angelica and Genesee and Sparta; and, it is more than probable that some of the Nunda men were found in the Genesee and Allegany Co. battalion, commanded by Col. Philetus Swift of Canandaigua. General William Wadsworth of Genesee, the ranking Militia Officer from this section, as well as Gen. Amos Hall of Bloomfield, and Col. Lyman of Genesee, were there. Gen. Wadsworth was captured and afterwards exchanged and paroled. Lieut. Col. Micah Brooks and Col. William Mills, afterwards a Militia General, the former from East Bloomfield and the latter from Mt. Morris, were in the service and took some part as field or staff officers. Lt. Col. George Williams then of Batavia, afterwards Colonel of Militia and Land Agent of Portage-Nunda, 1816, was on the Staff of Gen. Porter,

the grandfather of our present Congressman who bears most of his name. The other soldiers in this vicinity or who became citizens of this town and this vicinity were:

John C. McNair, enlisted from Sparta, came to Nunda in 1836. He was the father of Capt. Jas. Monroe McNair and Capt. Jefferson McNair, and was a zealous patriot, during the Civil War; he offered a fine colt to the first man from Nunda to enlist in the Dragoons and Gilbert Freer, a shoemaker, was recipient of the gift.

Dr. Jabez Dake, son of Wm. Gould Dake, Rev. Soldier, who lived on Church Street in this village in pioneer days, was a soldier of the War of 1812. His monument in our cemetery fails to record this interesting fact of his life. His five sons became physicians.

Noah Warren, came to Nunda in 1816, and settled here in 1819. He was a soldier and took part in the battle of Plattsburg. He was the father of Porter Warren—perhaps named after his General. He is buried in our cemetery.

Silas Warren was at Lundy's Lane. Came to Nunda in 1819; was a carpenter and built several of the houses in this place.

Since writing the above I find that the town of Nunda had three soldiers in this war. Eli Griffith, its first supervisor, was one, also Jonathan Couch and Chandler Benton, all of whom lived at Nunda-Pike; and all died of the fearful scourge that nearly annihilated the army of volunteers. All died before reaching home.

Ephraim Walker, deacon, preacher, farmer, who lived near the county line in Nunda, served in this war.

John Waite, pioneer of Nunda village, was said by old settlers to be a veteran of the war of 1812.

Avery Walsworth of East Hill was another veteran of this war.

Lieut. William Richardson—who settled in 1820 was a veteran of this war.

William P. Wilcox of Wilcox Corners Nunda—was also a veteran of this war.

Lieut. David Baldwin, who lived in Nunda after 1820 and died here, was a pensioner of this war. It is a singular coincidence that there was a Lieut. David Baldwin of the Duchess Co. exempts, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary War; and as our citizen was old enough to have been in that war also it is possible he was the man, but as his posterity do not make that claim we may conjecture that he was the father of our townsman.

Lyman Newton—who lived on First Street for many years, was another soldier of this war—he was not buried here.

William Hoffman, who lived on the Stillwell farm (and was at one time landlord and proprietor of the Eagle Hotel), better known as Col. Hoffman, was a soldier of this war, and also of the short (but profitable) Patriots War in 1838. He located his bounty land in Illinois and named the place Nunda, Ill.; he is remembered as possessing a dashing looking military figure at our militia training. Silas Grover was his brother-in-law, and his son, William H. Hoffman was an officer of the Civil War. He married a sister of Mrs. E. O. Dickenson and died in Nunda, Ill. in 1905.

James Ackerman lived in Little Scipio, and is buried at Union Corners; he was a soldier of the war of 1812. The Petries of Little Scipio are grandchildren.

Jonathan Bailey, a pioneer of Burns and later of Portage-Nunda, was wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was a pensioner. He is the father of the late Jas. Bailey of Portage, and is buried at Pennycook.

John Creveling, Sr., father of John and Samuel Creveling, and of the late Fanny Kendall, was said to be a soldier of this war. His home was in the town of Mt. Morris. Floyd Creveling, Willard and Frank Kendall of this town are grandchildren.

Reuben Weed, better known as Judge Weed, a pioneer of Grove-Nunda and afterwards a citizen of Portage, is said to have been a soldier of this war.

Maj. Allen was a citizen of Portage in pioneer days, whether an officer during the war, or later, is unknown to the writer.

Captain Elisha Smith, a pioneer of the town of Portage-Nunda, was a soldier of this war. He was also a charter member of the Oakland Lodge of Masons. He was drowned in the Canaseraga Creek, and was buried, with masonic services, at Hunts Hollow in 1860.

Jacob Goodemont—was a soldier of the war of 1812, and lived in Nunda near Dalton after the war and is buried in Snyders (Union) Cemetery in the town of Nunda.

Moses Buno (father of Perry) is said to be a drummer boy in 1812.

Capt. James Perkins and George Wilner of Portage-Nunda were veterans of this war.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR OF 1812

This war of the United States, forced upon the nation, in maintenance of our dignity and commercial rights, as a nation, though a necessity, does not compare in spirit or valor, with the other wars of our great Republic.

It was entered upon hastily, fought with undisciplined troops, mostly raw recruits, who had not even a conception of obedience, as an essential to successful achievement. Our militia especially from Western New York failed through inexperience and insubordination. Recruits are not soldiers, they become so, whenever the organization acts as a unit, obedient to a leader's command.

As militia men, they stood on the boundary of New York and refused to invade the enemies country, willing to fight on the defensive, but unwilling to seize a glorious opportunity. Through this delay and failure to cross over and take possession, and through failure to co-operate with others, the war on land against Canada was badly bungled. The army and its supply train was stuck in the mud for weeks, giving the enemy ample time to fortify its position, and consolidate its forces.

The victories on our northern frontier that were creditable to our forces were the brilliant naval fight of Com. Perry on Lake Erie, and the battles of the Thames, Lundy's Lane and Plattsburg.

Our Navy and Its Achievements

Our chief source of pride, was not wholly a gain, for though our losses were less than those of our adversary, these losses damaged us far more than their greater losses did the enemy, for with their great navy they had many others to take the place of every vessel captured or sunk.

The burning of the National Capitol, that could and should have been prevented; our seaboard harassed and blockaded; our merchant marine almost annihilated; our limited navy of war ships sunk, captured or cooped up in port, is a part of this war we would gladly eliminate and forget.

Fortunately American patriotism and pride is not left to famish, there is another and a brighter side of this story—

The brightest laurels of this war were won on the sea, in contention with the greatest navy of the world. Of thirteen deadly duels between ships of average equality of strength, the New Republic with its new infantile navy, won eleven. When the war was inaugurated, the navy of the United States consisted of but eighteen vessels, of these the largest was a forty-four gun frigate. Our very poverty and afflictions added to our strength. Our merchantmen, driven from the sea as merchantmen were changed by their owners into privateers; if they could not carry goods, they could capture goods for themselves, and the prize money was more remunerative than freight receipts. One hundred and seventy of these were captured by the British, but 2,300 British merchantmen were taken by the privateers and 200 more by our cruisers.

Dismay spread through the entire maritime and commercial interests of England, it reached out like a pall covering all the monied interests. The press and parliament echoed the wail that rose, paramount to all desire to crush this insignificant but belligerent foe. The London Times is reported as saying of the American ships "If they fight, they are sure to conquer; if they fly they are sure to escape." But the navy was not the only cause of begetting a feeling of discontent and jeopardy in England that led to a friendly and advantageous settlement of hostilities. Three Generals, had been developed in this war, that knew how to fight with undisciplined troops and win; was it this? or had the recruits become real soldiers; if so, they made evident what good Generals can do with obedient troops, win victories—great enough to make Presidents of the valorous soldiers? Oh no, but of the Generals, who win, because they command wisely, and their commands are executed by men whose names are never mentioned and are, therefore soon forgotten,—however, William Henry Harrison, Jacob Brown and Andrew Jackson, had, with the aid of their troops, won an immortality of fame. Thus American seamanship, and American pluck, won the ascendancy—and these qualities are traditional to-day, in England especially, and to some extent in all the world. Well had it been for Spain if she had learned this lesson of a century ago—then the Philipines and Porto Rico would still have been hers, and Dewey would not have gained so easily a name among the immortals. Pardon friends, this digression, but the Spanish War is a corollary to the War of 1812, as the Civil War was to that of the Revolution.

The Great Wellington, covered with laurels, did not think it best to stain these laurels in an uncertain war of extermination against the Militia of America, entrenched as they would be in their mountain fastnesses, and commanded by men like Harrison, Brown and Jackson—extermination in America is only possible, if wrought by Americans. "He advises peace, and the opinion of the best Military Autocrat of the age admitted of no opposition." And so, the Conqueror of Napoleon helped the United States, as he had helped the world, by ushering in an Era of Peace. The great Warriors are, with few exceptions, the greatest Champions of Peace.

Peace dawned upon the entire land; and Western New York, and its extending interests in Ohio, being the frontier at the time, advanced by leaps and bounds. We had not only conquered our English foe, but our former enemies, the Senecas, having become our allies, retired peaceably to their reservations. Rochester was

founded, Buffalo rebuilt, and the Keshequa Valley became the habitation, not of transients, but of the forefathers of this present generation.

Noah Warren—the soldier of our second war with England, born July 27th, 1793, enlisted from the Scroon, Essex Co., N. Y., in Capt. Russell Walker's Company of 75 men. His brother, Silas Warren, (who was one of the first carpenters in Nunda) was a veteran of this war, (but this sketch does not tell me what Co. or Regt.). As soon as the Company was formed, it marched to Plattsburg. They were several days on the road owing to bad weather from daily rains. Provisions failing on the way he purchased a pigeon pie, bones and all, for two shillings, which was substantial and satisfied hunger. Arriving at Plattsburg, they were assigned to the Regiment commanded by Col. Cooley with Maj. McNeil as Staff Officer. In the afternoon of Sept. 10th, 1814, at four o'clock, the Regiment was stationed at a place called Salmon River Valley, near a bridge on the Saranac River, with instructions to hold it at all hazards. That evening Capt. Walker's Company marched to the fort on the east side of the lake some five miles distant, and drew back a piece of artillery to be used in defence of their position. They reached their camp about midnight. The next morning, Sunday, Sept. 11th, the battle commenced by a simultaneous attack of the land and naval forces, and a desperate fight ensued. Mr. Warren said he was awakened about two hours before daylight by the firing of musketry, and his regiment was drawn up in line of battle, the enemy soon came to the bridge and attempted to cross but the "boys" (soldiers are always boys however old) had removed the planks the night previous and the attempt failed. The British were driven back three or four times with great losses of killed and wounded and at last gave up the attempt. Col. Cooley's command was called on later in the day to reinforce a regiment that was hard pressed by the enemy, and soon turned the tables. The British retreated leaving their dead and wounded on the field. On Wednesday of the same week volunteers were called for to bury the dead, Capt. Walker's Co. volunteered but before they had commenced their labor the order came for them to be discharged. Certainly a short but interesting experience for a would be hero, but the end of a war, however short, is always welcome to soldiers whose cause is won.

Concerning the service of Silas Warren, who probably participated in the same engagement being in the same part of the state, we have no authentic records. He removed from Nunda many years ago, and the first settlers of Nunda had no use for veterans of former wars except as Officers of Militia, hence we find most of them called Col., Major, Captain etc., till we wonder who were "the men" who were not officers.

THE PATRIOT WAR, 1838—NUNDA TO THE FRONT WITH A COMPANY

This time of jeopardy, that has scarcely a trace in our State History, might well be passed over in silence, but for the circumstance likely soon to be forgotten, that Nunda Village a few years before its incorporation, had an "Artillery Company" that went through some Military movements *over one of the stores on the west side of the plaza*. Some friction from the Canadian frontier, and an armed vessel prowling about the American shores of Lake Erie led to the calling out of some of these patriotic organizations, among them our Nunda Co., which went to Black Rock and protected our interests against the landing of any hostile band.

They were gone about two weeks, and some, and possibly all of them, received for their services, though they never fired a gun, or had one fired at them, 160 acres of land, in the territories or young states of the west.

The writer has sought in vain for information concerning this organization but found that all the documentary information concerning this and also the war of 1812 was forwarded to Washington, and unlike the records of the Revolutionary War, have not been returned to our State Capitol.

It seems a battalion of several companies must have gone from the county of Allegany, of which Nunda formed the northern town.

A few names have been collected and these I deem it right to transmit as they go to prove that Nunda has been in every war, since its settlement, and no one will dispute the fighting qualifications of all of its otherwise peaceful citizens. The Company was commanded by Capt. H. Osgoodby, who though an Englishman, would not have objected to aiding discontented Canadians in finding peace in the bosom of our "Young Republic." He received 160 acres of land, at least, as his recompense for his arduous services.

Lieut. Barton Saterlee, Sr., of this Company did not go to the front, as he received by accident a serious flesh wound a few days before. He lamented the lost opportunity to gain a farm on the western frontier.

Olitan Messenger, of Oakland, was possibly the other Lieut., at any rate he went to this bloodless war.

It is possible, however, that the town of Portage, that included at that time the most of the town of Genesee Falls, with its flourishing village of Smith's Mills (Portageville) may have had a company of its own, commanded by Capt. Henry Wells, and Lieut. Messenger. Possibly Capt. Elisha Smith of Portage or Col. Greenlief Clark of Hunts Hollow had something to do with two weeks outburst of patriotism. The writer has in his possession the sword of his uncle, Henry



TRAINING MILITIA

Wells, who lived at the time of the patriot uprising, at Oakland, and was at one time a Major of Militia.

Amos Jones, a turner by occupation, (son of Henry C. Jones Esq. of Nunda) was one of the gallant company.

Matt Jackson—one of our old line stage drivers—a brother of Leonard Jackson, was certainly another.

Leonard L. Church—whose father, Capt. Church, owned the John Angier Farm from 1816 to 1846, was still another. Others were,

Benj. Butler—an uncle to Mrs. E. O. Dickenson, a blacksmith by trade, lived first house west of Craig's Warehouse on Buffalo St.

Chas. Russell—a brother-in-law of Capt. J. H. O., S. Britton, Cyrus Rose, and Wm. Martin.

Barney Hagaman—received his land warrant and gave it to his son, Wesley, who settled upon it. John White and Riley Parker of Grove-Nunda.

John Benton—he and Hagaman afterward lived in the town of Mt. Morris.

William Huffman—called Col. Huffman (owned Chandler Sturgeon-McMaster farm), went west soon after with Butler, and Nathan Sherwood, who married a sister of Butler. As all of these three and probably others settled in Illinois about the same time and called the place Nunda, Ill., it is probable they all belonged to this company and settled on bounty lands in Illinois.

THE MEXICAN WAR

The only soldiers from Nunda that I have any knowledge of were, Hillery Twist, George W. Flint, who afterward served in the Civil War, and Melvin Le Seur. This young man, at the age of 16, ran away from home and the Cooperville School to enlist in the service. He succeeded in getting aboard a ship with some General Officers and troops, probably regulars. His lack of age and lack of size stood in his way of enlistment and they threatened to put him on board a returning ship. He assured them he would take the next vessel bound for Mexico if they did; the General, either Scott or Taylor, took him under his especial charge and he was allowed finally, to enlist in order to draw his pay and rations. He served through the war, and re-enlisted in the regular army and at the time of the Civil War, by reason of his long service, was given, a commission in the Artillery and again served until the close of the war. He returned to Nunda during the Civil War, and either his position, or his romantic adventures, procured him a wife, an estimable young lady, a niece of Isaac Bronson.

Lt. Le Seur was a half brother of the wife of Alfred Ervin, from whom this information is derived; though a veteran of two wars he is still living and probably on the retired list of the U. S. Army.

*George W. Flint—also served in the Civil War, enlisting from Nunda (East Hill) but died soon after the war, October, 1867, at Budsall and is buried at Hunts Hollow, N. Y. His daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Talmage, furnished the statement concerning his services.

*Hillery Twist, son of Thomas Twist, pioneer of Nunda—served as a volunteer during the Mexican War.

*Deceased.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

The war waged by the Southern Confederacy, composed of eleven States, with a Military population of only 1,064,193, to contend with the rest of the States and Territories, and to confront 4,559,872 of the same military class, was conceived of passion and jealousy, nurtured by sectional pride and ambition, born of the pangs of disunion and nursed by frenzy and fanaticism, grew with an abnormal vigor, blossomed into heroic valor, struggled like a handicapped giant, but perished in youth, for want of sustenance; subdued by overwhelming power, that conquered from stern duty and necessity, while lost in admiration of a valor unequalled, though misdirected and unavailing; and like a generous conqueror the nation welcomed back again to the family life and family love, its mistaken children, self exiled, though only half subdued, still less than penitent, humiliated, but not humble, asking nothing, but receiving everything,—forgiveness, affection, admiration, a place in the family circle, and the love and appreciation one brave American feels for another.

Only Americans can display such valor, only Americans know how to forgive.

The Bloody Cost of War

This war of stalwart heroes cost the nation a half million of the bravest men the sun ever shown upon. It accomplished two things—the death of slavery, including the emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves—a constant source of sectional friction; and secondly, what conquerors and the conquered now alike rejoice in, the preservation of our National Union.

The Civil War was far greater than all of our other wars, it was the greatest war of the nineteenth century.

Let us try to imagine its cost in lives. We cannot do it, but we can try. We have most of us seen a regiment of soldiers. If we have not, we have seen the people of a country village of 1,000 people. For convenience, let us count our losses in battles by regiments. One battle has been fought, and 1,000 men, alive and vigorous in the morning are dead at night; if a few people ever saw 1,000 dead men at once, but a loss of 1,000 men in a battle of the Civil War was not counted as a great battle, and there were 1,800 battles during this direful war. At Gettysburg the losses to the Union Army in those three days of carnage were 3,070 killed, 14,479 wounded, 5,434 missing; aggregating a loss from the strength of the army 23,001. Can all this be comprehended, think of some city of 23,000 inhabitants, and think of the destruction or injury to every one of its citizens. Is it impossible to go to Gettysburg and see the 5,000 graves of heroes who perished from this gigantic life or death struggle of these magnificent armies? No. But this one great battle is not all, think of the many battles from Bull Run to Appomattox, think, or try to think of 100,000 dead heroes, from the Union Army alone, just those killed, or died of wounds, now 110,070, one hundred and ten full-sized regiments, why this would be an army alone. It is a vast army of dead—but this is not all!—it is not even half, the vast army of 250,000 men who died without a wound, from sickness, full 228,000 more than would have died at home from natural causes, then add the death list from every branch of the service, Regulars, Navy, Colored Troops, Indians, and from all causes and we have 359,528, who perished that the nation might live.

How can all these individually live, as the heroes, the martyrs who died, and also besides these the no less valiant, who returned to civil life to share on equal terms with those who did not go at all, all the blessings that flow from a prosperous and glorious reunited country, the greatest and best the world has ever known. How can each-name-be-preserved and its-fame-perpetuated, when the best records extant are faulty. Only town histories can know and tell what its own soldiers were, and where and how they served their country and its Flag, when the national life was imperiled. Would that there was a reliable town record of every soldier from every town. It is possible to have just such a record. It is just to the soldier that his heroism be recorded, it is just to his kindred, that the life lost to them should not perish in oblivion: it is just to the town, that its full measure of patriotism be acknowledged, as it is of every county and of every state. It is just to the rising generation, that these lessons of home patriots, taught by example, and inscribed in blood, should be object lessons to them, of the demands of patriotism on all who love their country. For these reasons we (for I must use every available help) will try to tell as well as possible the story of

NUNDA IN THE CIVIL WAR

The firing upon Fort Sumpter electrified the entire North and set into activity every drop of patriotic blood, that, turbid and stagnant, threatened to paralyze the national spirit and life. The echoes of that first shot, aimed at the nation's life, and fired at the emblem of her glory, broke the lethargic spell of years. It reverberated from the pines of Maine to the red woods of California. The mountains caught its vibrations and distributed them to the valleys. Even the little Keshequa Valley nestled in unconscious beauty and calm repose, in its foothilled cradle, was startled into intense activity and stirred up to intense vigor.

Something must be done at once, but who was there ready to brave the perils and share the risk of their temerity. A week was spent in desultory discussions of the situation, and a war of diverse opinions was waged with a genuine Nunda obduracy; in the midst of the war of words, one man, Lester Barnes, hustled down to Rochester and enlisted in the 13th, the first Nunda man to be enrolled on the roll of the nation defenders. But the war of argument went on, some of the opinions advanced then, while they are now amusing for their very optimism, were only equalled for their fanatical zeal. The call for 75,000 men brought these opinions to the front. "It is all we need and more too; with the regulars and these volunteers, and the militia to look after things at the seaports, we can drive the Secesh into the Gulf of Mexico, in three months' time." While the Pessimists, generally—ultra-conservatists, and anti-war men—came much nearer to being prophets when they declared it would take every man of military age at the North to conquer every man of like age in the South—and while our fields would lack men to till them, the slaves would go on with the work in the South, as if nothing unusual was going on.

Day after day the war of words was renewed with other speakers—who should go, was the question to be settled: One of the few veterans of 1812, that lived here, was John C. McNair, whose patriotism was as great as his age, "I'd go if they'd take me, and if I had a son that wouldn't go when others were going I'd disinherit him." "That's right, the *young fellows* ought to go, said a merchant, I think all these big lubbers here in school had better be exterminating rebels than

conjugating latin verbs: dead rebels are of more consequence than the dead languages." "They are waiting for some patriot like you to set the example, was the quick reply from a student." "Now all joking aside, said a newly married man who had married "well" and was living at ease, I think all the young single men *could* go as well as not, and *should* go, they have no families to provide for." "They would lose all the chances of marrying rich, was the stinging rejoinder." "I think all the married men should go" said a crusty bachelor (who remained a bachelor). "Why so?" asked a listener. "Because this is a *Civil War*, a sort of *family fracas*, and the married men are already veterans in this kind of fighting." Thus by a timely joke most of the skirmishes during this week of unsettled opinions as to personal duty and individual patriotism were settled. From the sublime to the absurd is only a short step. A telegram, to George M. Osgoodby, Esq., asking if Nunda would raise a company of soldiers as a part of the New York's quota of 75,000 men. In three hours time our first war meeting was held, Friday, April 19th. The opportunity was all that was necessary; the response was astonishing.

The history of Livingston County, by James H. Smith and published by D. Mason & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., 1881, makes this report of the patriotism of Nunda.

"War record of Nunda. No town was more patriotic, or showed its patriotism in a more tangible way, in this war of the Rebellion than Nunda." The call for a company of men resulted as follows: "A meeting was held that same evening, and so great was the enthusiasm, and so ready was the response, that twenty-eight men stepped forward and placed their names on the enlistment roll" on the 6th day of May, 1861, less than a month from the receipt of the telegram (only 17 days) this band of brave men was mustered and James M. McNair elected Captain, George L. Hamilton, First Lieutenant, and Henry G. King, Second Lieutenant. The Company (then) numbered 56 men, and they were assigned to the 33rd Regiment of New York Volunteers as Co. "F." There were three classes of speeches that evening. The one from the veteran, John C. McNair, who was past military age, and, therefore, could not go into the service, but whose patriotism was beyond question; that of the lawyers, who spoke as lawyers do, when they would influence a jury—or like Marc Anthony, sought with well chosen words, to move the emotions, and "stir up" the impressionable, and "steal away their hearts" till they would heed the call—"to go where honor calls, and fame and glory awaits them"—now this class of orators, the lawyers' class, was a real necessity of the hour. Unlike the physician and the clergyman, the lawyer has no particular place to fill in the army; the physician could be surgeon, or assistant surgeon, the clergyman could be chaplain, but the lawyer must leave his vocation behind him and simply be a patriot and a man. Indeed lawyers are not generally classed as pacifiers, they are said sometimes to foment strife, but not to ally it; but all joking aside, their best services were rendered at home as *recruiting officers* and there was little danger of their being moved by their own words, to do what they urged others to do for they were accustomed to their own eloquence. There were exceptions, however, Col. Jas. M. Strang, Capt. Kidder Scott from Geneseo and Col. Samuel J. Crooks, formerly from Nunda. The one lawyer from Nunda, that proved an exception, and said "Come" instead of "Go" was a former gifted citizen. As a recruiting officer he excelled: the "Come and go with me boys," was magical, no wonder he got to be *Colonel*, Samuel J. Crooks, and when he had the title the emoluments and honors, why did he resign? To raise another regiment

of course and he did it, the 22nd Cavalry—eloquence like his was above par, besides there were plenty of better commanders to take the place he left. He was an officer, and an officer can resign,—like Artemas Ward—who was willing to sacrifice all his “wife’s male relatives” to put down the war, and who said—“If I am drafted I shall resign;” so a great many would-be heroes secured, through political influence, commissions and went to the sacred soil of Virginia, and when their resignations were offered, as they were just before or just after their first opportunity to show their colors, the said resignations were generally granted and some good subordinate reached, through valor, promotion.

The one speaker at that first war meeting at Nunda, whose speech lives, and will live as long as the bricks and mortar of Carter Memorial Hall, Nunda, shall hold together—was the one who said “come, friends and fellow students, the nation’s life is in peril, and you and I are needed, I am going to enlist, and to enlist now, and I expect some of you will go along with me,” and they did. This was the gist of Jonny Carter’s speech,—considering his age, only 18, his boyish face illumined by the enthusiasm of a genuine patriotism, it was the most effective speech of the evening—no wonder eight or ten of his school friends, including a chum, one year younger, and that some former institute men, nearly as many, enlisted that very week; some were rejected by the surgeon but most of them went at a later day. The Nunda School boys urged Carter’s name for Lieutenant, but the older men from neighboring towns, who did not know his metal, voted for older men, and John acquiesced—he went as a private soldier—no one should doubt his patriotism, or crave his position. That he came back in two years, with the shoulder straps he had won by doing his duty nobly, was what his friends expected of him, if he came back at all, and when he was ready to re-enlist there was no one this time to say he was too young, or too inexperienced, to be Captain, although he was still a minor. As for the veteran’s son, Jas. M. McNair, fresh from college, no one thought him too young to command the Company, though but 25 years of age, he was just the one to entrust their boys with. He would command in love, and love his command, and they made no mistake. Lieut. Geo. T. Hamilton, whose father was one of the pioneers of Nunda, and who had picked up



GEORGE B. HERRICK,
Co. D, 33rd N. Y.



GEORGE W. DAGGETT,
33rd N. Y.

some military skill, seems to have been a tactician and by some means always ready to enlist with each new company from Nunda, as soon as it was ready to need his assistance and skill. I find his name on the roster of the 33rd, the 104th and the 130th; as a recruiter, and as a company drill master, he was a pronounced success, he rose to the grade of Captain, and this seems to have satisfied his ambition. Henry A. Hills, First Sergeant, and John E. Winchip, Second Sergeant, from Pike, each obtained after a time a Lieutenancy.

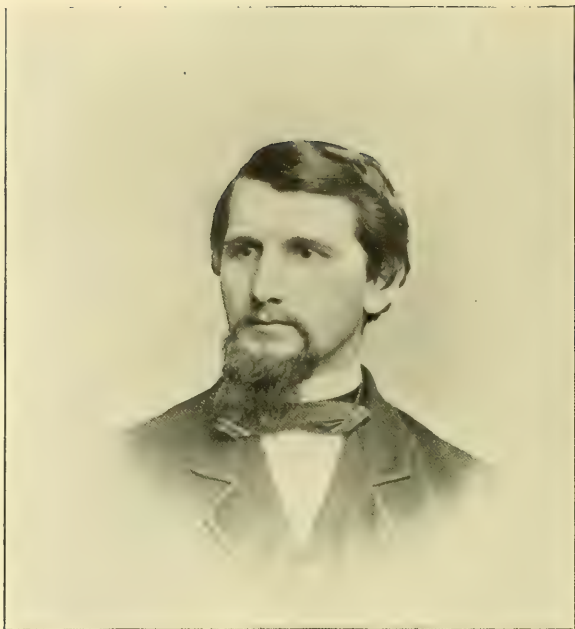
OUR FIRST WAR POEM, BY SARAH L. STILSON

Published in the Nunda News

To the Nunda Volunteers

1. Sons of the North! Rise and arm for the fight!
Arm for the land that your hearts fondly cherish,
Arm ere the hope of your forefathers perish,
Arm, that may wave from its glory wreathed height,
The flag of our Union.
2. Sons of the North shall our famed eagle die?
On the ancient cliff, shall his mighty wing shiver?
Fall from his talons the arrow filled quiver?
No; let his song arise wilder than ever,
Till cliff, crag and mountain the echo reply,
"The flag of our Union forever."
3. Sons of the North, go the triumphs to share:
Shall live our fair lands from henceforth but in story?
No; though the pathway to victory be gory:
No; although blood be the gateway to glory:
Though our banner be torn, still the stars shall be there,
The flag of our Union.
4. Sons of the North for our liberty stand!
The North and the East and the West are awaking,
Stand! for the links in our Union are breaking,
Stand! for the pillars of state are now shaking,
Stand for the right, for our beautiful land,
For the flag of our Union!
5. Sons of the North, act a hero's brave part,
Till not one traitor, but frightened is flying,
Till not one Rebel, but prostrate is lying,
Till "old glory" from Northland to Southland is flying,
All the broad North hath one patriot heart
Firm for the Union.

Nunda, N. Y., April, 1861.



CAPT. JAMES M. MCNAIR, Co. F, 33rd N. Y.



IRVING J. MCDUFFIE, 33rd N. Y.



CHARLES WOODWORTH, 52nd N. Y.

33RD REGIMENT, N. Y. V. I., COMPANY F—OUR FIRST COMPANY FROM NUNDA

The 33rd regiment included two companies from Livingston Co. and these were from Nunda and Geneseo, the former being Company F and the latter Company E. It also included two companies from Seneca Falls and one each from Palmyra, Waterloo, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Geneva and Penn Yan. The organization of the regiment was effected May 21st, 1861, at Elmira, with Robert F. Taylor as Colonel. On the 8th of July the regiment left for the front and during its term of service participated in the battles of Yorktown, Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, Lee's Mills, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and in many minor engagements and desperate skirmishes. The regiment was mustered out June 2d, 1863; accompanying the order for this purpose was an address from General Sedgwick in which he said:

"The General commanding the corps congratulates the officers and men of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers upon their honorable return to civil life. They have enjoyed the respect and confidence of their companions and commanders; they have illustrated their term of service by gallant deeds, and have won for themselves a reputation not surpassed in the Army of the Potomac, and have nobly earned the gratitude of the Republic."

The following extracts are from letters written to the editor of the Nunda "News" by Captain McNair, from Banks' Ford, Virginia, early in May, 1863, and give a vivid picture of the strenuous work of this regiment:

"Sunday we were ordered to storm the works in rear of Fredericksburg, where General Sumner lost so heavily in the former battle. This was done effectually, under a heavy fire of infantry directed principally against the 77th and 33rd New York, and the loss in both Regiments was large. The 33d lost seventy-four in killed and wounded; many of the wounds, however, were slight.

"Our own Company are again called to mourn the death of one of our noblest and best. William Cosnett was instantly killed in the moment of victory, cheering on the men to the enemy's works. Sergeant McDuffie was struck with a shell, not seriously wounded. Norton Bardwell, of Grove, was shot through the breast, I fear a fatal wound, although he was in excellent spirits when taken to the hospital, and may recover. Dibble was shot through the arm, but was able to walk, and was sent to the hospital.

"After the heights were captured the corps marched forward some three miles in order to communicate with General Hooker, according to his order, but met a large force under Hill, and a fierce fight ensued, in which General Brooks occupied the front. During the night the Rebels received large reinforcements and attacked us early in the morning with a large force. They marched across the plain in open view, with two lines of battle, seemingly enough to sweep everything before them. Our Brigade were holding the front at this point in a good position. The enemy had approached within good range, when a well directed fire broke their line and the whole force scattered in confusion across the plain. You will hear more fully from this gallant and glorious battle in the General's report. A perfect calm now ensued for several hours—a calm ominous of preparation on the part of the enemy for a final effort. Hooker having been checked, a large force under Jackson came down to attack us. At four o'clock the battle opened again—the fiercest, and for the 33rd, the hardest fought, the most fatal

and the most glorious in which we have been engaged. The whole force of the Rebels was thrown upon the left flank held by our brigade. The 20th New York were on the skirmish line, sustained by the 33d New York. For several minutes their entire fire was directed upon the 20th and 33d. We held them in check until the forces in rear were properly in position when we retired under a fire the fiercest I have ever witnessed. The enemy came on, cheering as if assured of certain victory; but suddenly the Vermont brigade rose from a ravine and poured volley after volley into their lines; then with a cheer and a charge the Rebel hosts were scattered to the winds, and our skirmish line re-established at dark in its former position. The battle in our front yesterday was a great success. Why we are across the river again this morning giving up all our advantages won by as brave and successful fighting as the war has shown, it is General Hooker's business to explain. If the army has failed in its object, no one will fail to acknowledge that General Niel's brigade did their whole duty nobly and successfully. But we have done it with a sacrifice of life which will carry sorrow to many a heart. Under all the circumstances, however, we consider ourselves fortunate still. No one expected that a fraction of the regiment would escape. But what cared we, when the salvation of the army was at stake. And here I affirm solemnly to you, to the honor of your noble sons and brothers, that the final order to retire was never so reluctantly obeyed. There were men who refused to obey, and stood their ground until wounded or captured by the enemy. With mingled feelings of sorrow and gratitude to the brave boys who have proved their devotion to their country with their blood, I record the casualties of the Company:

"Robert Watson, wounded in two places, not dangerous; Albert Watson, wounded through ankle and left at Hospital; Eugene Beach, wounded in arm, not dangerous; Philander Merithew, missing, but reported wounded; Charles Newman, slightly wounded; Wm. Piper, wounded, reported seriously; John Skillens, wounded slightly; Jerry Morrison, wounded severely in face, not dangerous; Michael Clark, missing; David Evans, missing; Corporal James Haver, missing, but seen after the battle; Warren Franklin, the same; John Franklin, missing; John Reid, missing; James Norris, missing; Jonathan Greenwood, missing; Wm. Nolan, missing; Warren Streeter, missing.

"I yesterday wrote you, stating at near as possible the loss of the Company. Since, the result has changed materially by several returning who were reported missing. The report is now as follows:

"On Sunday William Cosnett was instantly killed; Norton Bardwell died Monday night; Dibble badly wounded in shoulder; Smith, slight, in ear; McDuffie, slight, in groin; making two killed, three wounded; total, five. On Monday, Albert Watson shot through ankle; William Piper wounded in left side of body, doing well when last heard from; Philander Merithew reported wounded; Jerry Morrison wounded, not badly; Michael Clark missing; Corporal Wilson wounded, not badly; John Franklin, Eagle, missing; John Reid, Corning, missing; David Evans, Nunda, missing.

"These last four were in the ranks while we were fighting. When we retired they may have been taken prisoners. None of our boys saw them after the command to retire. Corporal James Haver was not wounded. One of our boys was with him when he was some distance from the firing. He was so exhausted that he fainted. His comrade brought him some water, and, as the enemy had retreated, he left him comfortable in the rear, near the Hospital. When we finally fell back

we could not find him, but suppose he crossed the river, which is probable. James has in a peculiar way the heart-felt sympathy of his comrades, and our earnest prayer is that he is safe. Sunday morning he was called hastily to the side of a dying brother, Wilbur. He had the satisfaction of being allowed to attend his brave brother in his last moments, and attended to his burial, then returned to avenge his death. I have since found that he was quite sick before and during the battle of Monday, but he uttered no word of complaint, and fought among the bravest. We shall rejoice to hear that he is really safe.

"Thus our loss on Monday was but three badly wounded, two slightly, and five missing. I cannot express my thankfulness for this wonderful escape from what seemed almost certain death. The Regiment was thrown forward as a forlorn hope, trusting that by desperate fighting we might hold the enemy in check until the left could be strengthened. During thirty long minutes we stood with seven companies against two regiments advancing upon us. They were held at bay, and half the number shot down, when a regiment to the left of us giving away, the enemy were rapidly flanking us, when we were ordered to fall back on the run. Behind us was a ravine from which the land sloped upwards. As the Regiment passed over this ground it was exposed to a raking fire and here suffered most. Company F fortunately kept the ravine as closely as possible, which accounts for our fortunate escape. The regiment suffered a loss of 147 killed, wounded and missing; Company F, ten in all, with but seven cases, so far as we know. Hooker is falling back and everything looks badly at present. It was a fatal, outrageous blunder of some one in leaving the heights, which we had fought so hard to storm, wholly at the mercy of the enemy. However things may terminate, we can have the pride of knowing that we did all that could be asked of men."

ROSTER OF COMPANY F, 33rd REGIMENT NEW YORK INFANTRY

Officers. Capt. James M. McNair. Age 24. Enrolled May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as Capt. Co. F. May 22, 1861, mustered out with regiment, June 2, 1863, died at Nunda.

1st Lieut. George T. Hamilton. Age 30. Enrolled May 13, 1861, to serve two years. Discharged for disability Feb. 6, 1862, at Camp Griffin, Va. Subsequent service in 104th N. Y. and in First N. Y. Dragoons. It is believed he perished on the Isle of Cuba, during the Spanish War.

Second Lieut. Henry G. King. Enrolled at Nunda as Second Lieutenant Co. F., promoted to First Lieutenant Feb. 6, 1862, discharged for disability Dec. 27, 1862.

Resides at Nunda.

Enlisted Men

Aspinwall, Aiken, age 17. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda, to serve two years; mustered in as musician, Co. F, May 22, 1861, assigned to ranks Jan. 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 2, 1863. Resides in Washington, D. C.

Bacon, Gardner, age 21. Enlisted July 6, 1861, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, same date; died of disease (sunstroke) Oct. 3, 1861, at Camp Ethan Allen, Va., buried at Nunda.

Bardwell, Norton, age 19. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Canaseraga to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861. Died of wounds, May 4, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Benjamin, George, age 23. Enlisted July 4, 1861, to serve unexpired term

of two years; said to have deserted Aug. 1, 1861, at Washington, D. C., re-enlisted in 85th N. Y.; captured and in prison until the end of the war.

Barker, John F., age 29. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; promoted corporal, no date given, commissary sergeant, May 22, 1862; mustered out with regiment June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y., died at Des Moines, Iowa, 1897.

Beach, Eugene, age 25. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Canaseraga to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y.

Benson, George, age 27. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Granger to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y.

Bentley, David, age 18. Enlisted at Nunda to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, July 6, 1861; discharged for disability, date not stated. Died about 1870.

Buchanan, Edwin, age 22. Enlisted July 4, 1861, at Elmira to serve term of two years; mustered as private, Co. F, July 6, 1861; mustered out with company, subsequent service in Mounted Rifles.

Bump, James H., age 20. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 11, 1862; discharged for disability (date not stated). Had his name changed to James B. Brooks, became an Episcopal clergyman, was rector at Oil City, Pa., at the time of his death.

Cain, Alfred H., age 21. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, May 22, 1861; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, re-enlisted in First Veteran Cavalry.

Cain, Justus H., age 19. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; promoted corporal Jan. 7, 1863; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y., died 1879.

Calkins, Willard E., age 25. Enlisted May 13, 1861, to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y.

Carroll, Terrence, age 24. Enlisted Dec. 20, 1861, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, Jan. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, subsequent service in 47th N. Y. Died in Nunda, Nov. 12, 1906.

Carter, Volney O., age 26. Enlisted May 13, 1861, to serve two years as private, Co. F; mustered out with company.

Cascore, Thomas, age 25. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; deserted Oct. 21, 1862.

Chambers, George, age 21. Enlisted May 22, 1861 at Elmira; was captured and in prison, paroled and returned to regiment towards the close of the war.

Carter, John J., age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; promoted commissary sergeant July 29, 1861; mustered in as Second Lieutenant, Co. B, May 21, 1862; mustered out with regiment June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y., received medal of honor; commissioned Second Lieutenant June 24, 1862, with rank from May 21, 1862. Subsequent service as Capt. of First Veteran Cavalry.

Chilson, Daniel. Born in Nunda, age 29. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861, died of intermittent fever April 21, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

Cristy, James, age 20. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y.; re-enlisted in First N. Y. Dragoons and died in prison at Andersonville, with seven others from the company.

Clark, Michael, age 38. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 22, 1862, attached to 49th N. Y. Infantry May 15, 1863, wounded May 10, 1864, transferred to company B, Sept. 17, 1864, discharged June 16, 1865.

Cosnett, William J., age 25. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 22, 1862, died of wounds May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va. Buried at Nunda.

Daggett, George W., age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y., became lawyer and was a district attorney and died at Nunda.

Dibble, Alvin H., age 18. Enlisted Oct. 24, 1862, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, Oct. 27, 1862; wounded May 4, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va., attached to 49th N. Y. Infantry May 15, 1863, to which transferred Oct. 1, 1863; discharged Nov. 13, 1863, returned to Nunda, had gangrene in wounds, had arm amputated. Died in New Jersey some years afterward.

Dodge, William D., age 19. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Centerville to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861, discharged by disability March 5, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

Doty, Howard B., age 24. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862 to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 11, 1862; attached to 49th N. Y. May 15, 1863, to which transferred Oct. 1, 1863; wounded in action Oct. 19, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. Died of wounds Oct. 24, 1864.

Driscoll, Michael, age 34. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 11, 1862; attached to 49th N. Y. May 15, 1863, to which transferred Oct. 1, 1863, discharged June 16, 1865.

Duryee, Eugene, age 18. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, Oct. 17, 1862; attached to 49th N. Y. May 15, 1863, to which transferred Oct. 1, 1863; wounded in May, 1864, discharged June 16, 1865.

Duryee, Schuyler, age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, in Nunda to serve two years; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, died in 1875, buried at Nunda.

Ellis, Franklin W., age 19. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Pike as private, Co. F; mustered out with company.

Ellis, Wesley, age 25. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, at Geneva.

Emery, John W., age 22. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Pike to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; mustered out with company.

Evans, David M., age 28. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 11, 1862; attached to 49th N. Y. May 15, to which transferred Oct. 1, to Company D also Co. B, discharged June 16, 1865.

Franklin, Hiram, age 21. Enlisted May 9, 1861, at Granger in Co. F; mustered out with company.

Franklin, John, age 21. Enlisted July 4, 1861, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered out with company.

Fuller, Henry F., age 20. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years, discharged for disability at Whiteoak Church, Va. Died at Nunda.

Gillett, James C., age 19. Enlisted from Oakland May 13, 1861, to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861, discharged for disability Aug. 4, 1861, at Washington, D. C., died at Oakland, 1862.

Green, Thomas, age 22. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Castile to serve two years; mustered as a private of Co. F, May 22, 1861, discharged for disability June 20, 1861, at Elmira, N. Y. Residence Oakland, N. Y.

Greenwood, Jonathan, age 19. Enlisted May 1, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861, transferred to regimental band; taken prisoner in June 1862, during McClelland's retreat from before Richmond, and died at Bell Island.

Greenwood, William, age 24. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862. Wounded in action July 6, 1863, attached to 49th N. Y. to which transferred Oct. 1, 1863. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out at the end of war.

Gregory, Dwight, age 30. Enlisted July 4, 1861, at Nunda to serve unexpired term of two years; discharged for disability April 30, 1862, at Yorktown, Va.

Hall, Robert S., age 20. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Portage to serve two years; mustered into Co. F May 22, 1861, discharged for disability Aug. 18, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

Haskins, Edwin, age 23. Enlisted July 4, 1861, at Nunda to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered out with company, June 2, 1863.

Hatch, Samuel W., age 25. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Pike, mustered in as private, Co. F, mustered out with company.

Haver, James, age 19. Enlisted at Nunda May 13, 1861, promoted corporal Dec. 4, 1862, mustered out with company, re-enlisted in First N. Y. Dragoons.

Hayes, Edmond, age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Scio, to serve two years; discharged for disability June 20, 1861, at Elmira, N. Y.

Herrick, Mortimer, age 21. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 11, 1862; attached to 49th N. Y. May 15, 1863, transferred to Co. D; wounded in action, died May 11, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court House, Va.

Hills, Henry A., age 27. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered as First Sergeant, Co. F, May 22, 1861, as Second Lieutenant Feb. 6, 1862, Vice-Lieutenant H. G. King promoted, First Lieutenant Feb. 5, 1863, Vice-Lieutenant King resigned. Resides Highland, Kas.

Hilyer, Ezaiel, age 42. Enlisted Sept. 29, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; attached to the 49th N. Y. May 15, 1863, to which transferred Oct. 1, 1863; discharged with detachment June 16, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Hulbert, age 40. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Eagle, private, Co. F, discharged for disability March 1862 at Alexandria, Va.

Johnson, John T., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862, at Nunda; attached to the 49th N. Y.; wounded May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Pa.; discharged with detachment June 16, 1865, died at home 1865.

Kiley, James, age 22. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered as sergeant, Co. F, May 22, 1861, promoted first sergeant, Dec. 27, 1862, mustered out with company June 2, 1863, and died at Nunda June 1863, buried at Portageville.

Koeppel, Gottlieb, age 32. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, discharged for disability March 7, 1864, died at Nunda.

LaFoy, John, age 25. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; served two years and was mustered out with company June 2, 1863.

Lamb, David G., age 42. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, transferred to 49th N. Y. May 15, 1863, paroled (no date), discharged June 16, 1865.

Lieb, Jacob, age 32. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; attached to 49th N. Y. May 15, 1863, to which transferred Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out at expiration of term of enlistment.

Lockwood, George M., age 20. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda; served two years and was mustered out with company. Subsequent service as Major, 58th N. Y. N. G.

Marshall, William, age 22. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; served this time and was mustered out with company.

Martin, George D., age 21. Enlisted May 13, 1861, to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861. Served two years and was mustered out with company June 2, 1863.

Mayhew, Reuben W., age 19. Enlisted May 13, 1861, to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, May 22, 1861, discharged for disability Aug. 4, 1861, at Washington, D. C. (enlisted at Nunda).

Maynard, Thaddeus, age 19. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Clarksville to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; died of disease at Washington, August 6, 1862. (Dr. Alley says at Philadelphia).

McDuffie, Irwin J., age 20. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Castile (he was a student at Nunda) to serve two years; mustered out with company. Personal: He married Alice Gilbert of Nunda.

Merithew, Philander, age 21. Enlisted at Nunda July 4, 1861, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as private, Co. F; mustered out with company.

Morrison, Jeremiah, age 27. Enlisted July 4, 1861, at Nunda to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as private of Co. F; mustered out with company June 2, 1863. Subsequent service in Second Mounted Rifles.

Newell, Charles, age 22. Enlisted July 4, 1861, at Nunda to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered as private, Co. F, July 6, 1861; mustered out with company.

Newell, Rufus, age 24. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda; mustered out with company.

Nolan, William J., age 19. Enlisted from Nunda Aug. 16, 1862, to serve three years; mustered in as a private, Co. F, Sept. 11, 1862; attached to 49th N. Y. May 15, 1863, to which transferred Oct. 1, 1863; captured in action May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania C. H., Va.; paroled (no date), discharged June 16, 1865. Other authorities say he died in prison.

Norris, James, age 26. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered out with company.

Payne, John B., age 22. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered out with company, killed at Dalton by a boiler explosion, and is buried at Nunda.

Phillips, Samuel D., age 21. Enlisted May 13, 1861, from Brooksgrove to serve two years; mustered in as corporal, Co. F, May 22, 1861, discharged for disability Aug. 4, 1861, at Washington, D. C. Resides at Perry, N. Y.

Piper, William H., age 23. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, at Nunda to serve three years; transferred to 49th N. Y.; mustered out at end of service as Henry W. Piper.

Partridge, Norman, age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Pike; mustered as private, Co. F, discharged for disability Jan. 7, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Patterson, Eben, age 27. Enlisted May 13, 1861, died of disease at Dalton, N. Y. Dec. 30, 1862, buried at Oakland.

Pool, Charles W., age 23. Enlisted at Nixvill May 13, 1861, to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; mustered out with company at expiration of service. Subsequent service in Second Mounted Rifles.

Pool, George, age 18. Enlisted July 4, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered out with company June 11, 1863. Died at Angelica, 1881.

Porter, Martin Luther, age 19. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861, was captured and in prison at Bell Island, Va. Subsequent service in 7th N. Y. H. A.

Prentice, George H., age 22. Enlisted in Nunda 1861; mustered as private, Co. F. Died of disease Feb. 28, 1862, at Camp Griffon, Va., brought home for burial, buried at East Hill, Nunda.

Preston, Warren, age 22. Enlisted July 4, 1861, at Nunda, to serve two years; discharged for disability. Subsequent service in 14th N. Y. H. A.

Randall, James, age 18. Enlisted from Oakland, to serve two years; mustered in as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861, discharged for disability June 18, 1861, at Elmira, N. Y. Subsequent service in 169th N. Y., died at home, 1865.

Raymond, Horatio B., age 22. Enlisted Oct. 12, 1861, at Nunda, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered out with company.

Record, Orman F., age 27. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. F, Oct. 10, 1862; assigned to the 49th N. Y. Oct. 1, 1863; dis-

charged with detachment from the 33rd June 16, 1865. Died (about) 1895 at Nunda.

Rial, John, age 23. Enlisted June 4, 1861, at Corning, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered into Co. F and mustered out with company.

Sargent, Francis W., age 24. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda; mustered out with company.

Sherman, Delos, age 24. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, at Nunda, to serve three years; transferred to 49th N. Y. Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out at expiration of service.

Skillan, John S., age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda, to serve two years; mustered out with company. Subsequent service in First Veteran Cavalry.

Smith, Delancey, age 20. Enlisted at Portage Aug. 30, 1862, to serve three years; transferred Oct. 1, 1863 to 49th N. Y. Resides at Hunt.

Smith, Elias, age 29. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Castile, to serve two years; mustered as private May 22, 1861, killed in action Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.

Smith, Henry, age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861; promoted corporal Jan. 1, 1863; mustered out with company. Re-enlisted in First Veteran Cavalry.

Smith, Philip, age 24. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda, to serve two years; mustered out with company. Subsequent service in First Veteran Cavalry.

Stebbins, Edwin, age 20. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Pike, to serve two years; mustered as private, Co. F, May 22, 1861, promoted corporal March 22, 1862; sergeant Dec. 27, 1862; mustered out with company June 2, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y.

Stebbins, James K., age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda, to serve two years, discharged for disability April 14, 1863, at General Hospital, Antietam, Md.

Streeter, Henry H., age 20. Enlisted at Pike, May 13, 1861, to serve two years; mustered as Private Co. F, mustered out with company.

Van Brunt, Edwin, age 18. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Pike, to serve two years; mustered as private Co. F May 22, 1861, died of disease Oct. 16, 1861, at Camp Ethan Allen, Va.

Turrell, Beebe, age 18. Enlisted July 4, 1861, from Nunda at Elmira to serve unexpired term of service; mustered as private Co. F; mustered out with company at Geneva, N. Y.

Treehouse, Francis, age 20. Enlisted at Nunda May 22, 1861; mustered out with company.

Washburn, Theodore, age 20. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Nunda to serve two years; mustered as private Co. F; killed at Deserted House, Va.

Watson, Albert P., age 36. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Eagle, to serve two years; mustered in as private Co. F; mustered out with company. Subsequent service in Second Mounted Rifles.

Watson, Robert H., age 19. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Eagle; mustered as private Co. F; promoted corporal April 19, 1862; mustered out with company.



COL. H. G. TUTHILL,
104th N. Y.



LT. COL. LEWIS C. SKINNER,
104th N. Y.



COL. AND MRS. H. G. TUTHILL
At Their Golden Wedding

Waver, Charles H., age 46. Enlisted at Nunda, Oct. 22, 1861, to serve unexpired term of two years; mustered in as private Co. F, Nov. 4, 1861, promoted corporal March 22, 1862; mustered out with company; he was a veteran of the Seminole war. Buried at Nunda.

White, Joseph, age 44. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, at Nunda, to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. F, Sept. 22, 1862; assigned to 49th N. Y. Oct. 1, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 15, 1864.

Whiting (or Whitney), Whitfield, age 23. Enlisted May 13, 1861; mustered into Co. F at Pike, to serve two years; died of disease June 1, 1862, at Yorktown, Va.

Wilson, Marvin, age 44. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862, at Nunda, to serve three years; mustered as private Co. F; discharged for disability Jan. 16, 1863, at Alexandria, Va. Buried at Dalton.

Winship, John F., age 29. Enlisted May 13, 1861, at Pike; mustered as sergeant of Co. F; promoted to Second Lieutenant Dec. 22, 1862.

Wing, Henry, age 19. Enlisted at Eagle as private Co. F; mustered out with company.

Winney, James, age 20. Enlisted July 4, 1861, at Nunda, to serve unexpired term of two years. Reported as deserter Sept. 28, 1861, at Camp Ethan Allen, Va. (This is questionable.)

THE WADSWORTH GUARDS

The 104th N. Y. Volunteers, had their drill camp at Geneseo, they were recruited at the suggestion of Gen. James S. Wadsworth, and were proud to bear the name of this distinguished patriot. The very first Company to report at Geneseo was the Nunda Company and hence was Co. A. They left for Geneseo Sept. 28th, at this time there was no other town in the county that had sent from home its second Company. H. G. Tuthill, Jas. Lemen and H. D. Page were instrumental in getting up the Company.

104th REGIMENT, COMPANY A

A list of Officers on Nov., 1861, of Co. A. 104th N. Y. The Company having completed its organization, was reported ready for service.

Captain, Henry G. Tuthill; 1st Lieut., Lewis C. Skinner; 2d Lieut., Albert S. Haver (Oakland); 1st Sergt., Reuben R. Weed (Nunda Station); 2d Sergt., Edwin A. Tuthill (Nunda); 3d Sergt., Alfred Skinner (Nunda); 4th Sergt., Lewis W. Shepard (Nunda); 5th Sergt., Albert Cleveland (Grove); 1st Corpl., Daniel White (Grove); 2d Corpl., Thomas Curtis (Nunda); 3d Corpl., Wm. E. Keene (Brooksgrove); 4th Corpl., John Satterlee (Nunda).

Twenty more men joined the Company at this time.

This Regiment was particularly unfortunate in having many of its men captured by the enemy, also in having frequent changes of Officers, and in a disposition to quibble over minor matters. Several of the officers resigned, or were

forced to do so, a lack of harmony seemed to prevail. The men, however, that escaped death and imprisonment re-enlisted, proving themselves brave and patriotic.

Their story as a Regiment as given in the Livingston County History is probably correct, as several of the officers of the Regiment lived at Geneseo including Col. Rorback and Col. Strang.

Company A from Nunda was the first to reach camp. It became the ranking company of the regiment; this gave seniority to its officers, and made their promotion almost certain; even non-commissioned officers reached field and line appointments before the end of their term of service.

THE WADSWORTH GUARDS, 104th REGIMENT, COMPANY A— SECOND COMPANY FROM NUNDA

In the Summer of 1861, while General Wadsworth was on a flying visit to Geneseo, he stated to prominent gentlemen that the war was to be a long one, and he was extremely anxious that Livingston should do her whole duty. To accomplish this he proposed that a regiment should be raised in the county, and asked John Rorback to allow him to present the latter's name to the Governor for a commission to recruit such a regiment. After some hesitation Mr. Rorback consented, and in a short time he received a commission to recruit and organize a regiment for the service. The experiment seemed a hazardous one, inasmuch as the county had already furnished recruits enough for at least a regiment, but earnest men had hold of the measure and it was bound to succeed. It was also proposed to call the new regiment the "Wadsworth Guards," in honor of the brave officer who had suggested its organization, and who had already reflected such honor on his native county by his daring bravery and self-sacrificing patriotism.

Colonel Rorback found, after some weeks' hard work, that it would be impossible to organize a regiment without having a local depot to which he could send his recruits as fast as they were secured. He asked the State authorities, therefore, to establish a military depot at Geneseo, and an order to this effect was issued. The 104th Regiment may be said to have begun an active existence on the 30th day of September, 1861, when there arrived at Geneseo Captain Henry G. Tuthill, with about sixty men, who afterwards became Company A of the regiment. Company B followed with about forty men three or four days later. At this time no barracks had been erected and accordingly the men of Companies A and B were quartered at the hotels in the village for a while. The "old campground" at the head of North street having been selected as the site for the military depot, barracks were constructed, and the work of recruiting became general throughout most of the county of Livingston and a portion of the county of Wyoming and continued until February, 1862.

The following advertisement for recruits, appearing in one of the Geneseo papers of that time, will serve to show the energy with which the various captains of the Wadsworth Guards sought to complete their rosters:



WAR,

WAR,

WAR,

COME ONE, COME ALL

And enlist in a first-class Company,

COMPANY A,

Commanded by Capt. H. G. Tuthill, of Nunda, and Lieut. L. C. Skinner, the first Company organized, and in a first-class Regiment.

THE WADSWORTH GUARDS

are now in camp at Camp Union, Geneseo, and are to be attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade.

This Company is now organized and nearly full, consequently only a Few More Volunteers Wanted.

PAY \$13 to \$23 PER MONTH
AND \$100 BOUNTY AT CLOSE OF THE WAR

Or time of discharge, and all other emoluments received by any other Regiment. Pay, Rations and Uniforms furnished from date of enlistment.

Volunteers may enlist and be forwarded to the Camp by applying to S. A. Ellis, 78 State Street, Rochester, or at our Tent on the Camp Ground, where we are now quartered at Camp Union, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y.

CAPT. H. G. TUTHILL,
LIEUT. L. H. SKINNER,
Recruiting Officers.

By the last of February, 1862, ten organized companies were in barracks, with a total of 683 enlisted men and twenty commissioned officers, all of whom had been mustered into the United States service by Captain E. G. Marshall.

At the request of the officers in charge of the depot, the regiment thus formed was ordered to Albany, and on the 25th day of February, 1862, left Geneseo amid the cheers and tears of thousands who had assembled to bid them God-speed. Arriving at Albany they went into barracks in the suburbs of the city, remaining there until about the 20th day of March.

On the 4th day of March an order was issued consolidating the regiment thus under the command of Col. Rorbach, into seven companies, also consolidating with the companies already formed, a skeleton regiment then in camp at the neighboring city of Troy, under the command of Col. John J. Viele, and containing in all about 300 men, who afterwards composed Companies H, I and K, of the 104th, the seven companies from Geneseo being lettered from A to G inclusive. The total strength of the regiment thus formed was 1,040 men and the following is a roster of the commissioned officers as taken from the order organizing the regiment, which was issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the State, and the field and staff commissioned, on the 8th day of March, 1862:

Colonel, John Rorbach; Lieut. Col., R. Wells Kenyon; Major, Lewis C. Skinner; Adjutant, Frederick T. Vance; Quartermaster, Henry V. Colt; Surgeon, Enos G. Chase; Asst. Surgeon, Douglas S. Landon; Chaplain, Daniel Russell.

Company A.—Capt., Henry G. Tuthill; 1st Lieut., —————; 2nd Lieut., Albert S. Haver.

Company B.—Capt., Lehman H. Day; 1st Lieut., Henry A. Wiley; 2nd Lieut., Homer M. Stull.

Company C.—Capt., Stephen L. Wing; 1st Lieut., Henry Runyan; 2nd Lieut., Nelson J. Wing.

Company D.—Capt., Zophar Simpson; 1st Lieut., Jacob H. Stull; 2nd Lieut., Geo. H. Starr.

Company E.—Capt., H. C. Lattimore; 1st Lieut., Wm. F. Lozier; 2nd Lieut., Wm. L. Trembley.

Company F.—Capt., Gilbert G. Prey; 1st Lieut., Luman F. Dow; 2nd Lieut., W. J. Hemstreet.

Company G.—Capt., James A. Gault; 1st Lieut., John P. Rudd; 2nd Lieut., John R. Strang.

Company H.—Capt., James K. Selleck; 1st Lieut., E. B. Wheeler; 2nd Lieut., Thos. Johnston.

Company I.—Capt., John Kelly; 1st Lieut., J. J. McCaffrey; 2nd Lieut., Chas. W. Fisher.

Company K.—Capt., John C. Thompson; 1st Lieut., John H. Miller; 2nd Lieut., Wm. C. Wilson.

Leaving Albany, March 26th, and remaining one night at the Park Barracks New York City, the regiment, after a very long and tedious journey, arrived at Washington late in the evening of the 22nd, where for the first time the men had the experience, so common in after years, of sleeping upon the open ground, or the still more filthy depot floor. Next day it was transferred to barracks at Kalaroma Heights, three miles from the Capitol, and there remained about three weeks during which time arms (Enfield Rifles) and accoutrements were issued to the men, and ceaseless drill went on.

In the early part of April the regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by Gen. Abram Duryee, which was being collected in camp at Cloud's Mills, a short distance from Alexandria, Virginia, and there it went into camp in the literal tented field for the first time. The brigade was composed of the 97th, 104th, and 105th, N. Y. and the 107th, Pa. regiments. Remaining here for about a month, special attention was given to drilling and maneuvering, both by companies, regiments and brigade, and the 104th became exceptionally perfect in its drill, so that, under the skillful command of Col. Rorbach, it formed a square from line of battle in less than twelve seconds, which Gen. Duryee, formerly Colonel of the 7th N. Y. Regiment, acknowledged was equal, if not superior, to anything that could be done by that famous militia regiment.

Soon after the first of May another forward step was taken, and the whole brigade was moved to Catlett's station, Virginia, to be in position for the forward movement which it was then contemplated Gen. McDowell should make from Fredericksburg. While encamped at Catlett's station the regiment was presented with a magnificent stand of colors, guidons, etc., by Mrs. General James S. Wadsworth, in recognition of the compliment paid to her gallant husband in the name of the regiment, "The Wadsworth Guards." The United States flag, which formed part of this stand of colors, bearing many a rent and battle stain, was torn from the staff and destroyed by Corporal James Thompson, one of the color

bearers, on the first day of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy during the retreat to and through the city on that day; the State flag, a beautiful silk banner, was borne through safely, and is now in the archives of the State at the office of the Adjutant General in Albany. On the 24th day of May the regiment was suddenly detached from the brigade, and ordered to proceed by rail to Thoroughfare Gap, and join the command of Brig. Gen. Geary, which arrived at the Gap on the morning of the 26th. In the afternoon of the same day Gen. Geary, fearing that his brigade was about to be overwhelmed by the forces of Gen. Jackson, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley, gave orders to retire hastily to Manassas, and the movement began at once. Gen. Duryee had prohibited the wagons of the regiment from coming to the Gap, and as the railroad was abandoned on the forenoon of the 26th, the regiment had no means of removing its tents, stores and camp equipage, and was forced to leave everything behind which could not be carried on the persons of the men. By the personal order of Gen. Geary, such stores, etc., left behind were burned by a company of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Thus, it will be seen that an event which at the time caused many harsh and unjust reflections on the regiment was one for which neither the regiment nor any of its officers were in the remotest degree responsible.

The march to Manassas Junction was long and severe, and, in view of the fact that several of the companies had been engaged in a reconnoitering expedition all the forenoon, it is not surprising that everything which could be abandoned was parted with on the march, and most of the regiment, officers as well as men, arrived at Manassas with nothing left but the clothing which they wore, and the arms and accoutrements upon their persons.

On the 28th of May the regiment was again ordered to Catlett's Station, where it remained for about three weeks as an independent command, picketing all the adjacent country; Gen. Duryee, returning to Catlett's Station about the middle of June with the other regiments of the brigade, made some changes in the camp grounds, removing the 104th to a low, marshy section, which resulted disastrously to the health of the regiment.

On the 5th of July the brigade moved to Warrenton, and on the 22nd of the same month to Waterloo, where it was attached to Gen. Pickett's division of McDowell's corps.

On the 5th of August Gen. Pope, with his "headquarters in the saddle" began the famous advance into the heart of the enemy's country. Passing through Culpepper, the battlefield of Cedar Mountain was reached on the evening of the 9th, too late, however, for the regiment to take any special part in the struggle of that day. The enemy retiring across the Rapidan, the advance was continued to that river, where the regiment remained until the 18th of August, when began the retrograde movement, which brought the whole army under Gen. Pope, shattered and dispirited upon the plains of Manassas, within the defences of Washington.

In the retrograde movement of the army which began about August 18th the regiment recrossed the Rappahannock River, took a position near the railroad bridge crossing the stream, and at this point was exposed to a sharp artillery fire. Leaving there, it was on duty one night as guard to Gen. Pope's headquarters, and then proceeded to Thoroughfare Gap, accompanied by the whole of Gen. Rickett's division, which was ordered to cease and hold the Gap, but when the

advance reached the Gap early in the afternoon of August 28th, the enemy was found to be already in full possession; indeed, as it afterwards transpired, more than half of the Rebel army was there confronted by this single division. Keeping up a bold front until after night-fall, Gen. Rickett began a retreat to Manassas battlefield, which was reached on the evening of August 29th, after an exhausting march of about thirty miles. The next day the regiment, being on the left of the brigade and nearest the enemy, suffered quite severely from a sharp musket-fire of the enemy concealed in a dense under-growth, losing one officer (Lieut. John P. Rudd) and a number of the men killed and wounded in a very short time. It was then ordered to retire behind an embankment and hold its position, which was successfully done, notwithstanding a fierce attempt to dislodge it. The brigade of Gen. Duryee, to which the regiment was attached, was moved to a new position; it remained here until late in the afternoon, when it was compelled to retreat before the murderous fire of a whole division of the enemy. This retreat continued with the rest of Pope's army to Centerville, the regiment having lost during the day five killed, forty-one wounded and forty-eight missing; most of the latter were afterward found to have been taken prisoners, although some were never heard of again, and were undoubtedly killed at the commencement of the retreat.

A march to Fairfax Court House, a hurried advance to Chantilly on Sept. 1st in a terrific thunderstorm and the retreat to Washington followed. After four days in the vicinity of Washington and Maryland, a campaign began, of which the first important event was the battle of South Mountain on the 14th of September. While Reno's attack was progressing in front, Duryee's brigade was ordered to the extreme right, and charged up the mountain side, the 104th leading the attack through nettles and tangled underbrush, and over steep and rugged rocks, with an impetuosity so great that they had gained the crest of the hill and secured a position on the flank of the enemy almost before it occurred to the latter that they were in danger of an attack in front, causing a precipitate retreat of the Rebels from that part of the battlefield.

On the evening of the tenth of September position was taken upon the field at Antietam, and the men lay down upon their arms for a few hours. At early dawn the line was formed and the attack began, under the immediate eye of Gen. Hooker. Gen. Duryee's Brigade had been designated as reserve the night before, but now found itself upon the front and without any reserve. Advancing steadily, in a position absolutely without any shelter, they were met with a terrific storm of iron and lead, which at last rendered it beyond the power of mortal man to advance further, and the men lay down for temporary shelter. Twice they were driven suddenly back, but rallying again each time with desperate energy, they again advanced and held their line until the arrival of reinforcements, about 10 A. M., when they were withdrawn. Near the close of the afternoon the severity of the enemy's cannonade betokened an immediate advance of the Rebel forces, and the 104th, with other regiments, were hurried forward into position to repel the attack. But none came, and so ended the battle, a drawn game, in what should have been a great Union victory had the other corps carried out their orders with the punctuality and vigor which characterized the attack of Hooker's Corps. The loss in this engagement was killed 9, wounded 67.

To this period of marches and battles succeeded the inactivity of camp life at Mercersville, Md., until the 26th of October, when another forward movement

began, and crossing again into Virginia, the 7th of December found the regiment on the banks of the Rappahannock River, a few miles below Fredericksburg. During these marches Gen. McClellan had been relieved from, and Gen. Burnside placed in command of the army; Major Gen. John F. Reynolds was now Corps Commander; Brig. Gen. John Gibbon was in command of the Division, and Col. A. R. Root of the 94th N. Y. V. of the brigade, while Col. Prey had succeeded Major Skinner in the command of the regiment.

Crossing the river on the 12th, the regiment went into action below Fredericksburg on the 13th of December. The brigade, having been in reserve, was ordered to drive the enemy out of a sunken railroad track, which they did by a gallant bayonet charge, capturing about 200 prisoners and driving the Rebels far into the woods beyond. Coolly reforming the regimental line, which had been broken by the impetuosity of the assault, the regiment moved to the right of the brigade and there held its position till ordered to retire, which was done slowly and in good order, removing all wounded.

The loss of the regiment at Fredericksburg was, killed 5, wounded 45, missing 3, of which latter number 2 were afterward ascertained to have been killed.

During the night of the 14th of December the army was silently withdrawn to the north bank of the river, and after a few days of waiting in temporary camps, the division of which the regiment formed part was sent into winter quarters near Belle Plain, Virginia, where it remained until about the 1st of May following, the quiet of the winter being only once interrupted by that episode, known ever since as "Burnside's Mud March," which took place on the 20th day of January, 1863.

On the 28th of April the regiment left winter quarters and soon arrived at almost precisely the same point on the Rappahannock River where it crossed before the battle of Fredericksburg, and there a part of the first corps was thrown across the river under the command of Gen. Wadsworth, while the rest of the corps, including this regiment, remained in reserve upon the north bank until the forenoon of May 2d, when the whole corps was dispatched to reinforce the portion of the army under Gen. Hooker, who was then in position at Chancellorsville, leaving Gen. Sedgwick with the sixth corps at Fredericksburg. Just as the men had gone into bivouac, after crossing the river at United States Ford, there came a sudden order to move at once and rapidly to the front, still a couple miles distant, and as they went forward through the gloom and dusk of evening they learned of the disaster which had occurred to the eleventh corps and its precipitate and inglorious retreat. The ground which had been lost was gradually retaken from the Rebels who, dispirited by the loss of Jackson, had fallen back. On the early morning of May 5th the river was recrossed, and the march continued toward Fredericksburg. Again the regiment went into camp near the bank of the river at White Oak Church, and remained there until the middle of June, when the movement began that culminated in Gettysburg.

Nothing noteworthy occurred with reference to the march of the regiment, until the order came on the 28th of June, announcing that Gen. Meade had relieved Hooker, and was in command of the army. At this time the regiment had crossed the Potomac, arriving at Frederick City, Maryland, on the evening of the 29th, and pressed on from there to Gettysburg, where it arrived in the early morning of July 1st. Buford's cavalry command was already engaged with the enemy at some distance beyond Seminary Ridge, and the several divisions of the corps—Wads-

worth's leading—were hurried forward to his support. But with almost the first dash of the infantry forces occurred the great disaster of the day—the death of Gen. Reynolds, the corps commander. It is doubtful, whether, even if he had been spared to direct the battle of the first day, if it would have resulted differently in its main features, as the disparity in the forces so rapidly increased, that by the middle of the afternoon the Union army was outnumbered almost three to one. With the persistence and tenacity worthy of all praise, the first corps clung to the line of Seminary Ridge, prolonging the line of battle toward the right by utilizing all the reserve, until at last the whole corps was in one line of battle, the 104th being upon the extreme right and resting upon the Mummasburgh Pike, at some distance beyond which were deployed two divisions of the eleventh corps. All along the line of Seminary Ridge, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until after four o'clock in the afternoon, waged a hotly contested battle; our forces bravely holding their own, and the heavy reinforcements enabling the enemy to obtain closer and better positions.

A list of Nunda prisoners belonging to the 104th Regiment, Company A of this squad of 14, only 4 survived the terrible ordeal. Just one of the 14 is living, and while he can tell the story he cannot hear a word spoken to him. The men were Lieutenant Edwin A. Tuthill, who died 1867; James L. Toms, the only one now living; Jimmie Johnson, who ended his too eventful life on a railroad track, and John Hays.

These four survived the prison pen. The others were, Corporal Lewis Sutton, William Smith, Oliver Smith, Daniel White, Edward Keene (of Pike), Stephen P. Havens, James Green, James L. Thompson, Lucian Carpenter, and Hiram Passage. The last was an adopted son of Daniel Passage, who built the Sanitarium. This curly-headed boy was the life of the company. He played the bones to perfection, and was so full of pranks that it was hard to think of him with all his fund of joy when at last conquered by starvation he could no longer cheer up his comrades in tribulation. He had re-enlisted for he was a genuine patriot. He was captured at the Weldon R. R., Va., and died at Salisbury Prison, N. C. To show the spirit of the boy, on one occasion when Stonewall Jackson had been silencing one of the Federal batteries, a peal of thunder shook the earth; "There, Stonewall," exclaimed Hiram, "is a battery you can't silence". Ten of the very best of Company A's strong valiant men were reduced to weaklings, and then they perished from the earth. Little do the present generation realize what the one survivor of this unfortunate group of heroes suffered from hunger, from impure air, and water so vile that it is wonderful that any one could survive with these conditions for a single month, yet some of these were captured at Gettysburg in 1863—a place less a charnel house of death than the prison pens of Salisbury and Andersonville.



ROSTER OF COMPANY A, 104th REGIMENT NEW YORK INFANTRY

Austin, Silas, age 18. Enlisted from Nunda, to serve three years; mustered in as private Co. A, Jan. 4, 1862; wounded in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; absent in the hospital at muster out of company.

Barber, Charles, age 35. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, to serve three years and mustered in as private Co. A, October 8, 1861, wounded in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; discharged Oct., 1864.

Bishop, Eugene H., age 26. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, to serve three years and mustered in as private Co. A, Oct. 12, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 31, 1862.

Black, James, age 42. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, to serve three years and mustered in as private, Co. A, Nov. 4, 1861, discharged for disability July 1, 1862.

Britton, George W., age 18. Enlisted from Portage, at Geneseo, to serve three years; mustered into Co. A Nov. 16, 1861, discharged for disability Dec. 31, 1862. Re-enlisted in the 9th N. Y. H. A. He died in Washington, March 1, 1865.

Brown, William, age 42. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, private of Co. A, discharged Oct. 24, 1864, at Elmira, N. Y.

Burdick, Abram, age 19. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, as private, Co. A, Oct. 19, 1861, discharged for disability Aug. 4, 1862. Re-enlisted in First Veteran Cavalry, and died of wounds.

Bush, Edwin, age 24. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861, discharged for disability April 20, 1864, at Washington, D. C. Died at Nunda (about) 1895.

Cameron, John, age 28. Enlisted at Poughkeepsie, private, Co. A; mustered out with company July 17, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

Carpenter, Abram D., age 19. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 28, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 4, 1864; killed in action May 8, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.

Carpenter, Charles H., age 21. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, and mustered in as private, Co. A, Oct. 26, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 4, 1864, mustered out with company.

Cain, William C., age 18. Enlisted from Nunda, Sept. 30, 1861, discharged for disability, Dec. 31, 1862.

Carpenter, Lucian, age 22. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, Oct. 26, 1861; mustered in as private, Co. A, captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; paroled from prison, died of disease resulting from imprisonment, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 9, 1863. There were five Carpenter brothers in the war: Martin, William, Lucian, Charles H. and Abram. William and Charles are still living.

Chizlett, William G., age 19. Enlisted from Nunda, at Geneseo, mustered in as private, Co. A, Oct. 12, 1861, wounded in action Aug. 30, 1862, at Manassas, Va. and Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; died of wounds Jan. 17, 1863. Buried at Nunda.

Clark, Cicero C., age 19. Enlisted from Grove, at Geneseo, Sept. 30, 1861, died of disease, June 30, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Clark, Ephraim W., age 22. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. A, Nov. 4, 1861, honorably discharged July 15, 1865, at Fort Delaware, Delaware.

Clark, Octavius M., age 20. Enlisted from Grove; mustered as private of Co. A Sept. 30, 1861; wounded in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; captured in action, Aug. 19, 1864, at Weldon R. R., Va. Died in prison, Feb. 9, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.

Cleveland, Albert H., age 23. Enlisted from Grove, Oct. 17, 1861, as private, Co. A, promoted sergeant, Nov. 4, 1861; discharged for disability July 4, 1862.

Resides Belvidere, Ill.

Collins, Thomas, age 18. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. A, Jan. 1, 1862; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Craft, Benjamin S., age 28. Enlisted at Onondaga; mustered out with company.

Craft, Nelson, age 21. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861, promoted corporal, re-enlisted as a veteran Feb. 28, 1864, promoted First Sergeant July 1, 1864; mustered out with company, July 17, 1865.

Crawford, Charles N., age 21. Enlisted from Nunda and mustered as private in Co. A Nov. 4, 1861, wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md., died of his wounds, Oct. 27, 1862.

Curtis, Thomas J., age 23. Enlisted from Nunda, mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 1, 1861, promoted corporal Nov. 4, 1861, Sergeant July 4, 1861; wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam Md.; promoted First Sergeant, Jan. 13, 1863; killed in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Davis, William L., age 22. Enlisted from Portage, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, Oct. 1, 1861; killed in action at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Fancher, Andrew J., age 25. Enlisted at Geneseo; mustered as private, Co. A, Nov. 14, 1861, discharged for disability, Dec. 1, 1862.

Fancher, Edger, age 19. Enlisted at Geneseo to serve three years, mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 22, 1861, wounded July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, promoted corporal prior to Dec. 1863, wounded in action, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va., returned to ranks July 1, 1864, discharged Dec. 21, 1864, at Elmira.

Fitzgerald, Michael, age 43. Enlisted at Batavia, to serve three years; mustered in as private, Co. A, Aug. 9, 1864; mustered out with company.

Flint, George W., age 33. Enlisted from Nunda as private of Co. A; discharged for disability, Sept. 3, 1862 at Alexandria, Va. (was sick for years at his home in Portage, and died in 1868), previous service in Mexican War. He is buried at Hunts Hollow.

Foble, Henry, age 23. Enlisted at Batavia; mustered as private, Co. A, mustered out with company.

Foland, Abram, age 24. Enlisted from Grove, mustered as private, Co. A, discharged for disability, March 1, 1863, at Belle Plains, Va.

Gould, Patrick, age 30. Enlisted from Nunda Sept. 30, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 18, 1864.

Graham, George H., age 29. Enlisted from Portage, Oct. 26, 1861, promoted corporal, April 12, 1862, discharged for disability, Dec. 18, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 12, 1864, died at Boston Harbor, Dec. 8, 1864.

Gearhard, Nathaniel A., age 19. Enlisted from Portage; mustered as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861, promoted sergeant, July 1, 1862, wounded in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; discharged for wounds, Oct. 12, 1864, died 1905. (Was County Clerk of Livingston Co.)

Gibson, Sullivan W., age 18. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 17, 1861, discharged at Wyoming, N. Y. May 24, 1862, died at Wyoming, N. Y. 1862.

Green, James, age 18. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. A, Jan. 15, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; died in prison, Jan. 24, 1864, at Richmond, Va.

Havens, Stephen P. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. A; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and died in captivity at Salisbury, N. C.

Hall, Charles, age 30. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.

Hampton, George N., age 22. Enlisted from Mt. Morris; mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 26, 1861, wounded in action, Aug. 30, 1862, at Manassas, Va., absent in hospital at time of muster out of company.

Held, Louis S., age 18. Enlisted at Poughkeepsie, assigned to Co. A; mustered out with detachment, June 1, 1865.

Herring, Henry, age 18. Enlisted Geneseo; mustered as private, Co. A, Nov. 12, 1861; in hospital since Aug. 8, 1862, to muster out of regiment.

Hill, DeWitt C., age 22. Enlisted at Buffalo, Aug. 8, 1863; discharged June 8, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y.

Hinman, Alexander, age 27. Enlisted from Portage; mustered as private, Co. A, Nov. 8, 1861; discharged Nov. 9, 1864. Resides at Canaseraga.

Hinman, Edwin, age 21. Enlisted from Portage; mustered as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; captured and paroled; deserted Oct. 15, 1862, from Camp Chase, Ohio, while a paroled prisoner.

Hoffman, Peter, age 19. Enlisted at Geneseo; mustered Oct. 12, 1861, as private, Co. A, discharged for disability, Dec. 31, 1862.

Howland, James, age 21. Enlisted at Royalton, Aug. 8, 1864; mustered out with company, July 17, 1865.

Hunter, William, age 30. Enlisted at Eagle, Aug. 9, 1864; discharged Aug. 28, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Hurd, Marcus, age 20. Enlisted from Nunda, Nov. 29, 1861, wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 10, 1864. Resides at Warsaw, N. Y.

Jarvis, John R., age 22. Enrolled at Buffalo; mustered as private, Co. A, Aug. 5, 1863, as First Lieutenant, Co. K, June 3, 1864; captured Aug. 19, 1864 at Weldon R. R., Va.; paroled Feb. 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

Johnson, James, age 19. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 12, 1861; captured in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; released May 1, 1865, at Sisters Ferry, Ga.; discharged June 30, 1865, at New York City. He re-enlisted and was sent to Texas.

Johnson, William, age 21. Enlisted March 18, 1862, at Buffalo; discharged from General Hospital, May 31, 1865.

Jones, Paul, age 38. Enlisted Oswego, assigned to Co. A; discharged for disability, Nov. 25, 1863.

Keene, William E., age 25. Enlisted from Nunda, to serve three years; mustered as a private, Oct. 2, 1861; captured in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; died at Richmond, Va. in the hospital of prison, Feb. 21, 1864.

Kelly, Michael, age 28. Enlisted from Nunda, Aug. 5, 1863, private, Co. A; mustered out with company, died in Egypt, Africa.

Knight, Needham C., age 21. Enlisted from Nunda, to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. G, Feb. 8, 1861; discharged Feb. 11, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.; died Aug. 13, 1870, at Nunda.

Lowell, Carlos G., age 21. Enlisted from near Dalton, to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; discharged for disability, Dec. 31, 1861; became a Methodist clergyman, and died at Anguilla, 1905.

Magee, Theodore. Enlisted from Nunda as a veteran of the 27th N. Y.; was one of eight original members; mustered out with regiment.

Magee, William, age 19. Enlisted from Nunda to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; wounded in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; discharged Oct. 21, 1864, at Elmira, N. Y.; died at Oneida, Kansas, April, 1901.

Magee, Philander. Joined company, but was transferred to 11th N. Y. H. A.

Magee, Marvin, was also transferred to the 11th N. Y. H. A.

Resides at Guy's Mills, Wis.

Mack, George W., age 20. Enlisted from Nunda, to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. A, Dec. 27, 1861; wounded in action Dec. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 4, 1864, promoted corporal Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.

Macken, James, age 19. Enlisted from Nunda to serve three years; mustered as private, Nov. 7, 1861; discharged for disability Sept. 24, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.; re-enlisted in Second Veteran Cavalry, and died in service, Feb. 1, 1864. Buried at Chautauqua Hollow.

Mayhew, Philatus, age 18. Enlisted from Nunda, Sept. 30, 1861; discharged for disability March 18, 1863, at Elmira, N. Y.

McGlenn, William, age 28. Enlisted at Niagara; mustered as private, Co. A, captured May 21, 1864, while on picket near Spottsylvania, released April 21, 1865, discharged June 21, 1865, at New York City.

McDonald, John F., age 31. Enlisted July 28, 1863, at Niagara; discharged to enlist in the U. S. Navy, April 21, 1864, at Nichols Station.

Menthow, Francis N., age 16. Enlisted from Portage, or Grove, to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. A, Nov. 4, 1861; died of disease Nov. 12, 1862, at Gainsville.

Parkins, Henry, age 25. Enlisted at Geneseo, Dec. 9, 1861; discharged for disability, Dec. 9, 1862.

Parsons, Erastus C., age 39. Mustered as private, Co. A, Dec. 9, 1863; died of inflammation of the lungs, Dec. 19, 1864, at Batavia, N. Y.

Passage, Hiram, age 19. Enlisted from Nunda as private, Co. A, Oct. 12, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 4, 1864; wounded in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; captured Aug. 19, 1864, at Weldon R. R., Va., and died in Salisbury Prison, N. C.

Patterson, Lucian C., age 34. Enlisted at Geneseo, Dec. 26, 1861; discharged for disability, Dec. 31, 1862.

Peterson, Obed, age 18. Enlisted from Geneseo Nov. 13, 1861, discharged with detachment Feb. 25, 1862.

Payne, William, age 21. Enlisted at Royalton, Aug. 2, 1864; discharged Aug. 28, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y.

Piper, John W., age 21. Enlisted from Nunda, to serve three years; mustered as private Jan. 12, 1862, discharged for disability March 18, 1863.

Pitt, George, age 22. Enlisted at Rochester, mustered as private Aug. 5, 1863; captured in action Aug. 19, 1864, Weldon R. R., Va.; paroled one day; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Praut, David, age 36. Enlisted at Nunda and mustered as private, Co. A, Nov. 11, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 15, 1862; buried at Nunda, 1876.

Prentice, Orville J., age 27. Enlisted at Nunda as private Dec. 30, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 31, 1862; buried at East Hill 1888.

Preston, William, age 21. Enlisted from Danville and mustered as private, Co. E, Feb. 25, 1862; transferred to Co. E, March 7, 1862; discharged for disability June 21, 1862, at Falls Church, Va. Resides in Nunda.

Rowell, George, age 42. Enlisted from Portage Nov. 2, 1861; wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; discharged for disability Dec. 13, 1862. Subsequent service in First Veteran Cavalry; died in 1898.

Rudick, John, age 35. Enlisted at Buffalo to serve three years; mustered as private Aug. 15, 1863; killed in action May 10, 1864, at Laurel Hill, Va.

Russell, Albert, age 22. Enlisted at Le Roy to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. H, Aug. 10, 1864; died of disease Nov. 6, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

Russell, Franklin A., age 21. Enlisted from Nunda to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 10, 1861. The history of Lapeer County says Frank A. Russell, Co. A, died at his home in Nunda, from wounds received in the service; date unknown.

Satterlee, George, age 19. Enlisted from Nunda and mustered as private of Co. A, Oct. 12, 1861; promoted first sergeant, July 2, 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 4, 1864; captured in action Aug. 19, 1864, at Weldon R. R., Va.; died while a prisoner Jan. 20, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.

Satterlee, John S., age 22. Enlisted from Nunda to serve three years; mustered as corporal, Co. A, Oct. 12, 1861; promoted sergeant prior to April, 1863; first sergeant July 2, 1863; re-enlisted as veteran, Jan. 4, 1864; killed in action May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Simpson, Cornelius. Mustered in as First Lieutenant, Co. A, Jan. 21, 1863; captured in action Aug. 19, 1864; paroled Feb. 1865; mustered as captain May 25, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Skinner, Alfred W., age 41. Enlisted from South Village; mustered as sergeant, Co. A, Sept. 20, 1861; returned to ranks; discharged for disability, Feb. 4, 1862; died at Nunda.

Skinner, Louis C., age 28. Enlisted at Geneva as First Lieutenant, Co. A, Sept. 20, 1861, as Major, March 15, 1862; discharged Oct. 21, 1862 at Maryland, Md. Commissioned First Lieutenant March 17, 1862, with rank from Sept. 20, 1861 (original); Major March 17, 1862, with rank from Sept. 20, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, not mustered, Oct. 21, 1862 with rank from Sept. 11, 1862; Colonel not mustered, Nov. 24, 1862 with rank from Oct. 21, 1862. Vice Colonel Rorback, honorably discharged.

Smith, Francis C., age 21. Enlisted from Dalton; mustered as private, Co. B, Nov. 18, 1861; wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862 at Antietam, Md.; re-enlisted as a veteran, Nov. 28, 1864; promoted corporal June 4, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865.

Spencer, John, age 28. Enlisted at Lockport, private, Co. B; mustered out with regiment.

Steele, Joseph, age 43. Enlisted from Java to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 22, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 22, 1862.

Steele, Walter (son of Joseph), age 18. Enlisted from Java; mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 8, 1861; wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862 at Antietam, Md.; missing in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; returned to duty Feb. 17, 1864; discharged Oct. 31, 1864.

Stewart, John P., age 22. Enlisted July 28, 1863, at Niagara; mustered as private, Co. A, Aug. 14, 1863; discharged June 14, 1865.

Stryker, George, age 18. Enlisted at Geneseo in Co. A, Oct. 22, 1861; wounded Aug. 30, 1862, at Manassas, Va.; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1862; promoted corporal; wounded July 29, 1864; discharged for wounds April 30, 1865, at hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sutton, Lewis, age 24. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as corporal, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; captured in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; died Dec. 31, 1863, at Richmond, Va.

Smith, Oliver, age 36. Enlisted from Nunda as private, Co. A, Oct. 15, 1861; captured in action July 1, 1863, (with thirteen others including Capt. Tut-hill and James Toms) at Gettysburg; perished in prison.

Smith, William E., age 19. Enlisted from Nunda to serve three years and mustered as private, Co. A, Nov. 30, 1861; wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; captured in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; died April 13, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Snyder, George W., age 36. Enlisted from Nunda, to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; discharged for disability, Aug. 9, 1862, died at Nunda.

Tadder, David E., age 24. Enlisted from Portage Dec. 4, 1861; lost an eye in action; discharged for disability Feb. 5, 1863, died in Granger 1903.

Thomas, George. Enlisted Oct. 8, 1861 as corporal, Co. A; re-enlisted and mustered out with company.

Thomas, William, age 20. Enlisted at Geneseo; mustered as corporal, Co. A, wounded in action, Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam; discharged Oct. 31, 1864.

Thompson, Cordemas S., age 19. Enlisted from Dalton in Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862 at Fredericksburg, Va.

Thompson, James L., private, Co. A, from Dalton, promoted corporal Oct. 1862; captured in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg; died Feb. 16 in captivity at Richmond, Va.

Toms, James L., age 26. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as corporal, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; captured July 1, 1863, was a prisoner until Sept. 30, 1864, only four of the fourteen captured reached home, and one of these died in a few days, Mr. Toms is the only survivor.

Turner, Charles H., age 18. Enlisted from Nunda and mustered as private, Company F, Jan. 29, 1862; died at Nunda, July, 1862.

Tuthill, Edwin A., age 24. Enlisted in Nunda and mustered as private, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; promoted sergeant Nov. 4, 1861; First Sergeant, April 12, 1862; mustered in as Second Lieutenant, Co. D, Sept. 12, 1862; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., paroled Nov. 1864; mustered in as Captain, Co. K, June 10, 1865; mustered out with company July 17, 1865, near Washington, D. C. (one of the eight who served to the end of the war) commissioned Second Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1862, with rank from Sept. 12, 1862, Captain May 31, 1865, with rank from May 22, 1865.

Tuthill, Henry G., age 28. Enrolled from Nunda at Geneseo; mustered as Captain, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; mustered in as Lieutenant, Colonel, Nov. 27, 1862, discharged for disability, Nov. 7, 1863 from wounds received July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; commissioned Captain March 17, 1862, with rank from Sept. 30, 1861, (original), Lieutenant Colonel, Dec. 3, 1862, with rank from Oct. 21, 1862, Vice G. G. Prey promoted.

Weed, Reuben R., age 33. Enlisted from Grove; mustered in as First Sergeant, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861, as Second Lieutenant, April 14, 1862; as First Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1862, missing in action from July 1, 1863 to Dec. 1863, dismissed Dec. 20, 1863, by Gen. court martial (for accepting parole contrary to instruction). Commissioned Second Lieutenant April 19, 1862 with rank from April 14, Vice R. S. Rogers declined, First Lieutenant Dec. 3, 1862, Vice A. S. Haver promoted.

Westbrook, George, age 20. Enlisted from Portage as private, Co. A, Nov. 29, 1861, wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, discharged for wounds Dec. 9, 1862, at Washington, D. C. Resides Warsaw, N. Y.

Westbrook, John, age 19. Mustered as private, Co. A, Oct. 25, 1861, wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, discharged for wounds at Elmira in 1863.

Whipple, Edgar J., age 18. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. A, Oct. 17, 1861; wounded in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 4, 1864, promoted corporal, July 1, 1864, Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1864; discharged July 28, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y. Resides in Saginaw.

Williams, John, age 18. Enlisted at Poughkeepsie, Aug. 20, 1864; mustered out with Company A, July 17, 1865.

Wilner, Malcom G., age 35. Enlisted from Portage, Feb. 25, 1862, Co. F, missing in action Aug. 30, 1862.

Wood, Emery M. and Henry Wood, of Portageville, Co. F, both died of disease. Brought home for burial.

White, Daniel, age 31. Enlisted from Dalton to serve three years; mustered as corporal, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; captured in action, July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, died in prison.

White, Elijah, Jr., age 36. Enlisted as private, Co. A, from White Settlement, Sept. 30, 1861, captured Nov. 7, 1862, paroled, no date, discharged Nov. 21, 1864, at Washington, died after reaching home.

Wilcox, Edwin, age 45. Enlisted from Nunda; mustered as Wagoner, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861, promoted Hospital Steward, March 5, 1862; discharged Sept. 30, 1864.

Woodruff, William, age 18. Mustered as private, Co. H, Dec. 10, 1861; killed in action July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Woolworth, LaFayette, age 31. Enlisted from Ossian in Co. K, afterward Co. E, March 7, 1862, discharged for disability June 16, 1862, at Washington, D. C., died at home at Ossian.

Wright, John A., age 29. Enlisted from Nunda, mustered as a private of Co. A Sept. 30, 1861, at Geneseo; discharged for disability Aug. 18, 1862, at Washington, D. C. At Soldiers Home, Marshalville, Iowa.

Wright, Samuel L., age 43. Enlisted from Nunda, mustered in as musician, Co. A, Sept. 30, 1861; discharged Sept. 30, 1864, died at Soldiers Home, Bath.

Young, William N., of Grove, age 33. Mustered Nov. 2, 1861, as private, Co. A, at Geneseo; wounded in action Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam, Md.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 1, 1863. Resides at Pike.



Wm. H. N. S.



Wm. H. N. S.
1861-1862



Mrs. Wm. H. N. S.



Wm. H. N. S.
1861-1862

**COMPANY I, 130th REGIMENT N. Y. INFANTRY, AFTERWARD THE
1st N. Y. DRAGOONS, OR 19th CAVALRY—THE THIRD
COMPANY FROM NUNDA**

This regiment won the enviable distinction because of its long list of casualties, of being placed among the "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments" of the State and Nation, not that these three hundred did all of the fighting but the number of deaths from these regiments was greater than from others. It is true they had more men to lose from, as the Cavalry Regiments were frequently furnished with recruits and kept up to the maximum regimental strength. Many of the recruits, however, came into the service so late that they were not of much value. Those who were with the regiment from the first until the very last were the ones who were exposed to innumerable perils, and it is almost miraculous that any one not on detached service could go through so many perils and live to tell the story of his dangers. At the annual reunions of this regiment thousands of people have heard the enthusiastic survivors tell their entire story of the three years, from the many deaths in the swamp lands of Suffolk that proved more disastrous than any one battle, to their last battle at Five Forks. It is best to tell what others have told of them for that is sufficient to prove alike the valor and the services of this regiment under its valorous Commanders, Col. Alfred Gibbs (a West Point Regular Army Officer), and Brevet Major General of U. S. A.; and Col. Thomas J. Thorp, Brevet Brigadier U. S. Vols. William F. Fox, whose history of all the regiments is reliable, has given us this record of the 1st New York Dragoons, Merritts' Brigade—Torberts' Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac: Total enrollment, field and staff, 16; line officers, 30; enlisted men, 1,368; total 1,414.

The casualties in the entire regiment were as follows: Officers killed, 4; enlisted men killed, 126; total 130. Officers died, 1; men died of disease and in prison, 130; total 131. Grand total 5 officers, 256 enlisted men. Besides this, including the wounded 461, died in Confederate prisons previously included 33.

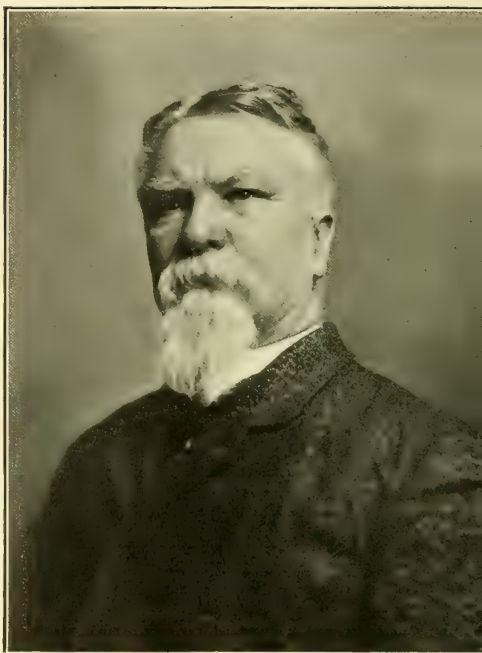
As Nunda furnished one company, we give the record of Co. I, commanded from start to finish by Captain Jas. Lemen (Brevet Maj. and Lieut. Col): Officer killed, 1; men, 13; died of disease, 20; total 34; number of men, 151. Cavalry unlike infantry have many more skirmishes than battles, they dash in and come out again frequently without loss but many times with casualties.

The number of recognized battles in which this regiment engaged, as given by Col. Fox is: Deserted House, Va., 7; Suffolk, Va., 3; Black Water, Va., 2; Manassas Plains, Va., 3; Todds Tavern, Va., 31; Spotsylvania, Va., 2; Yellow Tavern, Va., 2; Hungary, Va., 2; Old Church, Va., 2; Cold Harbor, Va., 14; Trevillian Station, Va., 26; White Post, Va., 7; Shepardstown, 3; Smithsfield, Va., 4; Opequon, Va., 4; Fisher's Hill, Va., 1; Newmarket, Va., 3; Port Republic, 1; Newton, 5; Cedar Creek, 2; Loudon Valley, 1; Petersburg, 4; Five Forks, 1; total 128.

Notes by Col. Fox. Organized at Portage, N. Y., as the 130th New York Inf. and served as such at Suffolk, Va., and in Keyes' Peninsula campaign. On July 28th, 1863, it was transferred to the mounted service under the designation of the First New York Dragoons. Col. Gibbs, who belonged to the U. S. Cavalry service, drilled the men in their new duties, and on the night of October 17th, 1863, the dragoons made their first fight as such at Manassas Pass. The regi-



C. L. CUDEBEC
Co. F, N. Y. Dragoons
Pension Attorney



S. S. MORRIS
Com. Sergt. Co. I, Dragoons



CAPT. JAMES LEMEN
First N. Y. Dragoons



HENRY GREENFIELD
First N. Y. Dragoons

ment started on Grant's campaign of 1864, with about four hundred carbines, and in the wilderness (at Todds Tavern), having dismounted, made a desperate fight, sustaining the heaviest losses of any Cavalry Regiment in any one action during the war: its casualties in the wilderness amounted to 20 killed, 36 wounded, and 35 missing. At Cold Harbor, the weary troopers were sleeping on the ground, bridle rein in hand, when they were awakened and ordered into the breastworks, which they gallantly defended, while their band played gaily during the entire fight. At Trevillian Station the remnant of the Dragoons were actively engaged, their casualties in that action amounted to 16 killed 61 wounded, and 8 missing. After fighting under Sheridan in his famous Shenandoah campaign, and sharing the glories of the final scenes at Appomattox, the regiment was mustered out June 30th, 1865.

The Dragoons ranked high in the estimation of its various brigade and division generals as a regiment of superior discipline and efficiency. During all its mounted service the regiment was in the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

High Praise for the Dragoons, by Baj. Gen. Thomas C. Devin

I know the first New York Dragoons. They have served under me on a score of battlefields, and to them is mainly due the results of many a hard fought fight. I earnestly trust that the authorities of their Native State will reward these gallant men who have borne the flag of that state in triumph wherever duty called or honor was to be won.

THOMAS C. DEVIN,
Major General Commanding.

Another Endorsement by Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh

There has been no better nor more distinguished regiment in this war than the 1st New York Dragoons, serving under my command during the final triumphant campaign and suffering with most exemplary cheerfulness. In gallantry and discipline it is unsurpassed and deserves the highest rewards that the Nation and State can bestow.

CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
Brigadier General Commanding

COMPANY I, 130th REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS

The third company from Nunda raised by Capt. James Lemen again called out the best men. The very young and enthusiastic enlisted in the 33d. More of the sedate and middle aged men were in the 104th and now again, the call having come for 300,000 more, all classes promptly responded. The rendezvous was at Camp Williams near Portage Station, and hundreds of people daily repaired to Camp Williams to see their soldier boys as often as possible before they departed for the front. Every day was a picnic, and the excellent fare the government furnished, supplemented by the gifts of kindred and guests, made the place one of perpetual interest to those who took their lessons in military life as recruits or embryo soldiers, for no man is a real soldier until he has been in the service at least six months, then he begins to know what he is there for, and that his obedience to commands, measures his worth as a patriot and soldier.

The history of the regiment has been so well written by one of its most competent and zealous members, Rev. James R. Bowen, that had the other regiments had the story of their military career told as lucidly and as minutely there would

be no need of this Patriotic History of Nunda. It is Nunda Soldiers in general and Nunda Patriotism that needs an indelible impress, hence, *all* who served their country must be included, without partiality and without invidious distinction. Every company had its long list of heroes, and a few poltroons, always a few, not as loyal and brave as they thought themselves to be, when they enlisted. To err is human; to fear, in time of imminent danger, is natural; to have pride enough to do one's duty when death haunts the spot is not given in large measure to all. But for this abundant American pride, at least half of the soldiers would have shirked duty, and shunned danger, and counted "absence of body" several degrees better, than presence of mind. It is history that six per cent. of the army was accused of desertion, it is, however, doubtful history. Many of the missing are counted as deserters who were captured and imprisoned, and others so marked were killed. Four per cent. (a few bounty jumpers who enlisted early and often swell the number) would be probably nearer the correct estimate. It is not astonishing, that four men out of one hundred, including the small army of bounty jumpers (who enlisted frequently, away from home under different assumed names), were either cowards or knaves. We hope to show that the *men from the town of Nunda* had still less than this percentage of that class.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I, 1st NEW YORK DRAGOONS

The roster of the 130th N. Y. or 19th Cavalry or First New York Dragoons, as this regiment was at different times called, as gleaned from several sources is as follows:

1.

Lieut. Franklin S. Adams, age 26, enrolled at Portage (as all the Commissioned Officers of this Regiment were), Aug. 16th, 1862, mustered in as Lt. Co. I. Aug 16th to serve three years, promoted to Lieut. Oct. 2nd, 1862, mustered in as Adjt. to date Oct 1st, 1864, mustered out with regiment June 30th, 1865, at Clouds Mill, Va. Died 1903.

2.

Adams, Rufus, age 30 years, enlisted Aug. 11th, 1862, at Burns, N. Y., mustered as a Priv. Co. I Sept. 3rd, 1862, to serve three years, transferred (date not stated) to Company H, 16th Regiment V. R. C. from which discharged July 12th, 1865.

3.

Allen, Harrison, age 21 years, enlisted Aug. 5th, 1862, at North Dansville, N. Y. as a Priv. Co. K, promoted successively, Sergt. and Sergt. Major; captured Nov. 2nd, 1863, transferred to Co. I, mustered out with regiment.

4.

Alvord, Jacob, age 23, born at Springwater, N. Y., enlisted Aug. 13th, 1862, at Nunda, mustered in as private Co. I, Sept 3rd, 1862, to serve three years; discharged for disability Feb. 11th, 1865, at New York City.—Dalton, N. Y.

5.

Ames, Albert D., age 35, enlisted Aug. 15th, 1862, at Springwater, N. Y., as private Co. I, mustered Sept. 3rd, 1862, for three years, mustered out with company.

Ames, Elisha J., age 27, enlisted Aug. 5th, 1862, at Portage, N. Y., mustered in as private Co. I, Sept. 3rd, 1862, to serve three years, wounded in action May 7th, 1864, died of such wounds June 25th, 1864, at Washington, D. C. Buried in Nunda—Snyder Cemetery.

Ames, George, age 18. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, to serve three years; mustered as a private, Co. I; mustered out with company, lived in Nunda, died, buried at Snyders Cemetery, Nunda.

Barager, John K., age 44. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Ossian, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862, to serve three years; appointed corporal, Sept. 3, 1862; wounded at Old Church, Va., died of such wounds May 31, 1864.

Barker, Joseph M., age 23. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Nunda, N. Y.; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862, to serve three years; appointed Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863, mustered out with company, died at Tyron, N. C. 19—.

Barnum, Willis H., age 19. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Burns, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862, to serve three years; discharged for disability March 24, 1864. Canaseraga, N. Y.

Batterson, Wellington, age 18. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda, N. Y.; mustered as a private to serve three years; appointed corporal July 1, 1864, sergeant, April 30, 1865; mustered out with company. Frederick, Mich.

Bennett, Henry A., age 18. Enlisted Jan. 16, 1864, at Grove, N. Y.; mustered in as a private, Co. I, Jan. 18, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out, in hospital July 15, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Black, William, age 35. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I, Jan. 5, 1864, to serve three years; killed in action May 7, 1864, at Todds Tavern, Va. His monument at Nunda.

Booth, John W., age 21. Enlisted Jan. 12, 1864, at Grove, N. Y.; mustered as a private, Co. I, Jan. 12, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with company.

Barney, Ziba E., age 22. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Burns, from Grove; mustered in as a private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862, to serve three years; died of disease, Jan. 19, 1863, at Suffolk, Va. Had four brothers in the service.

Bowen, Chester. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as a private of Co. I, 1862, to serve three years; appointed corporal, July 1, 1864, sergeant, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, died at Peaster, Texas (1904).

Bowen, James R., age 27. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as musician, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862, to serve three years; appointed chief musician, Nov. 10, 1862, after the transfer to cavalry; appointed bugler, Sept. 1, 1863, and retransferred to Co. I; wounded at Newtown, Va., Aug. 11, 1864; mustered out with company June 30, 1865. Became a clergyman of the M. E. Church, wrote the history of the First N. Y. Dragoons. He died at Lyons, Mich., Sept. 3, 1905.

Britton, Russell A., age 28. Enrolled Aug. 16, 1862, from Nunda; mustered in as First Lieutenant, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1861, to serve three years; mustered in as Adjutant, Oct. 12, 1862, as Captain, Co. H, March 1, 1863. Brevetted Major at the close of the war.

Callahan, John, age 36. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I, to serve three years; wounded in action Aug. 11, 1864, Winchester, N. J. Died of his wounds.

Carroll, Owen, age 19. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; mustered out at the close of the war.

Carter, Chester C., age 29. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, at Nunda, private of Co. I; discharged for disability, Aug. 22, 1864, at New York City.

Chapman, Robert C., age 42. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1864, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out with company.

Christie, James, age 22. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863, at Nunda, as private, Co. I, to serve three years; captured May 7, 1864; died Sept. 3, 1864, Anderson, Ga.

Clark, David W., age 35. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; transferred to 243rd Co. First Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, from which discharged June 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Clark, Delos D., age 37. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, at Avon, N. Y.; discharged for disability May 6, 1865, at Petersburg, Va.

Clark, Freeman, age 18. Enlisted April 7, 1865, at Scio; mustered out with company.

Closser, James C., age 18. Enlisted Jan. 28, 1864, to serve three years; mustered out with company. Resides at Warsaw, N. Y.

Clyne, William, age 22. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; mustered out with company.

Colwell, George C. Enlisted April 11, 1865; mustered out June 30, 1865.

Cook, James C., age 38. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, at Burns, as private of Co. I, discharged for disability, Jan. 20, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.

Cook, Sylvanus H., age 18. Enlisted Feb. 9, 1864, at West Sparta; mustered as private of Co. I, Feb. 16, 1864; mustered out with company.

Coulter, Simon M., age 27. Enlisted New York City March 11, 1865; mustered out of company.

Crawford, McCollister, age 23. Enlisted at Belfast, Aug. 16, 1862, private, Co. I, sent to General Hospital, absent at muster out of company.

Resides Romeo, Mich.

Dann, George W., age 29. Enlisted at Avon, Sept. 5, 1864; mustered as private to serve one year; mustered out with company.

Davis, Latinus M., age 18. Enlisted April 7, 1865, at Wirt, N. Y. as private, Co. I, mustered out with company. Resides at Independence, Mo.

Davis, Levi C., age 39. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as a private, Co. I, to serve three years, died Jan. 1, 1864, at Mitchells Station, Va.

Davison (or Davidson), David, age 41. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Burns, N. Y.; mustered as a private, Co. I, appointed blacksmith Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out with company.

Drake, Alexander, age 26. Enlisted Sept. 26, 1864, to serve one year; wounded Oct. 18, 1864, died of wounds Oct. 22, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

Durfee, George W., age 20. Enlisted July 31, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; wounded Aug. 11, 1864, at Newtown, Va. Died at Jamestown, N. Y., 1906.

Edinborough, Fergus, age 19. Enlisted April 7, 1865, at Scio, N. Y.; mustered in as private to serve one year; mustered out with company.

Edinborough, Luther B., age 18. Enlisted April 7, 1865, as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Edmonds, Thomas W., age 24. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, Portage, N. Y., to serve three years; mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; transferred Dec. 27,

1864, to 49th Co. Veteran Reserve Corps, from which discharged June 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Resides at Castile, N. Y.

Foland, James H., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; captured May 7, 1864, died Sept. 15, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Farr, Salmon, age 18. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; transferred Feb. 12, 1863, to Battery D Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Fay, Norman S., age 19. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Burns; mustered as private, Co. I; transferred to Fourth U. S. Artillery. Resides at Canaseraga, N. Y.

Flint, Joseph N., age 24. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, at Burns; mustered as sergeant, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; appointed Sergt.-Major Oct. 12, 1862; mustered as Second Lieut. March 1, 1863; mustered out June 30, 1865. Brevetted First Lieutenant and Captain, with rank from March 13, 1865, served as aid-de-camp on staff of Major Gen. during the summer campaign of 1864; died at San Francisco 1907.

Flint, Josiah H., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, at Burns; mustered in as private to serve three years; captured May 7, 1864, died in Andersonville prison, May 26, 1864.

Freeman, Franklin E., age 28. Enlisted Feb. 6, 1864, at Nunda; mustered out with company.

Freer, Gilbert L., age 18. Enlisted at Nunda Aug. 1, 1862. He received from John C. McNair, veteran of the war of 1812, a colt, which was kept for him till his return, it was offered for the first man who would enlist in this new company. Mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; appointed bugler, Sept. 1, 1863, corporal April 20, 1865; mustered out with company.

Resides at Portageville, N. Y.

Fry, Henry, age 31. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864, at Angelica; mustered in as private, Co. I, Sept. 6, 1864, to serve one year; mustered out with company.

Emmons, John W., age 15 (gave his age as eighteen); he died at Elmira, and was buried at Nunda, his exact age was fifteen years nine months, and four days.

Garhart, George Adelbert, age 19. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, at Portage; mustered in as private, Co. I, to serve three years; appointed corporal, Jan. 5, 1865; mustered out with company.

Resides at Buffalo, N. Y.

Gelzer, Simeon, age 18. Enlisted Jan. 19, 1864, at Grove; mustered in as private, Co. I, Jan. 19, 1864; captured May 7, 1864, at Todds' Tavern, Va. Died in prison.

Gilbert, Edward L., age 37. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, at Burns; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, appointed commissary sergeant, Sept. 1, 1863; absent in general hospital, when the regiment was mustered out.

Goldthwait, Milo S., age 20. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as corporal, Co. I, promoted to commissary Jan. 3, 1865; mustered out with company.

Resides Nunda, N. Y.

Goldthwait, Norton S., age 23. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Nunda, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I, discharged for disability, April 3, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y., died at Nunda.

Gordon, George A., age 18. Enlisted April 7, 1865, at Scio, private, Co. I, mustered out with company.

Resides Scio, N. Y.

Gothard, John, age 34. Enlisted Feb. 17, 1864, at Nunda, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I, Feb. 19, 1864, at Newtown, Va.

Gray, Thomas B., age 27, Co. I, deserted at Portage.

Greenfield, Henry R., age 24. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I, to serve three years; appointed Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out with company.

Haight, Ransom, age 21. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Grove, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862, to serve three years; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va. June 11, 1864; mustered out at Washington, D. C.

Hamilton, George T., age 28. Enrolled Oct. 1, 1862, at Suffolk, Va. as First Lieut., Co. A, to serve three years; wounded June 11, 1864, at Trevillian Station; mustered in as Captain, Co. F, Nov. 19, 1864, with rank from Sept. 19, 1864; (Vice Capt. Alexander Thorp, killed); it is believed he perished in Cuba; previous service in the 33rd and 104th N. Y.

Harwood, Elijah, age 40. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Grove, to serve three years; wounded as private, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862; died June 6, 1863, of disease at U. S. A. Hospital, at Hampton, Va.

Harwood, George R., age 20. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Grove, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out with company.

North Adams, Mich.

Harwood, John, age 44. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Grove, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I, Aug. 16, to serve three years; discharged Oct. 5, 1863, for disability at Mannassas Junction, Va.; died at Nunda, buried at Fillmore, N. Y.

Harwood, Joseph, age 18. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I, Aug. 16, to serve three years; discharged May 6, 1865, for disability.

Rochester, N. Y.

Havens, Cassius M., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, appointed corporal Aug. 1, 1863; sergeant July 1, 1864; mustered out with company. Died at Detroit, Mich.

Havens, Chancellor L., age 35. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I, for three years; discharged for disability at Hampton Hospital, Va.

Haver, James H., age 21. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1864; mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 15; appointed corporal Jan. 5, 1865; mustered out with company.

Resides at Pasadena, Cal.

Haynes, Randall, age 19. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; captured May 7, 1864, returned Feb. 6, 1865; mustered out with company.

Heath, Mark W., age 20. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private to serve three years; mustered out with company.

Resides at Swains, N. Y.

Hendershott, William C., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; mustered out with company.

Resides at Perry, N. Y.

Hicks, Amariah, age 18. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, at North Dansville; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; promoted to sergeant Sept. 3, 1862; first sergeant Oct. 12, 1862; Second Lieut. Co. D, March 2, 1864, with rank March 16, 1864.

Hills, Milton T., age 32. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; appointed corporal Aug. 16, 1862; sergeant Sept. 1, 1863; captured at Todds' Tavern, May 7, 1864, enrolled Aug. 18, 1864; mustered out with company. Resides at LaVeta, Colo.

Graves, Harrison S., age 37. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1864, at Avon, private, Co. I, to serve one year; discharged for disability, April 16, 1863, at Petersburg, Va. North Cohocton, N. Y.

Jackson, Andrew, age 18. Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864, at Nunda, to serve three years; appointed corporal Nov. 2, 1864; mustered out with company.

Jackson, Paschal T., age 18. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve for three years; mustered out at close of war.

Resides Dalton, N. Y.

Jacques, Albert W., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Burns, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; transferred Feb. 12, 1863 to battery D fourth U. S. Artillery. Columbus, Ohio.

Johnson, Isaac, age 18. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862, to serve three years; discharged for disability May 30, 1864, at Washington, D. C., died six days afterward at Nunda, N. Y.

King, Elias, age 23. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; discharged for disability Sept. 4, 1863, at Manassas Junction, Va., died Jan. 1, 1908, buried at Nunda.

Kneeland, Benjamin T. Enrolled as Surgeon of the 130th N. Y. V. at Portage, entered the service from Nunda July 29, 1862. He was four times brevetted, first by N. Y. State as Lieut. Col., and Col. of N. Y. State Vol.; and by the U. S. Government as Lieut. Col. and Col. of U. S. Volunteers. This is the recommendation of Col. Gibbs that was endorsed by Major Gen. Sheridan "for assiduous and unwearied services to the wounded on the field of battle." Col. Kneeland was beloved by the officers and men of his regiment, he lived to reach his 80th birthday, and died at Nunda village Sept. 3, 1906, he was buried at Hunts Hollow.

Lemen, James, age 47. Enrolled at Portage as Captain of Co. I from Nunda; wounded June 11, 1864, at Trevillian Station, he commanded his company during the entire time they were in the service and was mustered out with them June 25, 1865. Honored and loved by all for his uniform courtesy and kindness and unflinching bravery in battle "in the hottest of the conflict he retained his usual serenity, and free from excitement, led his men as if to drill or parade." (J. R. B.) He was brevetted major and Lieut. Col. for meritorious services. He died at Nunda Aug. 23, 1890.

Lewis, Charles E., age 18. Enlisted at Nunda (after a year spent at West Point) Aug. 13, 1862 as private, Co. I; appointed first sergeant Sept. 3, 1862, promoted to Second Lieut. Oct. 12, 1862; captured with others at Todds' Tavern, May 7, 1864; paroled and mustered out with company.

Kinney, Charles A., age 35. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Portage; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; died of disease Sept. 12, 1864, at Newbern, N. C.

Lovejoy, Corydon, age 20. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863, at Nunda, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I, captured May 7, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga.

Luce, William A., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Ossian, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I; wounded June 11, 1864, at Trevillian Station, Va.; died Oct. 1, 1864, at Ossian, N. Y.

Marr, Nathaniel, age 32. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Burns; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; wounded April 17, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.; died June 3, 1863, from accident at Clouds Mills, Va.

Morris, Sidney S., age 21. Enlisted July 31, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, to serve three years; appointed commissary Rgt. (date not given); Regimental commissary sergeant June 20, 1865; mustered out with the regiment June 30, 1865; he received a watch given by Rev. W. Metcalf as the first soldier to enlist in Co. I.

Mosher, Philo, age 21. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I, appointed corporal Nov. 2, 1864; mustered out with company at Clouds Mills, Va. Taught a military school on the Hudson, and died 1881.

Niles, William H., age 30. Enlisted Aug. 15, at Grove; mustered in as corporal, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; appointed wagoner Feb. 2, 1863; mustered out with company.

Olney, Corydon C., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as a private, Co. I, to serve three years; appointed corporal May 2, 1864; mustered out with company.

Resides at Centerville, Cal.

Olney, Corydon C., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I, appointed corporal Jan. 1, 1863, sergeant April 1, 1864, first sergeant Oct. 19, 1864; mustered in as Second Lieut. to date Jan. 31, 1865; mustered out with regiment; brevetted First Lieut. and Capt., died at Long Branch, N. J. Oct. 8, 1886. "As a soldier he stood high in the estimation of his company, always at his post of duty, filling his several positions with courage and ability."

Orton, Horace C., age 20. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as a private, Co. I; captured May 7, 1864, at Wilderness, Va., died at Andersonville, Ga. (date not stated).

Parker, Milan, age 25. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Grove, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I; died of disease, Sept. 10, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

Pendergrast, James, age 23. Enlisted Jan. 27, 1864; mustered as private, Co. I, served term of enlistment; mustered out with company. Canaseraga, N. Y.

Phelps, Hulcy, age 30. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Grove; mustered in as private, Co. I, appointed corporal Feb. 2, 1863, sergeant June 19, 1863; Q. M. Sergt. (date not stated); mustered out with company. Died at Canaseraga, 1907.

Philips, George J., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Belfast, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I; died of disease Dec. 28, 1862, at Suffolk, Va.

Quant, Peter, age 22. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1864, at Portage; mustered as private, Co. I; died of disease Dec. 30, 1864, Baltimore, Md., buried at Pennycook Cemetery.

Riddle, Robert W., age 25. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864, at Avon, N. Y.; mustered out with company.

N. Cohocton, N. Y.

Riker, Elias, age 40. Enlisted Sept. 1864 at Avon, N. Y. as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

N. Cohocton, N. Y.

Robbins, Lorenzo, age 36. Enlisted Sept. 27, 1864, at Avon, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Canaseraga, N. Y.

Roff, Hiram J., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; killed May 7, 1864, at Todds' Tavern, Va.

Rodgers, James W., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I; mustered out with company, died at Soldiers Home, Dayton, Ohio.

Rude, Emerson, age 21. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I, appointed corporal Jan. 1, 1863; wounded in action May 7, 1864, at the Wilderness, Va.; died May 10, 1864, by reason of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va.

Russell, Byron, age 24. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out with company. Resides at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Russell, Leonard, age 18. Enlisted Feb. 25, 1864; mustered as private, Co. I; wounded May 7, 1864, died of wounds May 22, 1864, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Seeley, Hiram O., age 34. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; died at Nunda, Nov. 12, 1863, buried at Sparta.

Sessions, Stillman, age 23. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864, at Skaneateles, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Shute, Horace N., age 29. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; transferred Sept. 2, 1863, to Co. E, 7th V. R. C. from which discharged June 29, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Ionia, Mich.

Smith, Christian, age 34. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; appointed corporal Aug. 16, 1862, sergeant 1863; wounded May 7, 1864, at Todds' Tavern, Va.; transferred Dec. 27, 1864, to 48th Co. second battalion V. R. C. from which discharged June 26, 1865, at Fortress Monroe, Va., died at Nunda.

Smith, Edward, age 25. Enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 3; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out with company. Resides at Millbrook, Kas.

Smith, Godfred, age 27. Enlisted at Nunda, Aug. 20, 1862; mustered in as private, Co. I; appointed corporal Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company.

Smith, Henry, age 21. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1864, at Angelica; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Smith, Jesse W., age 19. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out May 29, 1865, from Satterlee U. S. Gen. Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa. Nunda.

Smith, Philip, age 21. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I; discharged for disability, March 20, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith, William, age 26. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; appointed corporal 1863; wounded at Trevilian Station, Va., June 11, 1864; died of wounds July 17, 1864.

Snyder, John L., age 20. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, at Portage; mustered into Co. I as private; transferred Sept. 3, 1863, to V. R. C. Angelica, N. Y.

Spicer, William H. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1863, at Nunda; mustered as a private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1863; transferred Sept. 28 to V. R. C. from which discharged June 26, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Spike, John L., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I; transferred Feb. 12, 1863, to Fourth U. S. Artillery. Swain, N. Y.

Sphoon, William A., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1863, at Grove; mustered in as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Sphoon, George H., age 36. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Grove, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. I; captured at Todds' Tavern, Va. May 7, 1864, perished in captivity.

St. Clair, Romeo, age 21. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1864, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; discharged for disability at New York City. Candor, N. Y.

Stevens, Jefferson I., age 23. Enlisted Feb. 20, 1865, at Big Flats, N. Y., as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Stickland, Charles L., age 22. Enlisted at Nunda, private, Co. I; transferred to U. S. Sig. C. July 11, 1863. Marengo, Ill.

Swift, Albert, age 30. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, at Portage; mustered as private, Co. I; appointed Q. M. Sergeant Sept. 1, 1863, First Sergt. April 1, 1864; mustered out with company. Brownsdale, Minn.

Swift, Prosper, age 34. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, at Portage; mustered as sergeant, Co. I, Aug. 16, 1862, appointed first sergt. April 1, 1864; promoted to First Lieut. Nov. 19, 1864; killed Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va. Died before receiving his commission. Buried at Union Cemetery, Nunda.

Taylor, Sidney, age 19. Enlisted April 7, 1865, at Scio, N. Y.; mustered into Co. I; mustered out with company.

Terry, William, age 25. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, at Avon, N. Y.; mustered out with company.

Tilden, Orville S., age 22. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Burns; mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out with company. Canaseraga, N. Y.

Town, Benjamin F., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Nunda, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Town, Francis Marion, age 20. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I; mustered out with company. Castile, N. Y.

Town, Walter E., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Nunda; mustered in as private, Co. I, appointed corporal Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company.

Treehouse, John, age 28. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Grove; mustered as private, Co. I; discharged for disability Feb. 25, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.

Hornell, N. Y.

Utter, George W., age 19. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864, from Nunda; transferred to Co. D 18th Regt. V. R. C. from which discharged July 19, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Waldo, George D., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; appointed hospital steward Aug. 20, 1862; mustered out with regiment, died at Philo, Ill.

Ward, Horace, age 40. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Portage; mustered as private, Co. I; appointed corporal April 1, 1864; wounded June 12, 1864, at Trevilian Station, Va.; transferred Sept. 28, 1864, to V. R. C. from which discharged June 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Ward, Sepheremus, age 21. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Portage; mustered as private, Co. I; transferred Oct. 29, 1864, to 65th Company, V. R. C. from which discharged June 29, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Way, George H., age 19. Enlisted April 7, 1865, at Wirt, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Webb, George, age 24. Private, Co. I, from March 10, 1865, to June 30, 1865. Chicago, Ill.

Weed, Seth H., age 29. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Grove; mustered as sergeant, Co. I; killed May 7, 1864, Todds' Tavern, Va. Canaseraga Post G. A. R. named for him.

Weller, Robert C., age 21. Enlisted April 1, 1862, at Mt. Morris; mustered as private, Co. I; appointed corporal April 1, 1864, sergeant Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company. Portage City, Wis.

Wendell, Becker, age 23. Enlisted Feb. 20, 1865, to serve one year; mustered out with company.

Wheeler, Harrison H., age 18. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Nunda, as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

White, Adonijah J., age 31. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, at Portage; mustered as private, Co. I; transferred Sept. 1, 1864, to V. R. Corps. Oakland, N. Y.

Whitenack, Asher C., age 19. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, Nunda, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out June 8, 1865, at Jarvis, U. S. Gen. Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Died at Nunda, 1890, buried at Mt. Hope, Rochester.

Wilber, Adelbert, age 18. Enlisted April 7, 1865, from Scio, private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Wilcox, James, age 37. Enlisted April 3, 1865, at Genesee, N. Y., private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Wood, Marcus W., age 26. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Grove; mustered in as private, Co. I; appointed corporal Sept. 1, 1863; wounded in action, May 7, 1863, died of wounds May 16, 1864, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Woodward, Hiram J., age 26. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862 at Burns; mustered as private, Co. I, Sept. 3, 1862; appointed corporal April 1, 1864; captured May 7, 1864; died Sept. 19, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Wright, John D. H., age 36. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Ossian, N. Y.; mustered as private, Co. I; appointed saddler, Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out with company.

Wright, William J., age 26. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, at Portage; mustered as private, Co. I; died of disease, Nov. 6, 1862, at Suffolk, Va., buried at Nunda.

Wymans, Oliver C., age 18. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1864, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out June 27 at Jarvis, U. S. Gen. Hosp. Baltimore, Md.

Youells, Henry E., age 21. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. I; died of disease April 10, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.

Young, James A., age 19. Enlisted April 7, 1865, Scio; mustered as private, Co. I; mustered out with company.

Walker, John C., age 18. Enlisted from Nunda in 1864; mustered as private, Co. I, soon afterward transferred to Co. D. Nunda, N. Y.

Latta, Emmet G., age 15. Enlisted April 7, 1865, at Wirt, private, Co. I; mustered out with company; probably the youngest soldier on these records.

Friendship, N. Y.

Dragoons Who Have Lived in Nunda Belonging to Other Companies Besides Company I

Brick, Thomas, age 18. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, from Nunda; mustered into Co. B; mustered out with company.

Carpenter, William, age 26. Enlisted at Mt. Morris, to serve three years.

Chambers, George, Co. B. Was captured Aug. 18, 1864, at Berryville, Va.; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Clark, Charles Henry, age 21. Enlisted at Leicester in Co. B, July 25, 1862; appointed wagoner, date not given; mustered out with company. Nunda.

Cudebec, Clarence L., age 26. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, at Allen, N. Y., private, Co. F; appointed corporal Sept. 3, 1862, Sergt. Major May 15, 1863, commissary sergt. Aug. 1, 1863, first sergt. May 5, 1865; mustered out with company, lived in Nunda many years, served successfully as pension attorney, was killed by falling from an apple tree, he suffered from heart trouble which probably occasioned his fall.

Barney, Joshua, age 25, Co. F, died at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 19, 1862 (four brothers served in the army and only one returned).

Bush, Philander H., age 21. Enlisted Dec. 9, 1863, from Nunda; mustered as private, Co. F; died of disease Sept. 22, 1864, in hospital at Washington, buried at Oakland.

Haven, Myron H., age 18. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, at Nunda; served as private, Co. F; mustered out with the regiment, lost an arm in the service.

Hamsher, William J., age 23. Enlisted from Sparta, private, Co. B; killed at Todds' Tavern, May 7, 1864.

Lowell, William L., age 22. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; private, Co. F, wounded May 11, 1864; mustered out in hospital June 6, 1865. Hilsdale, Mich.

Lowell, George W., age 20. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863, private, Co. F, died in hospital, New York City.

Kelly, William H., age 22. Enlisted Dec. 9, 1863, from Grove; mustered as private, Co. F; appointed sergeant Jan. 20, 1865; mustered out with company; elected Supr. of town of Grove.

Beech, William J., age 21. Enlisted Jan. 8, 1864, at Oakland; mustered as private, Co. F, Jan. 29, 1864; mustered out with company, died July 7, 1865.

Nelson, Edger R., age 26. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. H; mustered out June 5, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y. Nunda, N. Y.

Randall, David L., age 18. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, at Oakland; mustered as private, Co. F; mustered out Jan. 17, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y.

Van Lieu, Martin, age 38. Enlisted Feb. 23, 1864, at Nunda; mustered as private, Co. H; mustered out with company.

Dailey, Charles L. Enrolled Aug. 7, 1862, at Portage; mustered as Second Lieut., Co. A, to serve three years; discharged for disability Oct. 6, 1862, died Nunda, 1906.

Alstead, Cullen, age 25. Enlisted at Pike, Aug. 7, 1862; mustered as private, Co. A, wounded May 30, 1864, at Coald Harbor, died July 1864 at Washington, D. C., buried at Arlington Heights, Va.

Hungerford, Marshall, age 19. Enlisted Feb. 9, 1864, at West Sparta, N. Y., as private, Co. A; died March 28, 1864. Perhaps this was the shortest service of anyone in these records.

Holmes, William, age 18. Enlisted Nov. 4, 1863, from Grove; mustered as private, Co. E; discharged May 15, 1865. Dalton, N. Y.

Hall, Joseph V. R., age 34. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, at Independence; mustered as private, appointed ferrier Aug. 11, 1863; mustered out with company.

Dimmick, Isaac C., Corporal, Co. K.

Resides Nunda, N. Y.

List of Captives from the 1st New York Dragoons

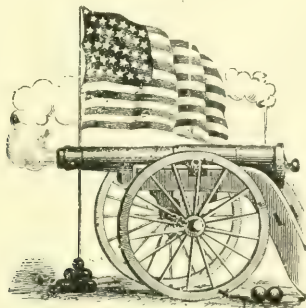
Lieut. Charles E. Lewis, Josiah Flint, Hiram Woodard, Horace Orton, Sergt. Milton T. Hills, Randall Haynes, Walter E. Town, George A. Spoon, Gordon Lovejoy, James H. Foland, Simeon Goelzer.

These men were captured May 7th, 1864, at Todds' Tavern. The officers were separated from the men. A corporal and nine others were sent to Andersonville, the others remained at Richmond. Sergeant Hills was detailed for hospital work and fared better than the rest. Of the 11 sent to Andersonville all but two, Walter E. Town and Randall Haynes, died.

There are others from this Regiment that suffered from prison life. Among them Col. T. J. Thorp. It was the privilege of the author to entertain and welcome back to liberty this hero of emergencies, this conqueror of adverse conditions, at Marlborough Bridge, North East Branch of Cape Fear River, where several thousands of soldiers were exchanged. The Colonel says, the soup and tomato sauce served on this occasion were the choicest food he ever ate, and I do not care to contradict him.

I have no recollection of ever entertaining any guests so poorly clad as he and his friend, Lieut. Oliver W. West, of N. Dansville. The exchange took place April 26th, 1865. Col. Thorp never forgot the kindness shown on that occasion to him, but he went away fed and clad better (in his own estimation) than he had ever been before. The Colonel fared better than many, his good nature served as a talisman to win favors from Masonic brethren and brave men. He did not look like the living skeletons that they took on the river boat to Wilmington. I would not describe their condition for fear my reputation for veracity might suffer.

If I should tell you that there were men taken on to that boat with not enough of their skin left on them to make them recognizable to their nearest relatives, you might doubt my word; if I told you that vermin by the thousands had caused this condition, for the invalids could not kill them, you would not believe me, so I will simply say imagine the worst condition possible and then multiply it by 100.





VETERANS OF COMPANY F, 136 N. Y.

Top row, left to right—Will Q. Huggins, H. W. Hand, R. K. Bergen; lower row—Stephen Hayward, Jno. W. Hand, F. A. Northway

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE 136th REGIMENT, N. Y. V. I.

By Capt. John W. Hand

Among the regiments recruited from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, the 136th Regiment attained an enviable distinction in Livingston County. This distinction was acquired not from any superiority of material over that of other organizations recruited from the same locality, but as five of the companies and nearly all of the field officers were from Livingston, it rapidly became essentially a Livingston County regiment. It had the prestige of the famous campaigns with Sherman added to its meritorious service in Virginia and at Gettysburg; an experience not shared by other Livingston County troops. Furthermore, all of its officers and very many of the men became prominent in civil life in the period following the Civil War.

In the excellent History of Livingston County compiled by Lockwood R. Doty there appears a roster of the officers of the 136th Regiment mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Williams, Portage, September 21, 1862, but as many of these remained in the service but a few months and were succeeded by others promoted from the ranks such a roster is incomplete, and historically unsatisfactory, and is herewith amended by giving the succession of officers:

Field and Staff

Colonel: James Wood, Jr. (Brevet Brigadier General—War Department).

Lieutenant Colonel: 1st, Lester B. Faulkner; 2nd, Henry L. Arnold (Brevetted Colonel by Governor of N. Y.).

Major: 1st, David C. Hartshorn; 2nd, Henry L. Arnold; 3rd, George H. Eldredge (Brevet, War Department); Campbell H. Young (commissioned, not mustered).

Adjutant: 1st, Campbell H. Young; 2nd, Chauncey E. Metcalf.

Quartermaster: 1st John T. Wright; 2nd, Jacob S. Gallentine.

Surgeon: 1st, Bleeker F. Hovey; 2nd Edwin Amsden.

First Assistant Surgeon: 1st, Edwin Amsden; 2nd, John R. Smith.

Second Assistant Surgeon: Charles F. Warner.

Quartermaster Sergeant: 1st, Richard W. Barney; 2nd, Amos H. Bacon.

Commissary Sergeant: 1st, Jacob S. Gallentine; 2nd, Edwin S. Bliss; 3rd,

A. F. Taylor.

Line Officers

Company A.

Captain: 1st, Alvin T. Cole; 2nd, Seth P. Buell; 3rd, Abner S. Cole.

First Lieutenant: 1st, A. M. Loyden; 2nd, Edwin H. Van Zandt; 3rd, William C. Hall; 4th, Henry S. Lucas.

Second Lieutenant: 1st, John W. Webster; 2nd, Abner S. Cole; 3rd, John C. Wheaton.

Company B.

Captain: 1st, Edwin H. Pratt; 2nd, John W. Hand.

First Lieutenant: 1st, John Jay Bailey; 2nd, William C. Hall; 3rd, Theron Cross.

Second Lieutenant: 1st, Nicholas V. Mundy; 2nd, Isaac W. Drake.

Company C.

Captain: 1st, Almon A. Hoyt; 2nd, Willard S. Chapin.

First Lieutenant: Wells Hendershott; 2nd, J. Emerson Hoyt; 3rd, Charles Tresser; 4th, Bruce Luther.

Second Lieutenant: 1st, Emerson J. Hoyt; 2nd, Willard S. Chapin; 3rd, Patrick Galbraith, Jr.

Company D.

Captain: Augustus A. Harrington, Wells Hendershott, James G. Cameron, John Jay Bailey.

First Lieutenant: Myron A. Bartlett, R. G. Dudley, Isaac S. Johnson, Amos H. Bacon.

Second Lieutenant: Russell G. Dudley.

Company E.

Captain: Henry B. Jenks, Frank Collins.

1st Lieutenant: James G. Cameron, Gad C. Parker.

Second Lieutenant: Seth P. Buell, Bishop H. True.

Company F.

Captain: John H. Burgess.

First Lieutenant: John Galbraith, John W. Hand, Shelby Baker.

Second Lieutenant: Charles H. Wisner, Charles Tresser, Henry S. Lucas.

Company G.

Captain: Sidney Ward, Orange Sackett, Jr.

First Lieutenant: Orange Sackett, Jr., A. A. Curtis, Lucien A. Smith.

Second Lieutenant: Kidder M. Scott, A. A. Curtiss, L. A. Smith.

Company H.

Captain: Ezra H. Jeffries, Kidder M. Scott, Campbell H. Young, Edward E. Sill.

First Lieutenant: Edward Madden, Anson B. Hall, H. G. Carey, Con C. Cassidy.

Second Lieutenant: Anson B. Hall, W. C. Hall, Gad C. Parker.

Company I.

Captain: Henry L. Arnold, Augustus A. Curtiss, Charles L. Peck.

First Lieutenant: Frank Collins, Charles L. Peck, Matthew Mead.

Second Lieutenant: George M. Reed, Robert F. Bullard.

Company K.

Captain: Amos F. Davis, George H. Eldredge.

First Lieutenant: George H. Eldredge, George Y. Boss, Edward E. Sill.

Second Lieutenant: George Y. Boss, John D. Lottridge, Hubbard G. Carey.

The regiment on its arrival at Virginia early in October, 1862, was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 11th Army Corps, and bore as its designating army badge the white crescent. The Eleventh was, with the exception of the 2nd Brigade, essentially a German corps, formerly under command of Gen. Franz Sigel, but then and thenceforward in command of Major General Oliver O. Howard. Among the first experiences of the 136th Regiment was a forced march to Thoroughfare Gap, and the fatiguing march toward Fredericksburg at the time of the first disastrous battle at that place. The early winter months were spent at Bank's Ford in picket duty along the Rappahannock River until after Burnside's abortive winter campaign when the regiment was withdrawn to the main line of defense near Stafford Court House. At the opening of the spring campaign, the regiment having by this time become well drilled and disciplined, was capable of good service. At least that was the opinion of Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, a young, brave and ambitious officer then commanding the brigade. The march to the field of Chancellorsville was neither long nor arduous, and all the troops were in fine spirits. On the afternoon of May 1st, Barlow's brigade made a rapid reconnaissance to their front in light marching order. Each company had left its blankets and knapsacks on the field in care of a single guard. An hour afterwards the corps was surprised by the enemy and swept from the field. The muster rolls show a small loss of men wounded or missing sustained by this guard. The Johnnies got possession of the knapacks, which contained besides clothing many things of a more or less sentimental value. This was the only loss of camp equipage ever sustained by the regiment. On the return of the brigade late at night it was ascertained that its former position was occupied by the enemy and it took position for the night in front of the 3rd Corps lines near a piece of woods occupied by the enemy. In the early dawn of the next morning the brigade rejoined the corps, and a half hour later the enemy furiously and successfully assaulted the 3rd Corps' position. During the day the brigade occupied a position on the flank of the army, and though it was occasionally annoyed by shells it was not exposed to infantry fire. Late in the afternoon Gen. Barlow obtained permission to engage his brigade and it was brought upon the battle line but too late for action.

In the month of June following, the regiment moved with its corps to Gettysburg by a series of rapid and irregular marches along the flank of the invading army. The longest continuous march of this campaign was made between Boonsborough and Emmitsburg, Md., a distance of 38 miles, which was accomplished in 24½ hours, and notwithstanding the arduous nature of this campaign the men were so hardened by constant drills that they reached the field of action in superb condition.

Gen. Barlow, having been given command of a division, the brigade was at this time under command of Col. Orland Smith of the 73rd Ohio Volunteers, the senior Colonel of the brigade, which was composed of the 73rd Ohio, the 136th New York, the 33rd Massachusetts, and the 55th Ohio regiments. The returns of the 136th regiment for the 30th of June showed 23 officers and 520 men present for duty.

The alternating order of marching troops had brought Smith's brigade of Steinwehr's division in the rear of the marching column, and on its arrival

at Cemetery Hill, about 1 P. M., was held in reserve by Gen. Steinwehr at that place, the other troops of Howard's Corps having passed through and beyond the town, were actively engaging the enemy. The position of the 130th Regiment during the battle and until the morning of the 6th of July was on the west slope of Cemetery Hill on the Tarreytown road. Three companies of the regiment were advanced as a skirmish line about 400 yards in front, and there was always something doing on this line. The hill behind the line of battle was crowned with cannon and the position being too strong to invite assault only the skirmish line was engaged, and yet the casualties of the regiment at this battle numbered 106.

Returning to Virginia the regiment was employed during the summer guarding railroad communications from the attacks of the ubiquitous and enterprising Col. Mosby, until September, 1863 when the 11th and 12th Corps, in command of Hooker, were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland then beleaguered at Chattanooga.

The long ride in box cars from Manassas Junction, Va., to Bridgeport, Ala., was a holiday episode, as enjoyable as a furlough. There were no desertions in transit but one man lost his life by falling from the top of a car. After its arrival at Bridgeport the regiment was employed guarding railroad in the vicinity of Anderson, Tenn., until the 20th of October, when the 11th and 12th Corps marched up the river toward Chattanooga. The advance guard of the marching column encountered the enemy's picket near Wauhatchie and dispersed it, and shortly afterward, while moving along the base of Lookout Mountain, were subjected to an artillery fire from the enemy's guns on the summit, which fire soon proved to be harmless from inability to depress the guns sufficiently.

The 11th Corps, with the 136th Regiment at the head of the column, moved forward along a range of rugged wooded hills to Brown's Ferry, the nearest crossing on the Tennessee open to Chattanooga. The 12th Corps was encamped at Wauhatchie, about three miles distant. The disposition of Hooker's troops was plainly observable from the mountain, and during the night the enemy moved down to surprise and attack the force at Wauhatchie. Gen. Steinwehr's division moved promptly to the assistance of the 12th Corps but found the way intercepted by a force of the enemy which had occupied one of the hills before mentioned. Three regiments of Smith's brigade—the 33rd Massachusetts, the 73rd Ohio and the 130th New York—were ordered to dislodge the enemy from its position. This was accomplished but with considerable loss of life. The 136th Regiment, at the left of the line, scrambled up the steep declivity in the darkness, reserving their fire until the enemy's line of battle was disclosed by a volley at close range. The 130th Regiment was the first to reach the summit, when by a well-directed flank fire the enemy was swept from the ridge in great confusion. This picturesque midnight charge was the only night attack in which the regiment ever engaged, but on this occasion it performed its duty admirably with the most satisfactory results. This battle of October 28, 1863, is placed on the regimental colors as Brown's Ferry; but the casualties are shown on muster rolls as occurring variously at Brown's Ferry, Lookout Mountain, Lookout Valley and Wauhatchie.

The regiment occupied this hill and did picket duty along Lookout Creek until November 23rd, when it was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge. After the battle it was sent with the 11th Corps to the relief of Burnside's Corps at Knoxville, Tenn. This was a long and arduous march at an inclement season, and as the men had left their overcoats and heavy blankets at Chattanooga preparatory to going into action at Missionary Ridge, they suffered greatly from exposure.

On the return of the regiment from Knoxville it went into winter quarters at Lookout Valley, Tenn. During the winter of 1863-64 the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated. In the new organization known as the 20th Corps Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker was given command of corps, with Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, late chief of staff, Army of Potomac, commanding 3rd Division, Col. James Wood, Jr., commanding 3rd Brigade, now composed of the 136th New York, 20th Connecticut, 33rd Massachusetts, 55th Ohio, 73rd Ohio and 26th Wisconsin, with the designating badge of the blue star, and Lieut. Col. Lester B. Faulkner commanding regiment. No better troops and none more ably commanded could be found in the army.

In the Atlanta campaign, beginning May 1, 1864, and ending with the occupation of that city September 2nd, it was the fortune of this splendid veteran brigade never to lose a foot of contested ground or a stand of colors, and whether assailant or assailed it was alike victorious. At the battle of Resaca May 15th it firmly withstood three successive onsets of the lines of the impetuous Confederate, Gen. Hood, and defeated his effort to turn the left flank of the Union army. In this important engagement the 136th Regiment sustained a severe loss in men, only exceeded during its service by its casualties at Gettysburg.

In all the minor battles and skirmishes of the 20th Corps during the succeeding 100 days of constant fighting the 136th regiment performed meritorious service, especially at the battle of Peach Tree Creek on the 20th of July when the opposing lines of battle came in personal contact and the flag of the 31st Mississippi Regiment was heroically captured by private Dennis Buckley of Company G, who unfortunately lost his life in the performance of the gallant act.

On the 15th day of October, 1864, Sherman's army, under the new designation of the Army of Georgia, started on its famous march to the sea. The 14th and 20th Corps formed the left wing in command of Gen. H. W. Slocum; the 20th Corps, commanded by Gen. A. S. Williams, and the 3rd Division by Gen. Wm. T. Ward. The brigade and regiment remained in command of Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Faulkner respectively. The march to the sea, although bold in its inception, proved not difficult of accomplishment. A new problem, however, was presented; that of subsisting on stores foraged from the country along the line of march. To gather subsistence from an enemy's country—a country already drained and impoverished by the demands of its own army, involved the necessity of keeping in motion; the different divisions moving on parallel roads, thus covering a wide scope of country. Even then the supplies were sometimes scanty and the diet extremely monotonous. Sometimes there would be little but sweet potatoes and again nothing for days together but cow-peas, and yet again during the ten days' siege of Savannah, the regiment subsisted chiefly on rice.

The resistance offered to the progress of Sherman's army through Georgia was feeble and Savannah was evacuated on December 21st. On the 16th of January, 1865, the army again started northward on its more difficult campaign through the Carolinas with Brig. Gen. Wm. Cogswell—a brave and efficient officer—in command of brigade, and Lieut. Col. H. L. Arnold commanding regiment. The season was now inclement—the streams, always to be waded, swollen and cold. Supplies were less abundant and foraging more hazardous. Larger foraging parties were sent out and always under command of an officer, but it was difficult to keep such details well in hand, and several foragers became victims of their individual enterprise and became prisoners. These captured foragers were all paroled, and rejoined the regiment at Washington. In its passage through the Carolinas the regiment assisted in the destruction of the railroads on its line of march and in dispersing such forces as disputed the crossings of the principal rivers. At Fayetteville, N. C., on the Cape Fear River, the army was able to obtain stores from the depot at Wilmington and divest itself of the horde of negro refugees that encumbered its progress.

On the 16th of March at Averasboro a formidable force of infantry was encountered and forced to retire. The success was not followed up as it was thought inadvisable to bring on a general engagement until a junction could be effected with the troops of Gen. Terry. The affair was mainly confined to Ward's division and the 136th Regiment met with severe loss. Three days later, on the 19th of March, a division of the 14th Corps became hotly engaged with the enemy under command of its old antagonist. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, near Bentonville, N. C., and Ward's division was promptly sent to its aid. This was a fierce conflict in thick woods at close range. When the small number of troops engaged is considered and that on the part of Slocum's men it was an accidental encounter, the list of casualties in each army show it to have been a well contested battle. The casualties in the Union Army numbered 1,040, while the Confederate loss was 2,600, the losses on each side being about double those sustained at Averasboro.

In this, the last battle of Sherman's army, the 136th suffered severely, losing a greater percentage of men engaged than in any other battle since Resaca. Lieut. Col. H. L. Arnold was severely wounded and the command of the regiment devolved on Capt. Geo. H. Eldredge. After the victory at Bentonville the troops moved on to Goldsboro, arriving March 24th, thus completing a march of 454 miles in 64 days. On April 10th it moved to Raleigh where it awaited the negotiations for the surrender of Johnston's army, when it resumed its homeward march through Richmond, May 11th, and over the battlefields of Spotsylvania and Chancellorsville and the familiar scenes of its former campaigns, arriving at Alexandria on the 19th of May, and marching in the Grand Review at Washington, May 24, 1865.

The regiment was mustered out of service June 13, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

The story of the muster rolls—the official chronicle of its services and its sacrifices remains to be given. The report of the Adjutant General of the State of New York shows that there are borne on the rolls of the 136th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, 1,088 names, as follows:

Original organization, 1,015; recruits, 73; total, 1,088.

Officers died of wounds during service, 2; officers died of disease, 1; officers discharged for wounds, 2; officers resigned or discharged for disability, 35; officers commissioned but declined, 4; total officers dropped from rolls, 44.

Enlisted men killed or died of wounds, 71; killed by accident, 1; died of disease, 92; missing in action, 3; discharged to accept promotion in other organizations, 3; discharged for disability, 181; discharged by sentence of court martial, 1; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, 53; recruits transferred to 66th Infantry, 44; deserted at Potage, 14; deserted during service, 45; recruits deserted on way to regiment, 14; mustered out with regiment, 363; mustered out at hospitals, 159; total officers and men, 1,088.

There were inscribed on the regimental colors of the 136th by authority of the Secretary of War the names of 23 battles and campaigns in which it had participated. In these engagements, as shown by the preceding paragraph, there was a total loss in killed and mortally wounded of 73. An examination of the official records shows there was an aggregate of wounds other than fatal received in the various engagements of 173, making the total of killed and wounded in action 246. The list of wounded accounts in part for the large number discharged from hospitals.

Most of the recruits of the regiment were enrolled too late to render any service and many never reached it. The aggregate losses of the regiment are naturally not as great as in a regiment whose ranks were swelled to the maximum by recruits but still they were great. It was a fortunate organization, prudently handled by good officers, and never met defeat or disaster in all its long and meritorious career.

Nunda had no full company in this regiment but it furnished a contingent of men enrolled in Companies F, H and I, whose proud record for heroic service and sacrifice is unsurpassed by any similar number of men of any regiment. There are a few names of men enlisted from another town but who were so closely allied to these men and who have so long been identified with Nunda that their names seem entitled to a place on this Roll of Honor. It should be noted that the remark: "Mustered out with company" indicates continuous faithful service during whole term of enlistment. No other record can be more meritorious:

LIST OF NUNDA MEN IN 136th REGIMENT

Kelsey Bergen, age 19, private, Company F, enlisted August 27, 1862; mustered out with company June 13, 1865; Brevet Second Lieutenant.

David Close, age 21, enlisted private, Company I, August 27, 1862; killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

William Close age 28, enlisted August 27, 1862, private, Company I; wounded June 21, 1864, promoted Corporal May 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 13, 1865.

Daniel L. Confer, age 22, enlisted August 31, 1862, private, Company I; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

William Elwood, age 23, enlisted September 3, 1862, private, Company I; died September 25, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.; buried at Dalton.

Robert H. Gordon, age 27, enlisted August 26, 1862 private, Company I, Corporal, May 1, 1864, Sergeant, May 10, 1865; mustered out with company June 13, 1865.

Robert W. Green, age 19, enlisted August 29, 1862, private Company F; wounded in action at Atlanta Ga., August, 1864, discharged March 2, 1865, at Cleveland, O.; Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Edwin M. Hamilton, age 28, enlisted September 1, 1862, private, Company I; absent sick in hospital April 10, 1863, discharged for disability, no date.

Henry Wells Hand, Age 23, enlisted August 31, 1862, private, Company F; discharged March 31, 1864, to accept promotion as Captain in 30th Infantry U. S. C. T.

John W. Hand, age 25, enlisted August 23, 1862, First Sergeant Company F; promoted First Lieutenant Company F, December 20, 1862, vice Gilbraith in command Company I, July 20, 1864; Captain Company B, January 1, 1865; vice Pratt, mustered out with Company, June 13, 1865.

William Q. Huggins, age 20, enlisted August 27, private Company F; corporal March 1, 1863; wounded in action at Lookout Valley, Tenn., October 29, 1863, discharged May 22, 1865, at Evansville, Ind.

Peter Nettler, age 30, enlisted August 29, 1862, private, Company I; wounded in action May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.; absent at Rochester, N. Y., at muster out of Company.

Frank A. Northway, age 26, enlisted August 23, 1862, corporal Company F; Sergeant, March 1, 1863; mustered out with company; Brevet Second Lieutenant.

Philip Bertram, age 30, enlisted August 22, 1862, private, Company I; discharged for disability at Washington, D. C., January 7, 1863.

Henry S. Lyon, age 21, enlisted August 31, 1862, private, Company H; mustered out with Company, June 13, 1865.

Henry R. Havens, age 32, enlisted August 25, 1862, Corporal Company I; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April, 1863.

John Ryan, age 19, enlisted August 29, 1862, private, Company I; mustered out with Company, June 13, 1865.

William S. Knappenbarger, age 22, enlisted August 29, 1862, private, Company F; promoted corporal January 1, 1864, mustered out with Company, June 13, 1865.

David C. Wade, age 33, enlisted September 1, 1862, private, Company I; died while on furlough at Nunda, N. Y., February 27, 1864.

Charles F. Warner, commissioned assistant surgeon, September 26, 1862; discharged January 10, 1863.

James Welstead, age 18, enlisted August 30, 1862, private, Company I; discharged for disability February 4, 1863.

George W. Wescott, age 21, enlisted August 29, 1862, private, Company I; discharged for disability August 29, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Russell P. Wescott, age 27, enlisted August 27, 1862, private, Company I; promoted corporal October 1, 1863; wounded in action at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, died of wounds June 24, 1864.

Lycurgus C. Twining, age 22, enlisted August 27, 1862, private, Company F; promoted sergeant March 1, 1863; twice wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865; died of his wounds at Goldsboro, N. C., April 9, 1865.

Ambrose Yencer, age 18, enlisted August 28, 1862, private, Company F; killed in action at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

Richard Youells, age 25 years, enlisted August 13, 1862, from Nunda, private, Company C; wounded in action July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg and died of his wounds July 4, 1863.

Oscar D. Willett (P. O. Nunda), age 23 years, enlisted August 31, 1862, at Mt. Morris, private Company F; mustered out with Company June 13, 1865.

Jacob Steih, age 21, enlisted at Barron School House (he was from the town of Grove), private, Company F, September 25, 1862; wounded July 21, 1864 at Atlanta, Ga., died of his wounds September 8, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

George H. Moshier, age 18, enlisted August 31, 1862, at Oakland; wounded in action July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg; died of his wounds August 10, 1863, at Camp Letterman, buried at Oakland.

Otis L. Crosier, age 29, enlisted September 6, 1862, in Company H; mustered out with Company.

Elisha D. Herdendorf (Fred), age 19, enlisted in 1862 in Company F, from Tuscarora; wounded July 2, 1863; died of wounds July 28, 1864.

Joseph B. Herendorf, age 23, Company F; wounded July 2, 1863; mustered out May 17, 1865; lived in Nunda after the war.

Harrison L. Clemmons, age 23, enlisted August 29, 1862 at Sparta to serve three years, private, Company I; killed in action June 19, 1864, at Kennewaw, Ga.

Jacob Dieter, age 34, enlisted August 26, 1862, at Sparta, mustered as sergeant, Company I; captured and died in captivity March 29, 1864, at Belle Isle, Richmond, Va.

Martin S. Hamsher, age 23, enlisted August 30, 1862, mustered as private, Company I; promoted corporal June 28, 1863, mustered out May 22, 1863.

William D. Herrington, age 21, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered as private, Company I, September 25, 1862; mustered out September 19, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y.

David B. Price, age 18, enlisted August 31, 1862, at North Dansville in Company I; wounded in action July 25, 1864, and died of his wounds August 18, 1864, in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Henry R. Price, age 21, enlisted August 24, 1862, at North Dansville, as private, Company I; promoted Corporal June 28, 1863. Sergeant, May 15, 1864; mustered out with Company.

Henry Wells Spear, age 22, at North Dansville, to serve three years, mustered as private, Company I; mustered out May 11, 1865, at hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Parker Brooks, age 30, enlisted from Tuscarora, August 30, 1862, mustered as a private, Company F; wounded in action March 16, 1865, at Averasboro, N. C., discharged for disability August 15, 1865, at DeDain General Hospital, Daniel Island, New York Harbor.

Milton Burnap, Jr., age 19, private, Company D; from St. Helena, mustered out with Company.

Harlem Chamberlain, age 24, enlisted from Union Corners as private, Company F; mustered out June 2, 1865, at Lonesville, Ky.

Charles Wheeler Ogden, age 22, private, Company F; promoted corporal March 1, 1863, sergeant, July 1, 1864; wounded, absent in hospital, mustered out with Company. Died at Mt. Morris.

Augustus W. Palmer, age 20, enlisted August 29, 1862, as private; killed in action May 15, at Resaca, Ga.

Jacob Post, age 23, enlisted from Little Scipio; wounded July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, discharged June 30, 1864. Sheboygan, Wis.

William Palmer, age 20, mustered as a private, Company F; died of disease February 17, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Romulus Swift, age 21, enlisted from Little Scipio, in Company F; mustered out with Company June 13, 1865.

Luther Whitenack, age 24, enlisted August 23, 1862, in Company F; promoted corporal, March 1st; sergeant, July 1, 1863, mustered out with Company.

Samuel Young, age 34, private, Company I; died February 20, 1863.

Emery Cheasbro, age 18, enlisted August 30, 1862, at North Dansville, to serve three years in Company I; mustered out with Company.

Jerome Cheasbro, age 18, wounded in action May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga., and (lost a leg) mustered out from hospital.

Wm. C. Hall, age 26, Company H; mustered as first sergeant or second lieutenant, March 1, 1863, as first lieutenant Company A; wounded May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga., and died of lockjaw May 28, 1864, at hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

The G. A. R. Post, town of Portage is named for him, and we present his picture as he was in war time.

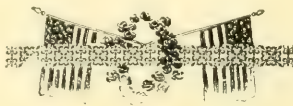
Levi Guernsey, age 24, enlisted at Portage in Company H; captured near Catlett Station, September 11, 1863. Paroled November 19, 1864, mustered out with Company.

Alturna Smith, age 18, enlisted August 31, 1862, at Portage in Company H; died May 30, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

Benjamin Wampole, age 20, private, Company B; mustered out with Company.

Chester Gould, age 23, enlisted August 17, 1862, to serve three years in Company C; discharged for disability January 19, 1863. Died at Oak Hill.

Fifty-six men on this list; of this number 19 died in the service.



WERE YOU AT GETTYSBURG?

By Capt. John W. Hand.

Comrade, I see on your coat lapel
The badge of a soldier; I wear it, too,—
The little bronze button I love so well—
But it cannot mean so much to you;
Your form is erect and your step is strong,
While I am bent and crippled and gray;
My left sleeve hangs empty; I halt along;
You could not have been in the battle-fray.

What! You were at Gettysburg! I thought I espied
A gleam in your eye that comes only to those
Who in furnace of fire have their metal tried—
Who have measured their strength with their country's foes—
Who have bravely battled for truth and right—
Who thrill at the grasp of a comrade's hand;
But how could you be in that fearful fight
And thus unscathed by its fury stand?

Did you go where the peerless Reynolds led
In loyalty's vanguard, fearless and true,
Where Cutler's and Meredith's veterans bled
And died for their banner—the red, white and blue?
Did you battle with Barlow and Schurz for the field
'Gainst the legions of Early and Ewell in vain,
And, beaten and vanquished, ingloriously yield
When the earth had drunk deep of the blood of the slain?

When wearied and thirsting and trembling with dread,
Did you pass through the town in despondent retreat—
Where pallid-faced women offered you bread
Which you longed for, but dared not stop to eat?
Did you cling to the friendly rock or tree
Which sheltered alike the brave and the coward,
Did your courage return, did you breathe more free
When you reached the heights held by gallant Howard?

Did you dip your canteen in Spangler's spring
While the hissing bullet sped past your ear?
Did war transform you into a thing
Alive to duty, but dead to fear?
Did you hold with valor the rock-ribbed crest
Where Slocum's conquering banner waved,
And the God of Nations with victory blessed
The battle his noble troops had braved?

If you fought in the wheatfield with Sickle's crops
And breathed the cannon's sulphurous breath,
And crazed and maddened by battle's roar
You courted the Furies and danced with Death—
If in the peach orchard you tried to beat
The tiger of treason back to his lair
But were hunted in turn to your own retreat,
Then you were at Gettysburg; then you were there.

Can you tell me the story of Devil's Den?—
The rocky gorge that was won so well—
Were you at the taking of Round Top when
Brave Weed and the gallant Vincent fell?
O, noble martyrs! your sleep would be sweet
Did you know how grandly your work was done;
How you wrested victory from defeat—
How a nation was saved by a battle well won.

Did you stand with Hancock's troops at bay
In Hell's seething vortex of carnage and smoke,
When the sea of rebellion surged that way
And on that bulwark of freedom broke—
When the daring Armistead in the van
Of Pickett's Virginians leaped the wall
And forward in fancied victory ran
To fall as only the brave can fall?

What! You say you served in Von Steinwehr's command,
That your place was on Cemetery Hill on the line
Of the Tarrytown road? Comrade, give me your hand,
Why it thrills me with joy as I clasp it in mine;
That is just where I stood when that bullet from town
Struck my leg; I could not go back to the rear
For the battle was on, so the boys laid me down
Almost fainting with pain and palsied with fear.

O, the tumult and terror! the blistering breath
Of brazen mouthed cannon,—the screaming of shell
As onward they sped on their errand of death,
O, that roaring and raging and withering hell!
The iron-freighted air was a tempest of spite
That thundered forth treason, rebellion and hate
And a fragment of shell hurling down from its height
Struck off my left arm. Do I grumble at fate?

No, comrade, 'tis only my sacrifice. You
Perhaps have made less, while others made more;
But the stars of our flag in their clear field of blue
Are brighter with glory than ever before.
So shake again, comrade, our fighting is done,
But our sons will guard well what their sires did save,
This grandest of countries under the sun,
This land of the free and this home of the brave.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FIRST VETERAN CAVALRY

By Col. John J. Carter.

Capt. H. Wells Hand, Nunda, N. Y.: Titusville, Pa., March 18, 1908.

Dear Sir:—Have finished a hurried sketch of the First New York Veteran Cavalry as a fighting unit, showing how, when, and where formed, giving an outline of its organization, what commands attached to in the service; the names of the commanders whom it served, and the list of battles in which it participated. I, also, give a list of its casualties in parallel columns beside the 27th and 33rd Regiments out of which a large number of its men came. I could not go into detail regarding individual officers or companies, for that would comprehend a history of the regiment, which I have neither the time or data to complete. I might have said something interesting concerning my own command, but I concluded that it would not be wise to do that for fear of doing injustice by comparison, to some of my old companions. The sketch—what it is—short and sweet—true in fact and statement. Let it go into history!

THE CALL TO ARMS

The news of the attack on Sumter, and the surrender of the garrison under Major Anderson on Sunday, the 14th of April, 1861, created universal excitement in the Free States. Indignation and enthusiasm went hand in hand, and were the watchwords of the people; and "War with its wide desolation, threatened our land to deform!" God defend the right was the prayer on the lips of everyone!

On the morning of the 13th of April, 1861, the New York Tribune contained the following editorial from the pen of Horace Greeley:

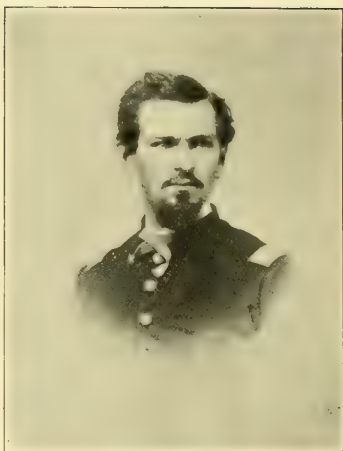
"Fort Sumter is lost, but freedom is saved. There is no more thought of bribing or coaxing traitors who have dared to aim their cannon-balls at the flag of the Union and those who gave their lives to defend it. It seems but yesterday that at least two-thirds of the journals of this city (New York) were the virtual allies of the secessionists, their apologists, their champions. The roar of the great circle of batteries pouring their iron hail upon devoted Sumter has struck them all dumb. * * * The aspect of the people appalls them. Democrats as well as Republicans, Conservative and Radical, instinctively feel that the guns fired at Sumter were aimed at the heart of the American Republic. * * * Fort Sumter is temporarily lost, but the country is saved. Live the Republic!"

On the morning of the 16th of April, 1861, appeared the "Proclamation" of President Lincoln, calling for 75,000 men, "in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed." It was hailed with enthusiastic approval throughout the Free States. Proffers of men and money from every State, this side of the Rocky Mountains, poured into Washington, so that, it seemed as if the people were ready with force and arms to vindicate the authority and maintain the integrity of the Union.

Heretofore the Democrats of the North seemed to sympathize with the South rather than with the North, but in only a few instances far enough to justify secession. Now, there seemed to be no diversion of sentiment—all were of one opinion—liberty or death!



JOHN J. CARTER
Capt. First Veteran Cav.



CAPT. H. W. HAND
39th U. S. A. Inf.



ALBERT S. HAVER
Co. A. 104 N. Y. V.



CAPT. JNO. W. HAND
136 N. Y. V.

Public meetings, patriotic addresses, and the universal muster of the people, on the side of the government, became the order of the day. Business and pleasure were merged into patriotism; the love for the Union had taken the place of that for the family and the fireside: God had taken the place of mammon!

In the universal upheaval, incident to the attack upon individual liberty and the Union of the States, the farmer turned away from his plough, the mechanic forsook his tools, the merchant closed his shop, the lawyer left his brief unused and became a willing advocate of law and liberty, the student left his lessons and his books that he might become a soldier, commerce slackened sail and housed ship that her sailors might become man-of-war's men in the navy of the United States. The whole North, from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, became a military camp; for the youth of the Free States, irrespective of calling, creed, birth, or condition had placed their services at the disposal of the government. Perhaps it is not overstating the fact to say: no such patriotic uprising had ever characterized any other people in the history of the world; and the voice of the people at that time, became as near the voice of God as it is possible for a human being to interpret!

In the midst of the conditions herein presented, in the State of New York there was a body of young men who had enlisted in April, 1861, who were formed into thirty-eight regiments, known as two-year regiments, because their term of enlistment was for two years. These regiments, being among the first to organize—some of them were in the first battle of Bull Run, on July 21, 1861—formed the nucleus of the Grand Army of the Potomac, which, under McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, opposed Lee and Jackson's splendid fighters, in the battles of the peninsula, South Mountain, Crampton's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and became veterans of whom the army and the nation were proud.

At the close of the Chancellorsville campaign, which proved so disastrous to the Union cause, the term of the two-year regiments had expired, and they were mustered out of the service of the United States. The time of their discharge was not the brightest period in the country's history. The Army of the Potomac had met defeat, and had recrossed the Rappahannock River to its old camp, back of Stafford Heights—there to rest and renew its strength. The spirit and patriotism of that army were never dimmed in camp, march or battle. When defeated in battle, it retreated in order, always with face to its foe, healed its wounds, closed up the gaps in its ranks, and gave battle at the next opportunity without fear. Its glory and valor will live forever in song and story.

Among the two year men discharged at that time, were the 27th and 33rd Regiments of Infantry, New York Volunteers. In their ranks there were neither conscripts or mercenaries. The men had been recruited from the best type of American manhood, and the veterans then discharged were splendid representatives of their class—proud and patriotic sons of the Republic. The history of these two-year regiments forms one of the brightest chapters in the annals of human liberty—because the record presents the citizen, the volunteer, and the veteran soldier in the garb of the patriot—full of hope, without fear, or hope of reward; duty was as clearly defined in his mind, as the sun at mid-

day: he had faith in the justice of his cause, and intense love for his country led him in battle—like a pillar of a cloud by day, and by night a pillar of fire.

The regiments just mustered out, composed of such material, it was no wonder that many of the officers and men offered their services to the government before the ink on their discharges was dry. To meet the patriotic wishes of these veterans, as outlined by many, Col. R. F. Taylor, commander of the 33rd Regiment of Infantry, was authorized to organize the First New York Veteran Cavalry, with the view of gathering under the new flag as many of the 27th and 33rd Veterans as desired to join the cavalry arm of the service. An invitation by Col. Taylor to the officers of the two regiments named resulted in many of them taking commissions in the First New York Veteran Cavalry, which completed its organization in a little over sixty days from the date of the discharge of the two-year men from the army. The men assembled at Geneva, New York; were formed into companies, squadrons, battalions, and a regiment with banners, which was mustered into the United States service, under date of September 18, 1863, with the following field and staff:

Col. R. F. Taylor, Rochester, N. Y., from 33rd New York.

Lt. Col. John S. Platner, Geneva, N. Y., from 33rd New York.

Major Wells, from 27th New York.

Major Jerry Sullivan, Rochester, N. Y., from 13th New York.

Major J. Elliott Williams, Rochester, N. Y., civil life.

Quartermaster Henry Alexander, Rochester, N. Y., from 33rd New York.

Adjutant A. H. Nash, Geneva, N. Y.

Sergeant Major Eugene Davis, Olean, N. Y., from 27th New York.

When the regiment was mustered, twelve full companies answered the call, and the officers and men fairly represented both the old regiments in numerical strength. It is not within the scope of this sketch to deal with the individual companies or the officers of the 1st New York Veteran Cavalry: the regiment as a fighting unit only, claims attention.

Shortly after being mustered into the United States service, the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., and was immediately sent to Camp Stoneman, at Geisboro Point, where it went into a camp of instruction, and began its labors incident to the cavalry arm of the service. Soon after reaching this camp, swords and carbines were issued to each company that the men might become familiar with their use at as early a date as possible. Within a month, from the date of the regiment's introduction to Camp Stoneman, splendid progress had been made in the dismounted drill, and the officers and men were complimented by Col. McIntosh, who commanded the Camp. In the use of the sword and carbine, too, the men had made progress. It only remained for the regiment to be mounted, in order that the use of arms on horseback be as well understood as on foot, to bring the regiment to a war footing.

Early in November, 1863, the welcome news came that the regiment was to be mounted. No man ever rejoiced more than the men of the First New York Veteran Cavalry on the receipt of their horses. Saddles and bridles, blankets and halters, soon followed; then commenced the arduous task of teaching the men and horses their relations to each other, and the men the use and abuse of the horse, how to mount and dismount, how to handle a sabre to advantage, how to use a carbine and pistol with safety to both horse and man, and with effect on an enemy—finally, how to become a cavalryman—a Centaur with brains.

If attention to details and drills be an earnest of proficiency in the school of the cavalryman, the First New York Veteran Cavalry should be skilled in their profession, for they had dismounted drills and mounted drills in squads, companies, squadrons, battalions and as a regiment. There was an expert swordsman, a French Cavalry officer, on hand to instruct the officers, and they in turn imparted instruction to the men. The practice was regular and continuous, until the men handled their blades with the spirit of a Samurai, and the precision of a Matador. They practiced with the carbine, too, until both horse and man were familiar with their use. An extract from a journal kept at the time will show how these drills were conducted: "Up at 6:30 for stable call. Weather freezing. After breakfast had carbine drill on horseback. Squadron drill mounted after dinner." The next day: "Up at 3:30 to get horses shod," following which on the next day: "Had mounted squadron drill in the forenoon, mounted carbine and sabre drill in the afternoon." It was drill in the morning, drill in the afternoon, and parade in the evening, without letup or hindrance, until the first of February, 1864, when the welcome order came to go to Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and begin active service in the field as a cavalry command.

The regiment reached Harpers Ferry on the fifth of February, and on the following day Captain Carter took command of the first scouting party sent out by the regiment. His orders comprehended Charlestown, Smithfield, Bunker Hill, Winchester, New Town, and Cedar Creek, returning by the Shenandoah River to the starting point. For four days the command continued to advance southward, sometimes on the broad road, leading down, over which Sheridan made his famous ride at a later date, at other times over fields, through woods, and across private pathways, until New Town had been reached in the advance, always in search of the enemy, who seemed to be everywhere, yet nowhere in evidence. During the afternoon of the fourth day, while in New Town, it became evident that the command was in the enemy's country, for evidence of the gathering of the rebel clans in secret conclave was brought to the officer in command by faithful negroes. It was determined upon receipt of this evidence to go no farther south, and the course of the scouting party was changed to cover the Shenandoah River, as per instructions. Hardly had the change been made, when there appeared on the left flank of the command, a few horsemen in gray, who were keeping close watch on the movements of the detachment. Determined to develop the strength of these flankers, the commander, with a half dozen trusty men, crossed the fields ahead of the flankers, shielded by a friendly wood, and confronted them face to face. There were only five of them in the party, two of whom fell at the first volley. The others fled, leaving in the possession of the scouting party two wounded prisoners, and their horses and equipment. Not deeming it prudent to follow the retreating men further, the command proceeded without further incident, until early in the afternoon to the surprise and pleasure of all, Major Sullivan and two battalions of the First New York appeared in front of the scouting party. The Major had been sent after the scouting party, to intercept it on its return path, lest it should be overcome by a superior force of the enemy, known at headquarters to rendezvous in that section through which the scouting party was passing. It was evident that someone had blundered, at headquarters, in ordering the scouting party so far

away from its base, and Major Sullivan saved a fight and perhaps a failure by his forced march and timely appearance.

The first blood had been spilt by the regiment during this scout. The scouting party returned without detriment to itself and with considerable experience added to its equipment.

Immediately afterwards the regiment was assigned to the brigade of Brigadier General Killy, and remained in that position until assigned to the brigade of General Duffie, afterwards the division of General Averell, then to the division of General Stall, under Sigle, Hunter, Crook and Sheridan.

From the fifth day of February to the first of September, 1864, a period of seven months, the First New York Veteran Cavalry participated in the battle of Snickers Gap, March 6, 1864; Mount Jackson, May 13, 1864; New Market, May 15, 1864; Harrisonburg, June 3, 1864; Lynchburg, June 18, 1864; Lee Town, July 3, 1864; John Brown's Church, July 6, 1864; Snickers Ferry, July 22, 1864; Kerestown, July 24, 1864; Charlestown, July 30, 1864; and all the skirmishes incident and connected with the campaign of the Shenandoah in 1864, between the dates named. The regiment became thoroughly acquainted with every road and bypath in the Shenandoah Valley, from Shepherdstown to Staunton. It captured more men in actual battle than it had in its ranks, twice over. It sustained the reputation of the two regiments from which it was formed, and left the service with the respect of its commanding officers and the thanks of the American people. Its regimental losses are placed in parallel columns beside the old regiments for convenience of comparison:

REGIMENTAL LOSS IN WAR

Organized Date of	Arm of Service	Designation of Regiments	Killed in Action and Died of Wounds			Died of Disease During Service			Grand Total of All
			Officers	Men	Total	Officers	Men	Total	
May 1861	Infantry	27th NY	2	72	74	2	70	72	146
May 1861	Infantry	33rd NY	3	44	47		105	105	152
July 1863	Cavalry	1st V NY	4	56	60	1	89	90	150

As for the rest, are they not written in the archives of the Civil War, and in the hearts of the American people!

COMPANY B, 1st VETERAN CAVALRY

Capt. John J. Carter (three years) age 21.

First Lieut. Edmund W. Blossom, age 24, not from Nunda.

Second Lieut. John W. Alexander, age 21, not from Nunda.

Three Officers and 99 Men

Andross, Marvin C., age 22, enlisted August 19th at Nunda, veteran.

Adams, John, age 21, enlisted August 21st at Geneva.

Arnold, William, age 43, enlisted August 21st at Rochester.

Atwood, Edwin R., age 21, enlisted September 2nd at Geneva.

Brown, Levi, age 42, enlisted September 26th at Geneva.

Becker, Lewis C., age 25, enlisted July 25th at Rochester, veteran.

Brace, Hiram, age 21, enlisted August 15th at Nunda.

Bowen, John J., age 21, enlisted August 19th at Nunda, veteran.
 Boorman, John H., age 27, enlisted August 4th at Rochester.
 Black, William H., age 21, enlisted August 25th at Scio.
 Bentley, William, age 23, enlisted August 18th at Amity.
 Baker, Jack W., age 18, enlisted August 21st at Prattsburg.
 Bassett, Charles S., age 21, enlisted September 15th at Warsaw, veteran.
 Clark, Jacob F., age 18, enlisted September 8th at Prattsburg.
 Crowley, Lyman W., age 18, enlisted September 22nd at Eagle.
 Connell, Oscar B., age 21, enlisted September 24th at Rochester.
 Carroll, Thomas, age 27, enlisted September 1st at Nunda.
 Chamberlin, Horton, age 18, enlisted September 23rd at Nunda.
 Cain, Alfred H., age 18, enlisted August 21st at Nunda.
 Carrollton, Cyrus, age 24, enlisted September 20th at Geneseo.
 Coper, John F., age 21, enlisted August 6th at Rochester.
 Draper, Frank B., age 17, enlisted August 6th at Warsaw.
 Dodge, Frank H., age 21, enlisted August 24th at Rochester.
 Duryea, Scuyler, age 21, enlisted August 25th at Nunda, veteran.
 Dudley, George W., age 22, enlisted August 14th at Brockport, veteran.
 Dick, James N., age 18, enlisted August 15th at Rochester, veteran.
 Dingman, Levant, age 21, enlisted August 17th at Geneva.
 Evans, Austin, age 23, enlisted September 9th at Nunda.
 Echer, Wm. A., age 21, enlisted August 15th, at Nunda.
 Firman, Henry H., age 18, enlisted August 10th at Warsaw.
 Fox, Edwin R., age 21, enlisted August 31st at Rochester, veteran.
 French, Julius C., age 32, enlisted August 17th at Nunda, veteran.
 Fox, Henry, age 21, enlisted August 27th at Rochester, veteran.
 Gordon, Jefferson, age 25, enlisted September 17th at Geneva, veteran.
 Glasgow, William, age 20, enlisted September 17th, at Geneva, veteran.
 Gregor, Lewis, age 37, enlisted September 7th at Ogdensburgh.
 Hitchcock, Joseph H., age 21, enlisted August 31st at Nunda.
 Hemerson, David, age 18, enlisted August 25th at Rochester.
 Hilyer, James M., age 28, enlisted July 25th at Nunda.
 Harrison, William, age 37, enlisted July 21st at Rochester, veteran.
 Holbrook, Dan C., age 19, enlisted August 10th at Geneva.
 Hurlburt, Lyman, age 18, enlisted September 7th at Eagle.
 Holley, Lewis, age 21, enlisted September 7th at Nunda.
 Hines, Charles A., age 17, enlisted September 7th at Rochester, veteran.
 Jenner, Charles K., age 30, enlisted August 8th at Rochester.
 Jones, John B., age 19, enlisted September 7th at Geneseo.
 Johnson, Erasmus W., age 32, enlisted at Nunda.
 Kiley, Michael, enlisted September 7th at Nunda, veteran.
 Livingston, Alonzo A., age 21, enlisted September 24th at Rochester, veteran.
 Long, Cora Randall, age 25, enlisted September 16th at Amity.
 Luce, Samuel, age 24, enlisted September 17th at Geneseo, veteran.
 Luce, George, age 30, enlisted August 20th at Rochester, veteran.
 Murray, John T., age 32, enlisted August 20th at Batavia, veteran.
 Miller, Jonathan, age 23, enlisted August 17th at Prattsburg.
 Myers, Martin H., age 22, enlisted July 28th at Nunda.
 Morgan, Jeremiah, age 22, enlisted August 21st at Pike.

Murphy, Patrick, age 19, enlisted September 20th at Rochester, veteran.
 Maltman, Wm., age 27, enlisted August 3rd at Geneseo, veteran.
 Manual, Jas., age 22, enlisted July 28th at Rochester, veteran.
 Mackin, James, age 21, enlisted August 25th at Nunda, veteran.
 Meech, Rubin, age 23, enlisted August 29th at Pike.
 Martin, Nicholas, age 23, enlisted July 29th at Rochester.
 Madden, Charles, age 19, enlisted August 12th at Rochester.
 Miller, Unah, age 22, enlisted August 18th at Rochester.
 Nott, Lindorf, age 24, enlisted August 23rd, at Batavia, veteran.
 Paige, Perrin B., age 26, enlisted July 2nd at Nunda.
 Patterson, Henry, age 21, enlisted August 29th at Pike.
 Perkins, Merritt H., age 19, enlisted July 28th at Rochester.
 Permenter, James C., age 18, enlisted July 3rd at Rochester.
 Quinn, John, age 26, enlisted August 26th at Nunda-Portage.
 Rowell, George, age 45, enlisted August 25th at Nunda-Portage, veteran.
 Reynolds, Orville, age 22, enlisted July 31st at Nunda.
 Rogers, F., age 28, enlisted July 25th at Nunda.
 Rich, Ira, age 33, enlisted August 3rd at Geneseo.
 Ross, William W., age 21, enlisted August 17th at Rochester, veteran.
 Smith, Philip, age 26, enlisted August 19th at Nunda.
 Smith, Henry, age 26, enlisted August 18th at Nunda, veteran.
 Smith, Thomas, age 22, enlisted August 6th at Batavia.
 Smith, James, age 23, enlisted August 17th at Warsaw, veteran.
 Smith, William, age 30, enlisted August 13th at Rochester.
 Skillan, John, age 21, enlisted August 24th at Nunda, veteran.
 Stoddard, William, age 26, enlisted July 20th at Rochester, veteran.
 Steward, Albert D., age 18, enlisted August 1st at Batavia.
 Scott, Ridway, age 39, enlisted August 6th at Batavia.
 Stiles, Addison, age 38, enlisted September 1st at Rochester, veteran.
 Talmage, Samuel S., age 23, enlisted August 8th at Nunda.
 Van Liew, James L., age 24, enlisted August 7th at Gainesville, veteran.
 Van Slyke, George, age 21, enlisted August 20th at Geneva.
 Veazee, Charles D., age 21, enlisted September 24th at Geneva.
 Walker, William Edward, age 24, enlisted August 5th at Nunda.
 Weaver, Jacob, age 21, enlisted August 8th at Nunda, veteran.
 White, William, age 18, enlisted August 7th at Warsaw.
 Wakley, Isaac P., age 21, enlisted September 3rd at Batavia, veteran.
 Wentink, John, age 21, enlisted September 7th, at Rochester, veteran.



MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY REGIMENTS

13th New York Infantry

Lester Barnes of Nunda has the honor of being the first soldier to enlist from Nunda. He went to Rochester as he knew there would be recruiting for the army there.—Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Orrin H. Cook of Dansville enlisted at Dansville in the company there formed—Company B—but has lived in Nunda since the war.—Nunda, N. Y.

OTHER INFANTRY REGIMENTS

27th New York Infantry

Commanded by Col. W. H. Slocum, who became successively Brigadier General, Major General, and Corps Commander.

This regiment was brigaded with the 33rd New York and the veterans of the two regiments formed the 1st Veteran Cavalry. As Nunda had a company in the 33rd and in the Veteran Cavalry she has special interest in this regiment.

1—Marvin Magee, from Nunda, age 20, enlisted May 21, 1861, to serve two years; mustered in as private Company H; mustered out with company May 31, 1863, at Elmira, N. Y.; subsequent service in Company F, 14th New York Artillery.

2—Philander Magee, of Nunda, age 21, enlisted May 11, 1861, at Mt. Morris, to serve two years; mustered in as private Company H; sickened and died.

3—Theodore Magee, age 23, enlisted March 1, 1862, at Elmira to serve two years; mustered in as private Company H; wounded June 27, 1862, at Gains Mills, Va.; sent to hospital; completed service in 104th New York; died March, 1904, at Elmira.

4—William Magee, age 25 years, enlisted March 1, 1862, to serve two years, private, Company H; completed service in 104th New York.

FORMER CITIZENS OF NUNDA

Charles N., age 21, enlisted (from Lima College) May 7, 1861, to serve two years; mustered as a private Company G, May 21, 1861; wounded June 27, 1862, at Gains Mills, Va.; discharged for disability resulting from wounds, September 11, 1862; died at Texas, 1908.

Gardener C. Curtis (whose parents lived in Nunda), age 37, enrolled May 17, 1861, as Captain of Company I, May 21, 1861, as Major; resigned July 24, 1862. Lives in California.

Frank H. Gardner, age 22 years, enlisted June 16, 1862, at Elmira, private, Company I; promoted Corporal March 1, 1863; mustered out with company May 31, 1863.

VICINITY SOLDIERS

27th New York

Benjamin S. Coffin, Oak Hill, age 21, enlisted May 7, 1861 (from Lima College) to serve two years; mustered as private, Company G; promoted Corporal November 1, 1861, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant March 1, 1862; mustered out May 31, 1863, at Elmira, N. Y.; died 1906.

Wilbur Haver (from Oakland), enlisted at Angelica (where he was attending school) May 13, 1861, to serve two years, private, Company I; promoted Corporal; killed May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Bailey Evans, age 20 years, enlisted July 5, 1861, private, Company F (belonged to Hall Port); mustered out with company.

Milliman Gardner, 22nd New York Infantry; captured and died in Andersonville.

50th New York Infantry, or First Engineers

Samuel Sturgeon, of Nunda.

52nd New York

Charles R. Woodworth; lost an arm and was discharged; died at Nunda.

Jesse R. Squires; regiment unknown.

John Batterson; regiment unknown.

John Ames; went with regiment to Texas.

I. Justin Depuy intended to go in this regiment but as he was but 17 he was not allowed to go; served 14 days.

86th New York

John J. Bowen, chief musician.

97th New York

Husted Green.

Alva J. White; died.

126th New York

George W. Fuller; killed at Romeo Station.

140th New York

Albert R. Barnes (drafted), assigned to Company E, served in government printing office; perished at the Ashtabula bridge calamity.

85th New York Regiment

The town of Granger, whose citizens generally either enlisted at Nunda or Fillmore, raised a company of men under the superb leadership and enthusiasm of Capt. T. J. Thorp. Although no man from Nunda joined this company several of its members have lived here, and some of its men in the old institute days attended school here, so a passing mention of some of them may be of interest to their friends. They are not to be counted as a part of the Nunda soldiery.

Capt. T. J. Thorp, who resigned to become Lieutenant Colonel of the 130th New York.

Lyman P. Carver, age 25, born in Nunda village (and lived in the town 17 years), enlisted September 2, 1861, at Whitesville; mustered as Corporal September 6th, as Sergeant, March 2, 1862; captured in action April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C.; escaped from Andersonville, November 10, 1864; mustered out January 23, 1865; has since died.

Eli Hooker, age 39, enlisted September 1, 1861, at Angelica; mustered as Corporal, Company E, November 18, 1861; discharged for disability April 1, 1862. He lived at Dalton and in Nunda village. Died in Nunda, 1908.

William E. Dunn, age 18, born in Nunda, enlisted at Black Creek, private,

Company F, promoted Corporal August 28, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; captured April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C.; died while a prisoner at Florence, S. C., October 10, 1864; has marker at Dalton.

Portage Men in Company E

Albert Owen Taber, age 28, Sergeant, Company E; died of disease October 28, 1862, at Suffolk, Va.

Charles Buckbee, age 21, enlisted September 1, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; captured in action April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C.; confined in Andersonville; no further record.

A. Jackson Parks, of Grove, age 21, enlisted September 1, 1861, in Company E; discharged for disability January 28, 1863; (member of Hunts and Dalton Posts, G. A. R.); died 1908.

John H. Parks, age 19, enlisted August 26, 1861 at Black Creek, private, Company F; discharged for disability October 28, 1863; died at home and buried at Dalton.

Joel E. Parks, age 25, enlisted September 17, 1861, in Company B, at Springwater; discharged for disability February 9, 1863.

Jefferson M. Parker, enlisted at Granger; mustered as First Sergeant, Company E, October 10, 1861; captured May 31, 1862, at Seven Pines, Va.; died in captivity at Richmond, Va., July 23, 1862. (Student of the Nunda Literary Institute in 1858.)

George W. Jones, age 21, Corporal, promoted Sergeant November 1, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; captured in action at Plymouth, N. C.; died of starvation December 17, 1864, at Port Royal, S. C.

John A. Jones, age 21, enlisted September 1, 1861; mustered as Corporal November 7, 1861, promoted Sergeant January 17, 1863; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; captured April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, paroled; mustered out with company.

Geo. W. Benjamin, age 23, enlisted September 1, at Granger; mustered as Corporal, Company E; re-enlisted as a veteran; captured in action April 20, 1864, paroled; mustered out with detachment June 7th.

James H. Bennett of Granger, Company E; died at Andersonville.

George N. Pitt, age 24, enrolled as Sergeant, Company E, promoted First Sergeant November 1, 1862, Second Lieutenant January 17, 1863; captured April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., paroled; discharged March 24, 1865.

It is a trying task to give even a limited number of the names of Company E for the whole regiment was captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20th, and 222 men died in Confederate prisons; 361 men died from this regiment and only 35 of these from bullet wounds.

89th Regiment, New York Infantry

A number of men enlisted in this regiment from N. Oak Hill. B. S. Coffin, proud of this school district, gave me these names with others in other regiments. Though they did not live in Nunda most of their names are familiar to citizens of Nunda.

William L. Beers; killed in action September 17, 1862.

W. H. Chamberlain, Company C; lived in Dalton.

Tyrrell Burt, Company C; re-enlisted.

Anthony Dunlavy.

Norman Derfenbacker, Corporal; killed in action December 12, 1863.

Giles Foote, Company C.

Anson L. Keeney, Company G (See Hall Post roster, residence, Perry, N. Y.).

Elken Miner, Company C; buried in Nunda.

H. Marquis Vanderbelt.

Lanora Wilson.

Eugene Webster, Company C; belonged to C. W. W. Post.

A. B. Welley; regiment not stated.

Chas. Hamlin; regiment not stated.

100th New York

Some veterans of this regiment who have lived in Nunda or vicinity:

John R. Gurnee, Corporal, Company K, 100th Regiment, with former service in 148th New York; has lived in Nunda since the close of the war.

Dr. James Gilmore served as assistant physician through the war on private's pay, he having enlisted as such; he died in Nunda.

Edward L. Cook, mustered as private, Company B; mustered out as Captain, Company F.

28th New York

William H. Brady, Company F., 28th New York, with subsequent service in Company D, 29th Maine, has been a citizen of Nunda ever since war time. He is one of two blind veterans who have lived in the town.

105th New York, Consolidated with the 94th New York

Lyman Gallup of Oakland enlisted at Le Roy (and said he asked to be credited to Nunda). His wife enlisted as a nurse, and received as much or even more pension than her husband. He died at Hunts, 1906.

146th New York

William D. Lake of Hunts Hollow, one of four brothers who enlisted, was captured and died in captivity.

Theodore Elliott of Hunts Hollow, Company B, 76th Regiment, was drafted at the same time as Lake, and also perished.

147th New York

Charles H. Harris of Nunda was drafted and assigned to Company H; discharged for disability; died at home March 11, 1864; buried at Nunda.

John Hagadorn was drafted and died of disease at Port Pulaski, Ga. Has marker at Nunda.

Charles H. Hamilton, Company H., served in this regiment and company; resides in Mt. Morris.

167th New York

Landen Willett assigned to 167th N. Y. I., captured, suffered greatly, gives sketch of prison life, paroled; is living in Buffalo, N. Y.

188th New York Volunteers

This regiment was raised at a time when it cost \$1,000 bounty to procure a recruit for the service. Those who went from this town were loyal to duty. A great many, however, deserted to enlist again for a second \$1,000.

Company D—*William Batterson, John Simpson.

Company E—David Corwin, Ezra Burdick, Benjamin Range.

Company not given—William Doty; *John V. Smith, died; John Lampman, died.

Moses Cook, Company E, lived on North State Road. The house took fire while his corpse was in it; the corpse was removed but the house was burned down.

Note—I do not know of any similar circumstance having occurred anywhere.

Company E—David Myers, Abraham Turbush.

Company I—George R. W. Fay, killed in service, enlisted from Nunda; Lawrence Pendegast, died in Nunda; Francis Adams.

*Warren H. Holmes, enlisted in Springwater, credited to Nunda; enlisted for nine months in Company I; mustered out at close of the war.

Company G—William Burge; lives at Nunda.

Thomas Sanford, enlisted at Ossian; lives at Nunda; is 84 years old.

John P. Slocum, who lived at Nunda in his boyhood, and was principal of the Nunda High School several years, was a nephew of Maj. Gen. W. H. Slocum. He enlisted at 18, was offered a Lieutenancy but served as a private soldier in 189th New York. He lives at Albany, N. Y.

Principal Wm. H. Rodgers, Nunda Academy, was chaplain of the 189th Regiment. He resides at Wellsville.

NUNDA SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN REGIMENTS OUTSIDE OF THE STATE

James Carroll, 2nd District of Columbia Infantry.

Hall Turrell, Company G, 211th Pennsylvania; died 1891. The Major of the regiment was his brother-in-law.

Corporal Corydon Crossett, 3rd Michigan; credited to Nunda, his former home.

John Havens, 1st Bucktails, Pennsylvania.

Stacy B. Warford, Company F, 8th Michigan Infantry.

Capt. Cyrus P. Shepard, Company D, 14th Wisconsin Infantry.

Harvey Shepard, 1st Minnesota Battery.

Capt. H. Wells Hand (2nd service), Company I, 39th U. S. C. Inf.

Col. Sheldon Sturgeon, 1st New Orleans (Colored) Cavalry.

Harrison Peck, hospital steward.

Rev. James Marshall, chaplain at Fortress Monroe.

John Pulaski Wood, Captain and A. Adjutant General; served on Gen Gibbon's staff.

Edward W. Carver, served in the 10th Wisconsin, was captured and finally exchanged. He came to Nunda greatly emaciated and was nursed back to health. He is living at Thomsons Falls, Mont.

MISCELLANEOUS CAVALRY REGIMENTS

The Second Mounted Rifles

Peter DeMocker from Nunda.

John B. Sabin, age 17, from Nunda.

Second Service

Edwin Buchanan, previous service in Company F, 33rd New York.

Jeremiah Morrison, previous service in Company F, 33rd New York.

Albert P. Watson, previous service in Company F, 33rd New York.

George Poole, previous service in Company F, 33rd New York.

Came to Nunda After the War

Charles Lynd, Company M.; resides at Dalton.

James Lynd, Company M.; died suddenly at Dalton.

6th Cavalry

Orren Nickerson, credited to Nunda; died in the service.

12th Cavalry

First Lieutenant James Sturgeon of Nunda.

8th New York Cavalry

Col. Samuel J. Crooks; resided in Nunda previous to the war; enrolled at Rochester as Colonel.

H. L. Norton, Sergeant, Company D; came to Nunda after the war.

21st Cavalry

Theodore Cummings, Company M.; came to Nunda after the war.

24th Cavalry

Joseph Mason of Nunda; buried at Nunda. This regiment was brigaded with the 2nd Mounted Rifles.

10th Michigan Cavalry

Peter Roberts, Hiram Hay, enlisted in Michigan; both belonged in Nunda.

ARTILLERY REGIMENTS

4th Heavy Artillery

The men who enlisted in heavy artillery regiments from this vicinity naturally supposed they were to defend the Capitol of the nation and serve in the fortifications.

After General Grant took command of the armies, he saw these vast regiments, composed of vigorous men already acclimated from their stay in Washington, and he ordered them to the front to do the work of infantry. In a short time several of these regiments suffered losses entitling them to be enrolled on the bloody records of the "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments," because of their casualties at the Wilderness and Cold Harbor.

Comparatively few of the Nunda soldiery had chosen this branch of service, but Portage, Granger and Fillmore were well represented. The men from Nunda were:

Charles Cole, or Coe, Company L, age 21, enlisted November 9, 1862; mustered out with company as Charles Coe.

DeWain Conklin, Company L, age 21, enlisted October 30, 1862, as private at Nunda; mustered out with company September 26, 1865.

John Provo, Company G, age 28, enlisted January 19, 1864; captured August 25, 1864, paroled March, 1865; mustered out June 3, 1865; died at Nunda, February 22, 1895.

William C. Robinson, age 18, enlisted November 10, 1862, at Nunda; mustered as private, Company L, appointed Corporal April 26, 1864; mustered out with company September 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

*Lamire E. Willey, Company L, age 18, enlisted in 1864 in Company G. The latter was captured and died in captivity.

Reuben W. Mayhew, age 21, enlisted from Portage, private, Company D; discharged for disability January 13, 1863, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va.

Andrew J. Frayer, transferred from the 8th N. Y. H. A.; resides at Ithaca.

Not from Nunda

Rufus Chandler, born in Nunda, enlisted from Portage; died from disease during his term of service; buried in Nunda.

Salmon Farr, transferred from Company I, Dragoons, February 12, 1863; buried at Nunda.

Edwin J. Pettys, age 36, enlisted from Hume, private, Company F; mustered out with company; lived in Nunda before and after the war; died at Dalton; buried at Nunda, 1906.

Darwin Wait, age 21, Company F, wounded June 18, 1864; mustered out June 3, 1865.

Theodore B. Wait, age 24, Company F.; mustered out December 24, 1864.

Andrew J. Oakly, age 21, enlisted September, 1862, to serve one year; mustered out May 31, 1865; died at Nunda, April 30, 1905.

Aaron Burroughs, age 31, enlisted at Portage, November 5, 1862, private, Battery D; mustered out with battery; lived at Nunda before and after the war; died at Dalton; buried at Hunts Hollow.

Vicinity Soldiers of the 4th Heavy Artillery

Alonzo Aldrich, age 27, enlisted December 26, 1862, private, Battery D; mustered out with company.

Edwin C. Aldrich, enlisted January 1, 1864, Company F; mustered out with company.

Earl A. Allen, age 18, enlisted January 1, 1864, private, Company F; mustered out with battery; resides in Portage.

Augustus Beardsley, age 30, hospital steward, Battery E; died at Portageville, 1905.

George W. Brigham, Corporal.

Lucius H. Barron, age 21, private, Battery L; mustered out with battery; died at Portland, Oreg., 1890.

Henry Hagadorn, transferred from Company D, 126th N. Y.; missing in action since the battle of Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864.

Henry H. Holley, age 22, Company F; mustered out with battery; resides at Hunt.

William H. H. Hovey, age 21, enlisted November 11, 1862, private, Company D; discharged for disability December 21, 1864; died at Dalton, 1867. His widow resides in Nunda.

Joseph N. Guptill, age 21, private, Company F, captured and paroled; mustered out June 5, 1865; died at Warsaw, 1905.

Michael Laughlin, age 34, enlisted January 1, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864; discharged because of wounds October 13, 1864.

Enos Adelbert Nash, age 18, enlisted February 16, 1864, private, Company F; captured and imprisoned at Richmond, Va.; paroled and sent to Annapolis; brought home by his father, who did not recognize him when he saw him.

A. J. Palmer, age 25, enlisted August 24, 1864, Company F, to serve one year; died at Oakland; buried at Fillmore.

Robert Randall Parks, age 33, enlisted October 3, 1862, Company E; resides at Hunt.

William Riley, age 24, enlisted January 4, 1864, at Portage, private, Company F; killed in action June 18, 1864, before Petersburg.

Jas. S. Spencer, age 18, enlisted February 16, 1864, at Portage, Company F; sent to hospital, Washington, and mustered out from there June 2, 1865.

E. B. Pierson, Company F; died at City Point; has a marker at Oakland, N. Y.

Robert Hall, age 23, private, Company F, from Portage, enlisted at Genesee Falls June 1, 1864; mustered out September 26, 1865. (One of the three Hall brothers who attended the Nunda Literary Institute.)

Rowland Ward, age 44, enlisted October 29, 1862, from Hunt's Hollow, private of Company E; wounded in action August 25, 1864, at Reams, Va. His chin had been shot off and it was thought useless to try to save his life, but as he was living three days after, an effort to save his life was then commenced. The skin was drawn together and sewed so as to form a boneless chin. He was fed through a tube. He recovered and lived 40 years, but could never eat solid food. He was discharged for disability at Lincoln General Hospital June 23, 1865. This survivor (and the only one who survived such a wound) became an object of general interest, quite as much at Washington as at Hunts Hollow, where he lived for many years after the loss of his chin. He was past 70 years of age when he died at Dalton. A special act of Congress was necessary to pension this man as he was the only chinless soldier who survived his injuries. They fixed the amount at \$70 a month.

THE 8th NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY

This colossal regiment of 2,575 soldiers—equal to two and one-half infantry regiments—was one of the "three hundred regiments" that met with wholesale slaughter, and thus became famous. Its list of killed numbered 361, or 14 per cent. on its enrollment. The total of its killed and wounded numbered 1,010—besides 302 who died from disease, 102 of these in Confederate prisons. At Cold Harbor, Va., they lost in killed and mortally wounded 207. The writer remembers seeing them as they passed along the defenses in front of Petersburg, their clean uniforms telling they had seen no field service: He

remembers how well and vigorous they seemed—but the return was far different—the regiment no longer looked like a brigade. Fortunately for Nunda but one man from here had been assigned to that regiment, and he perished on that fatal day.

8th NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY

Alpheus Cyrene Willett, age 18, enlisted April, 1864, and was assigned to Company M. He enlisted from Nunda village, corner of Mill and Fair Streets. Two of his brothers, Oscar D. and Landen, had already enlisted and he went as soon as old enough. This young patriot, "Wearing still on his boyish face soon to be hid by the dust of the grave the lingering light of his boyhood grace." In less than two months his short military career closed and he perished in battle, and if buried at all it was by strangers who would not even

"Carve on a wood slab at his head
Somebody's darling slumbers here."

I parted with this child in years and looks, but mature man in heroism, in Baltimore, when by accident we met, about the middle of April, 1864, his dimpled face as full of sunshine as ever, and the next I heard of him was that he perished in battle with that worst of all fates—"Missing in battle"—buried by foes, where and how forever unknown, but I am sure the foe felt that at last Uncle Sam also was robbing the cradle to sustain an endangered cause. It is hard even now for me to be reconciled to the death in battle of the youth of our land, who so freely and nobly defended the country's honor and flag, but there were four great armies of these 18-year young patriots, one army of many thousands for each year of the war. Our pride is greatest when we think of their valor, but our sorrow equals our pride when we chronicle their untimely end. That their memory be kept bright and their laurels unfading is the primary object of this local record of heroism.

Andrew J. Frayer, age 18, enlisted at Gainsville, December 28, 1862; mustered into Company K, transferred to Company I, 4th N. Y. H. A.; discharged September 26, 1865. Lived in Nunda for many years after the war. Was clerk, merchant and manufacturer and a zealous G. A. R.—Ithaca, N. Y.

Horatio Clapp, age 25, enlisted in Company M; wounded four times; died in Nunda, 1900.

Lorenzo D. Gifford, age 18, enlisted from Gainsville.—Hunt, N. Y.

9th NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY

Aylor Aylor, enlisted from Grove, was a private in Company A, served his term of enlistment; died and buried in Nunda. His widow and son reside in Nunda.

William C. Maghew, enlisted from Oakland; mustered as private Company F; died, 1907.

George Britton, previous service in Company A, 104th New York; died in the service.

George A. Pitcher, age 18, private, Company H. He lived at Dalton and Nunda. Resides Olean, N. Y.

Jacob Sleih, enlisted from Grove; mustered as private, Company A.

Henry Swender, enlisted from Grove, Company A.

10th NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY

Robert Thompson, resides at Dexter, N. Y.

Rev. E. G. W. Hall, resides at Holland, N. Y.; was pastor of M. E. Church and chaplain of Craig W. Wadsworth Post, Nunda.

14th NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY

Marvin J. Magee, Company F, transferred from 104th N. Y., June 29, 1863; (is the only survivor of the four Magee brothers, who went into the service), Mrs. Winfield Batterson, their sister, so stated.

Philander Magee, Company F, transferred from 104th N. Y.; while returning from a sick leave died in New York harbor.

Geo. Henry Marsh, age 18, enlisted December 16, 1863, private, Company I; served till close of the war, March 25, 1865.

Owen C. Hinkley, age 28, enlisted July 16, 1863, from Portage, private, Company B; captured at Ft. Steadman, confined in Libbey prison, released April 1, 1865; mustered out August 10, 1865; lived in Portage all his life; died April, 1908.

AN UNFORTUNATE BATTERY

The 24th Independent Battery

Two "Ridge" men were among the victims; Edwin Eastwood and Laban Shank though not from Nunda, we record their misfortunes.

There were fortunate or lucky companies and regiments, and there were the reverse of this.

Among this latter class we may mention the 24th Independent Battery of 160 men.

It was composed of men from Livingston, Wyoming and Monroe Counties, and though I recognize the names of but two men, and neither of them from Nunda, but from the Ridge district of Mt. Morris. Edwin Eastwood was a young man of about my own age, who attended my school at the Ridge in 1858, and the other, Laban Shank, a little older, and, therefore, no longer in school. I give the fatality of this large company to show the horrors of and the dire fatalities incident to prison life in Southern prisons.

This is the list of deaths from all sources: Killed in battle 4; died of disease, 2 officers and 10 men; total 16.

Died from captivity: After reaching Federal lines, 3; at Charlestown prison, 2; at Florence prison, 12; at Andersonville prison, 53; total, 70.

Died from prison life, 70; died from army life, 16; total loss, 86.

Eighty-six of the company perished, and only 74 of 160 returned home.

WAR OF 1861-65

Our Regulars and West Pointers

Major Edward Hunt, Col. Sheldon Sturgeon, Lieut. Lewis, Capt. Geo. J. Campbell, Lieut. La Seur and Lieut Henry L. Carver.

At the beginning of the war we had four officers in the U. S. A. and one in the U. S. N.

Major Edward Hunt's Military Record

Born in New England, lived in Hunts Hollow from 1819 until he entered West Point—1840—five years course, graduated as Brevet Second Lieutenant July 1, 1845; Second Lieutenant, December 29, 1845; First Lieutenant, July, 1853 of Engineers.

Captain, July 1, 1859; Major, March, 1863; died (by accident) October 2, 1863.

Married Helen, afterwards known as the writer Helen Hunt, author of Ramona, Helen Hunt Jackson. He was employed on fortifications such as Fort Taylor, Key West. Lost his life on a floating dock, or embryo Monitor, designed for coast defense.

Sheldon Sturgeon

West Point, 1856-1861, appointed May, 1861, Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant, June 24, 1861; Captain, April 25, 1862; Brevet Major and Brevet Colonel, March 13, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

Colonel 1st New Orleans Volunteers (Colored Cavalry), April 26, 1865; mustered out of volunteer service August 15, 1865; transferred to 6th U. S. Cavalry January 1, 1871; retired May, 1876; attached to the staff of Gen. Banks, 1864.

Superintendent of recruiting service under Gen. Hurlburt and also under Gen. Canby. Attached to the staff of Sheridan, supervising officer of registration for the seven southern parishes of Louisiana—had yellow fever and given a five months leave; is not living.

Charles E. Lewis

First Lieutenant, Company I, 1st New York Dragoons; 1861 appointed to West Point; did not complete his studies but served as a volunteer officer during the war.

George J. Campbell

Born 1834, enlisted January 13, 1861, at West Point, as private and artificer; served till 1853; assigned to engineers; eight and one-half years in 3rd Engineers; re-enlisted in artillery, Battery C, Horse Artillery; appointed Sergeant and Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant; appointed, May 18, 1864, Second Lieutenant U. S. Cavalry; January 6, 1886, First Lieutenant in command of Company F, Maxwell's Ranch, in New Mexico; had charge of Company of soldiers, Infantry Department, 1877; duty as engineer officer at Little Rock; Post Quartermaster, Fort Union; A. A. General and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Indian Department—Post of Pine Bluff; wounded, lost left arm, left eye and portion of right hand. Lost arm by firing a field piece. Retirement 29th of July, 1868, 54 years in army. Died at Nunda, 1907.

Melvin La Seur, 1st Lieutenant, 4th Heavy Artillery, U. S. A.

A youthful hero who would be sent home.

Melvin La Seur, or La Suir, as he was called on the Creek Road, was a half brother of the Cains, three of whom, Alfred, Justus and William, were valiant soldiers in the Civil War. He attended in youth the Cooperville School. At the age of 16 he ran away from home to enlist as a soldier in the Mexican War, as we have already narrated. He remained in the service after

the war—is nominally in it yet, for he became by reason of his long military service a Lieutenant in the regular army—in the artillery branch of the service. Alfred Erwin, his brother-in-law, stated that he was still living at our last “home week” gathering. Whether he advanced farther than First Lieutenant is not known. As he is now 75 years of age he has been retired from active service before this time. He is the only living veteran of the Mexican War that went from Nunda. When the curly headed, half grown boy went to Mexico in spite of relatives, generals and examination boards, returned to Nunda during the Civil War, with the bright uniform, trimmed with red, a commissioned officer, grown to a six footer, it is needless to say he found a young lady—a Miss Bronson, a niece of the merchant of that name—who was willing to try camp and garrison life on the plains with the regulars, such was the power of a fine dashing uniform, if worn by a man who had won his right to wear them and who—though a “non-grad” of Cooperville School, messed on equal terms with West Point graduates.

This completes our short but interesting list of the officers of the regular army from Nunda and the one private soldier we have knowledge of. There were probably others in the ranks of the regulars.

Henry L. Carver, Brevet Captain and Quartermaster, U. S. A., served in the regular army with Gen. Sibley, 1860, and received his brevet position. He served through the Civil War. He died in 1894 and is buried at St. Paul. This makes three officers who rose from the ranks to positions of equality with West Pointers. I doubt if there is another town in New York where this has happened.

Ira B. Perry, private, Company F, 14th U. S. Infantry.

Captain J. W. Hand was offered a commission in the regular army but declined it.

SOLDIERS OF THE SPANISH WAR WHOSE FAMILIES LIVED IN NUNDA

Charles Morris, Company L, 3rd Michigan, son of S. S. Morris, veteran.

Robert Slocum, son of J. P. Slocum, principal, veteran.

Fred Record, son of Orman R. Record, veteran.

Charles Howell.

Lewis Lockwood, son of Frank G. Lockwood, a veteran.

Philippine Insurrection

Archie Oakes, wounded.

SINCE THE WAR (REGULARS)

Herbert Crego, grandson of a veteran, 110th Company Coast Guards.

George Brady, son of a veteran.

Leonard Estabrook, grandson of a veteran.

Ross Redmond, 110th Company Coast Guards.

Frank R. Wright (pharmacy department; has re-enlisted for the third time); is now employed in the recruiting service in New York City.

John Preston Fitzgerald, served one term.

OUR NUNDA CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAVY

The Navy of the United States has always been conspicuous for its achievements. It virtually, by its valor, brought about the treaty of peace with England in our second war with the mother country.

As an effectual blockading force in the Civil War it shut off supplies from England and, combined with Sherman's march to the sea, through their great store house of supplies, Georgia, brought the armies of the Confederacy to a state bordering on starvation, while in its open warfare with its adversaries on sea, river or land, it proved equal to every emergency. In that great world drama of history, the Civil War, the navy played no secondary part. The naval forces of the United States during the war numbered 132,544; of this number only 7,600 were in the service when the war began.

The casualties in the navy during the entire war were 1,804 killed or mortally wounded, and 2,246 wounded who survived; only 3,000 died of disease and accident. The deaths from disease were not in excess of the death rate in civil life. In this respect the naval service has a great advantage over service in the army, where the death rate from disease is three times as great as that from other causes.

The strength in vessels of the navy at the beginning of the war was but small, though Horace Greeley said "the Home Squadron of the United States, most of which are ready for instant service, and all but three or four are now in the port of New York. The list comprises 26 vessels carrying 190 guns and 2,575 men, the largest naval force ever concentrated in one squadron since the United States navy was organized. It has more ships than the Channel fleet of England."

For the last 75 years Nunda has not been without a representative in the navy. During the Civil War she had but four men in this service.

William Long, boatswain, was in the navy all his mature life. He served for thirty years, mostly before the Civil War. He had a home in Nunda and was married to Miss Helen Knights, who survives him, and now resides at Newburyport, Mass. She was a sister of Needham Knights, a Nunda soldier.

John E. McDonald of Company A, 104th N. Y. (a sailor), asked to be transferred to the navy and his request was granted. Of his further service we are not informed.

William G. Tousey, enlisted in the navy August 25, 1862; served on Barque Roebuck, Gunboat Huntsville, and Frigate St. Lawrence. (He now owns a yacht, which is the only vessel in the Nunda navy.) A fine student before his enlistment he returned to Nunda, taught a public school, then went to college (Tufts, Massachusetts), graduated, and has been a professor in that growing college ever since.

W. Parker Wright, a Nunda citizen and an expert machinist, was employed in the navy yards at Washington adjusting Dalgren guns. He was a son of Oliver Wright, who lived on Portage Street after 1835, and whose foundry, the first in the village, is still standing and is used as a livery stable.

Since the Civil War

Between the wars F. Marion Satterlee and Oscar Moerk served in the navy; Moerk became a citizen of Nunda. (See picture of Satterlee and his friend).



CAPTAIN FRANK A. WILNER, U. S. NAVY, AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

In the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection

F. A. Wilner, from 1873 to the present time.

Edward Fox.

Restus Woodward.

James J. McDowell.

Since the Spanish War

John Van Buskerk.

Elno Hinman.

Walter Hart.

Archie DeGroff.

Volney Yencer.

C. Fox.

Frank A. Wilner, graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, prepared at Nunda Academy (1867-69); entered Naval Academy July 22, 1869.

F. Marion Satterlee served from November 30, 1873, to December 9, 1876; assigned as carpenter and rated as seaman; served on U. S. S. Colorado and U. S. S. Ossipee.

Oscar Moeck, sailmaker; was a Dane, lived in Nunda with D. Passage and H. D. Page, 1878 to 1880.

Edward Fox, died at sea.

Restus Woodard, died at Sea; brought home with military escort and high commendation.

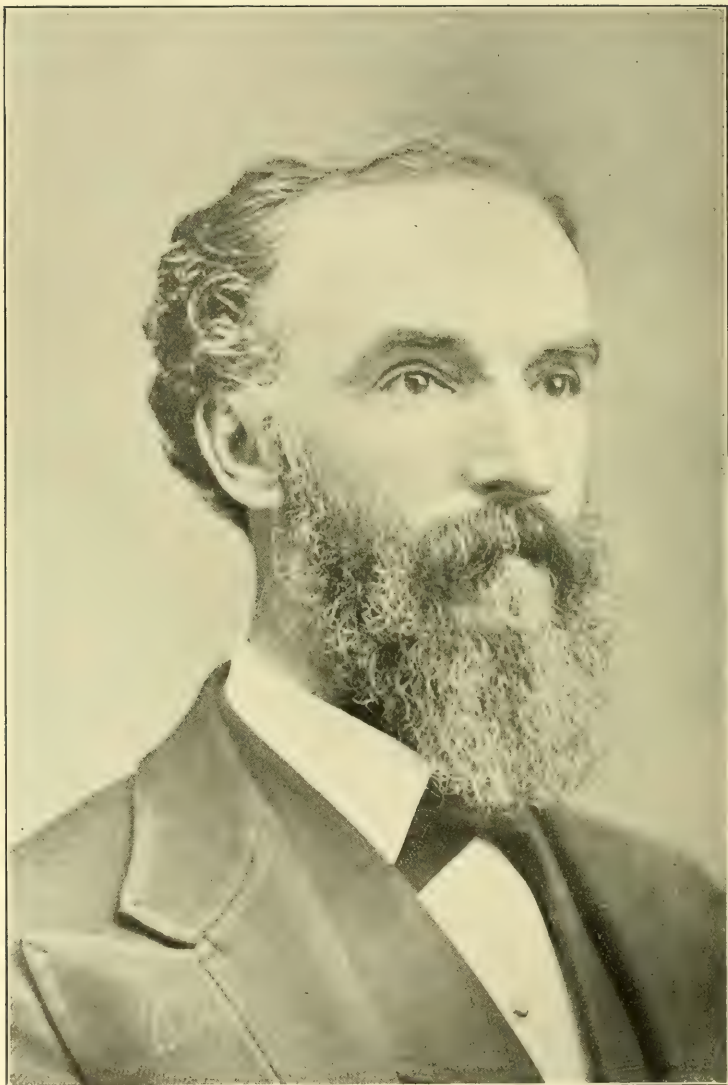
F. A. Wilner, Captain, U. S. Navy, born Ohio; appointed from New York, June 22, 1869; was graduated, May 31, 1873; ensign, July 16, 1874; master, March 25, 1880; lieutenant (junior grade), March 3, 1883; lieutenant, May 13, 1886; Alaska, European Station, August 5, 1873, to October 13, 1873; Wabash, Key West, October 13, 1873, to April 1, 1874; Congress, European Station, April 1, 1874, to August 26, 1875; Hartford, return to the U. S., August 26,



WALTER HART



F. MARION SATTERLEE
and friend



LIEUT.-COL. WM. N. ALWARD.

1875, to October 16, 1875; Vandalia, European Station, January 10, 1876, to February 5, 1879; Nautical Almanac Office, May 21, 1879, to March 15, 1880; U. S. S. Constellation, Irish Relief Cruise, March 17, 1880, to June 12, 1880; U. S. Receiving-ship Passaic, Washington Yard, July 15, 1880, to December 13, 1880; Coast Survey, December 15, 1880, to September 25, 1883; in charge Hydrographic party on schooner Silliman, December 9, 1882, to July 1, 1883; Coast Survey Office, July 2, 1883, to September 25, 1883; U. S. S. Alert, Asiatic Station, October 20, 1883, to September 25, 1886; Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, January 3, 1887, to April 20, 1890; Essex, S. A. Station, April 22, 1890, to April, 1893; inspector of armor, June 8, 1893, to October, 1895; U. S. S. Philadelphia, October 25, 1895; U. S. S. Adams, July, 1896, to January, 1898; U. S. S. Monadnock, January, 1898, to December 31, 1898; promoted to lieutenant commander, March 3, 1899; receiving-ship Wabash, April 8, 1899; training-ship Dixie, August 18, 1900, to June, 1902; promoted commander, November 7, 1902; U. S. Naval Station, New Orleans, January 7, 1903, to November 16, 1903; commanding Topeka, November 20, 1903, to September 7, 1905; Inspector First Light-House District, Portland, Me., December 1, 1905, to date.

Note—Crossed the Pacific Ocean during the Spanish War in the half submerged monitor Monadnock, a greater achievement than the voyage of the Oregon.—H. W. H.

Note—Since the compilation of this record Commander Wilder has been in charge of the League Island Navy Yard until March, 1908. He has also been promoted to Captain, U. S. N. (which is equivalent in rank to Colonel U. S. A.). Since his promotion Captain Wilner has been appointed to command of the first class U. S. Battleship Pennsylvania, and has assumed command of her, on the Pacific Coast. It has been the height of his ambition to command a vessel of this order. We congratulate him on realizing his dream of fame.

James J. McDowell, in Spanish War, enlisted as ship writer, served on Terror; re-enlisted for four years, appointed Chief Navigator's Clerk; served on Newark, promoted to Chief Guardman's Clerk; re-enlisted for a third term of four years, served on the Culgoa and on the Battleship New Hampshire. He died recently and is buried at Nunda.

John Van Buskirk, enlisted in 1903 as landsman for four years and served his time.

Walter Hark, served on Dixie, under command of F. A. Wilner.

Archie DeGraff.

Elno Hinman.

C. A. Fox, enlisted in 1888, and has served two terms of enlistment and is still in service on the Kentucky.

Volney Yencer, served four years in the navy from 1904 to 1908, and re-enlisted for four years more.

58th REGIMENT OF NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDS

The militia of the state rendered valuable service, especially where war was liable to come. The Civil War did not have any battlefields in New York, hence the principal duty of the many soldiers of the State Militia, with some exceptions, did their work at home.

Large numbers of Confederate prisoners were guarded at Elmira, and large numbers of Conscripts and high bounty men were sent under guards of militia to the front.

The temptation to enlist frequently under assumed names, when the bounty had reached \$1,000, was so great that it was no light task to conduct these men to the front.

Here the militia became very serviceable and their journeys to City Point, with Conscripts, who were generally good men, and bounty jumpers, who were worthless in or out of the army; and guard duty over the military prison, formed their chief service. Their chief benefit, however, after all, was relieving from these duties a like number of veteran soldiers who went to the front, where every veteran soldier was worth at least three times as much as any raw recruit, hence they were furnishing the army with the same number of well drilled troops while they were learning to become soldiers. To those soldiers who had seen actual service this three months service at Elmira was simply a picnic after comfortable quarters were obtained to so serve Uncle Sam.

So many were eager to get into the service, and "out of the draft" that they hastily recruited a detachment of men, and hastened with them to the new front. "On to Chemung" became much more attractive than "On to Richmond" but alas for human plans and ambitions there could be but three line officers for 100 men, and their detachments of recruits, not generally over 20, made consolidation essential, and some of the officers found themselves with commissions but without command, and hence could not be mustered into the service.

There are, or were, at least a full company of men in or around Nunda who have been kicking themselves (metaphorically) for not serving those three months and so becoming pensioners for life. Having been mustered into the United States service at the close of their period of enlistment, that they might be paid by the general Government and not by the State, their ninety days service made them U. S. veterans, entitled to all the rights, privileges, perquisites and honors, including pensions and a place in that organization that writes its name G. A. R.—"the Monogram of Fame."

The part of a company from Nunda was mostly officers, and though they all survived the "Battles of the Chemung" at this date it is quite hard to find any more of them here than of the other companies.

The Officers of the Regiment

Col. Reuben P. Wisner, of Mt. Morris; Lieut. Col. William N. Alward, of Nunda; Maj. George M. Lockwood (veteran), of Portage; Rev. J. J. Keyes, Chaplain, of Nunda; Surgeon Charles F. Warner (veteran), of Nunda; Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lowell, of Nunda; Assistant Surgeon, H. Hagadorn, of Nunda; (the Captain of Company D was —— Price); Capt. John C. Jones, commissioned but not mustered; First Lieut. C. K. Sanders, of Nunda; Lieut. Hosea F. Shaw (veteran); Lieut. Calvin Herrick, commissioned but not mustered.

Who the non-commissioned officers were does not appear; possibly the other detachments secured them.

William Craig, commissioned Sergeant; Channing Aspinwall, assistant.

Other enlisted men from Nunda were: Rufus Robinson and George Robinson, musicians; Henry Alday, Edward Briggs, Charles W. Brown, Albert Houghton, Frederick Hark, Lester Barnes (veteran), Louis Husong, Arthur J. Barnes, Joseph Nash, Henry Roberts, Leonard Seaver, Arba Town, Henry Waver (veteran). There were others but their names, as well as their fame, has vanished.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FROM NUNDA

A.

Aiken Aspinwall, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Channing Aspinwall, Co. D 58th N. Y. N. G.; Franklin F. Adams, Lieut., Inf. and Adj., 1st N. Y. D.; Henry Altag, Co. G 58th N. G.; Jacob Alvard, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Wm. N. Alward Lieut. Col., 58th N. G.; John Ames, served in Texas; Marion Andrus, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Silas Austin, Co. A 104th N. Y.

B.

Gardner Bacon, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Albert R. Barnes, Co. E 140th N. Y. V. I.; Arthur Barnes, 58th N. G.; Lester Barnes, 13th N. Y. I. and 58th N. G.; John F. Barker, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Joseph N. Barker, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Wellington Batterson, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; William Batterson, Co. B 188th N. Y. V. I.; Phillip Bertram, Co. I 136th N. Y. V. I.; William Black, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Capt. Russell A. Britton, 1st N. Y. D.; Edward A. Briggs, Co. D 58th N. G.; Thomas Brick, Co. B 1st N. Y. D.; Chester Bowen, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; James R. Bowen, Co. I, 1st N. Y. D.; John J. Bowen, musician, 86th N. Y. V. I.; chief bugler 1st Vet. Cav.; Abram Burdick, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I., Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Ezra Burdick, Co. E 188th N. Y. V. I.; Edward Bush, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Philander H. Bush, Co. F 1st Dragoons.

C.

Alfred Cain, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I., Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Justus H. Cain, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Wm. C. Cain, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Willard E. Calkins, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Abram Carpenter, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Charles H. Carpenter, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Lucien Carpenter, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; John J. Carter, Lieut. 33rd N. Y. V. I., captain Co. B 1st Vet. Cav. Brig. Ordnance officer; Volney Carter, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; James Carroll, 2nd Dist. Col. Inf.; Owen Carroll, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Chester C. Carter, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; John Callahan, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Terrence Carroll, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I., 47th N. Y. V. I.; James Christie, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I., subsequent service; Edgar D. Chipman, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; William G. Chislett, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; David Close, Co. I 136th N. Y. V. I.; William Close, Co. I 136th N. Y. V. I.; William Cline, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Horton Chamberlain, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Chas. Cole, Co. L 4th H. A.; Thomas Collins, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Daniel L. Confer, Co. I 136th N. Y. V. I.; Dewain Conklin, Co. L 4th N. Y. H. A.; John P. Colby, captain engineers; Wm. J. Cosnett, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; William Craig, Com'y Sergt. 58th N. G.; David Corwin, Co. E 188th N. Y. V. I.; Corydon Crossett, Corp. 3rd Mich.; Chas. M. Crawford, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Thomas J. Curtis, Sergt. Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.

D.

George W. Daggett, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Joseph C. Dean, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; William Deffler, Co. D 58th N. G.; Isaac Justin Depuy, not assigned; Peter DeMocker, 2nd N. Y. Mtd. Rifles; Wm. DeMocker, Corp. Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Alvin H. Dibble, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Howard B. Doty, Co. F 33rd and 49th N. Y. V. I.; Michael Driscoll, Co. F 33rd and 49th N. Y. V. I.; George W. Durfee, Co. I N. Y. D.; Eugene Duryee, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Schuyler Duryee, Co. F 33rd and Co. B, Vet. Cav.

E.

Wm. A. Ecker, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Austin Evans, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; David M. Evans, Co. F 33rd N. Y.

F.

H. Fay, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Andrew J. Fancher, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Edgar Fancher, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Geo. W. Flint, Vet. Mexican War, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Franklin E. Freeman, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Gilbert Freer, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Charles B. Fox, Co. F 1st N. Y. D.; George Fry, Co. I 188th N. Y. V. I.; Geo. W. Fuller, 126th N. Y. V. I.; Henry F. Fuller, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; John Franklin, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.

G.

Sullivan W. Gibson, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Robert H. Gordon, Sergt. Co. I 136th N. Y. V. I.; John Gothard, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Patrick Gould, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Milo S. Goldthwait, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Norton S. Goldthwait, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Husted Green, 47th N. Y. V. I.; Robert W. Green, Co. F 136th N. Y. V. I.; George H. Graham, Co. A 104th N. Y. V. I.; Henry Greenfield, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Dwight Gregory, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Jonathan Greenwood, Co. F 33rd N. Y.; William Greenwood, Co. F 33rd N. Y.; Levi Guernsey, Co. H 136th N. Y.; Clinton Guy, Co. F 33rd N. Y.

H.

Stephen P. Havens, Co. A 104th N. Y.; Perry Haynes, Co. A 104th N. Y.; Randall Haynes, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Charles Hall, Co. A 104th N. Y.; Edwin Haskins, Co. F 33rd N. Y.; Fredrick B. Hark, 1st Vet. Cav.; Edwin M. Hamilton, Co. I 131st Inf.; George P. Hamilton, 1st Lieut. 33rd, 1st Lieut. 104th, captain 1st N. Y. D.; Chas. H. Harris, Co. H 157th Inf.; Joseph D. Harris, 58th N. G.; Cassius M. Havens, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Henry R. Havens, Co. I 136th Inf.; John Havens; Mortimer Herrick, Co. F 33rd and 49th; Wm. C. Hendershott; Ezekiel Hilyer, Co. F 33rd; Lewis Hunsong, Co. E 58th N. G.; James N. Hilyer, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Joseph Hitchcock, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.

J.

Andrew Jackson, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Pascal Jackson, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Isaac Johnson, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; James Johnson, Co. A 104th Inf.; John P. Johnson, Co. F 33rd and 49th Inf.; Capt. John C. Jones, 58th N. G.; Thomas Johnson, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.

K.

Wm. E. Keene, Co. A 104th Inf.; Rev. J. J. Keyes, chaplain, 58th N. G.; James Kiley, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Michael Kiley, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Eli H. King, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Henry G. King, 1st Lieut. Co. F 33rd Inf.; Benj. T. Knee-

land, surgeon, 1st N. Y. D.; Needham C. Knight, Co. A 104th Inf.; Gotlieb Koppie, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Michael Kelley, Co. A 104th Inf.

L.

Melvin La Seur, 1st Lieut., 4th U. S. Art.; Charles B. Lamb, Co. D 58th N. G.; David G. Lamb, Co. F 33rd and 49th Inf.; John La Foy, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Thos. Le Clare, Co. D 58th N. G.; James Lemen, Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col., 1st N. Y. D.; Chas. E. Lewis, 1st Lieut., Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Jacob Lieb, Co. F 33rd and 49th Inf.; William Long, boatswain, U. S. Navy; Corydon Lovejoy, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Carlos G. Lowell, Co. A 104th; George W. Lowell, Co. F 1st N. Y. D.; Dr. Julius V. Lowell, Asst. Surg., 58th N. G.; Wm. L. Lowell, Co. F 1st N. Y. D.; James H. Luce, Co. A 104th Inf.

M.

Reuben W. Mayhew, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Geo. W. Mack, Co. A 104th Inf.; James Macken, Co. A 104th Inf.; Thomas Macken, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Theodore Magee, 27th and Co. A 104th Inf.; William Magee, 27th and Co. A 104th Inf.; Philander Magee, 27th and 14th H. Art.; Marvin Magee, 27th and 14th H. Art.; Joseph Mason, 24th Cav.; Rev. James Marshall, chaplain, U. S. A.; Wm. J. Marshall, Co. F 33rd Inf.; George D. Martin, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Philetus Mayhew, Co. A 104th Inf.; James M. McNair, captain, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Gardner Milliman, 22nd Inf.; Sydney S. Morris, Com. Sgt., 1st N. Y. D.; Jeremiah Morrison, Co. F 33rd and Mt. Rifles; Philo Mosher, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Martin H. Myers, Co. D 1st Vet. Cav.; Henry Morris, Co. I Dragoons.

N.

Joseph Nash, Co. B 58th N. G.; Edgar R. Nelson, Co. A 1st N. Y. D.; Peter Nettler, Co. I 136th N. Y. V. Inf.; Rufus H. Newell, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Charles Newman, Co. F 33rd N. Y. V. I.; Wm. J. Nolan, Co. F 33rd and 49th N. Y. V. I.; James Norris, Co. F 33rd.

O.

Alonzo Olney, Corp., Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Corydon Olney, 1st Lieut. Co. I 1st N. Y. D.

P.

John D. Payne, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Perrin Paige, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Erastus C. Parsons, Co. A 104th Inf.; Harrison Peck, Hosp. Stewart; Wm. H. Piper, Co. F 33rd and 49th Inf.; John W. Piper, Co. A 104th Inf.; George Poole, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Martin L. Porter, Co. F 33rd and 7th H. Art.; George F. Powell, Co. D 58th N. G.; David Pratt, Co. A 104th Inf.; George A. Prentice, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Orville H. Prentice; Eliphath Preston, Co. D 58th N. G.; Warren Preston, Co. F 33rd Inf.; John Provo, Co. G 104th N. Y.; Ira B. Perry, Co. F 14th U. S. Inf.

R.

Benjamin Range, Co. E 188th Inf.; Orman F. Reckard, Co. F 33rd and 49th Inf.; Orville Reynolds, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Edward Rider, Co. B 58th N. G.; William Riley, Co. F 4th H. A.; Hiram J. Roff, corporal; Henry Roberts, Co. D 58th N. G.; George Robinson, 58th N. G.; Rufus Robinson, 58th N. G.; Wm. C. Robinson, Co. L 4th H. A.; Franklin A. Russell; John Ryan, Co. I 136th N. Y. Inf.; Andrew J. Russell, captain especial service.

S.

Chauncey K. Sanders, 1st Lieut., 58th N. G.; Francis W. Sargent, Co. F 33rd and 58th N. G.; Hiram O. Seeley, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; William Shave, Co. B 58th N. G.; Delos Sherman, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Horace N. Shute, Co. H 1st N. Y. D.; Alfred W. Skinner, Sergt., Co. A 104th Inf.; Lewis C. Skinner, Col., 104th Inf.; John S. Skillen, Co. F 33rd and Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Jesse R. Squires; Edward Smith, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Christian Smith, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Gottlieb Smith, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Henry Smith, Co. A 104th and Sergt., 1st Vet. Cav.; Phillip Smith, Co. F 33rd, Co. A 104th, Co. B Vet. Cav.; Oliver Smith, Co. A 104th Inf.; William Smith, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Wm. E. Smith, Co. A 104th Inf.; George W. Snyder, Co. A 104th, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Wm. H. Spicer, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; George Sphoon; Wm. Sphoon, Co. A; Romeo St. Clair, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Charles Scobel, Co. B 58th N. G.; Lewis Sutton, Corp., Co. A 104th Inf.; John Sabin, 2nd Mtd. Rifles; George S. Satterlee, Corp., Co. A 104th N. Y. Inf.; John S. Satterlee, Sergt., Co. A 104th N. Y. Inf.; Lewis Shepard, Sergt., Co. A 104th N. Y. Inf.; Harvey C. Shepard, 58th N. G.; Cyrus Shepard, Captain; Leonard E. Seaver, Co. B 58th N. G.; Benjamin Smith, Co. B 58th N. Y. D.; James Sturgeon, 1st Lieut., 12th Cav.; Sheldon Sturgeon, Lieut. U. S. A. Capt., U. S. A. Col., N. O. U. S. Colored Cavalry; Samuel Sturgeon, 1st N. Y. Engineers; Romulus Swift, Co. F 136th N. Y. Inf.

T.

Samuel Tallmage, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; George Thomas Co. A 104th Inf.; Frank Thomas, Hosp. Steward; William Thomas, Corp., Co. A 104th Inf.; Cordemus S. Thompson, Co. A 104th Inf.; James L. Thompson, Co. A 104th Inf.; Arba M. Town, Co. D 58th N. G.; Benjamin F. Town, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Marion Town, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Walter E. Town, Corp., Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; James L. Toms, Co. A 104th Inf.; Wm. G. Tousey, U. S. N.; J. Treehouse, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Francis Treehouse, Corp., Co. F 33rd Inf.; Abram Turbush, Co. E 188th Inf.; Charles H. Turner, Co. F 104th Inf.; F. Beebee Turrill, Co. F 33rd Inf.; Hall Turrill, Co. G 211th Pa.; Edwin A. Tuthill, Co. A 104th N. Y. Inf.; Henry G. Tuthill, Lieut. Col., 104th Inf.; Lycurgus C. Twining, Sergt., 136th Inf.

U.

George Utter.

V.

Martin Van Liew, Co. H 1st N. Y. D.; Judson D. Van Slyke, Co. A 104th Inf.

W.

David C. Wade, Co. I 136th N. Y. Inf.; George D. Waldo, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Chas. F. Warner, Asst. Surg., 136th N. Y., Surg., 58th N. G.; John Campbell Walker, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Wm. Edward Walker, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; Jacob Weaver, Co. B 1st Vet. Cav.; James Welstead, Co. I 136th Inf.; Geo. W. Wescott, Co. I 136th Inf.; Russell P. Wescott, Co. I 136th Inf.; Harrison H. Wheeler, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Joseph White, Co. F 33rd, Co. A 104th N. Y. Inf.; Daniel White, Corp., Co. A 104th N. Y. Inf.; Asher B. Whitenack, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Edgar J. Whipple; Edwin Wilcox, Hosp. Steward, 104th Inf.; Cyrene A. Willett, Co. M 8th N. Y. H. Art.; Lamire E. Willey, Co. L 4th H. Art.;

Marvin Wilson, 33rd Inf.; Landon Willett, 147th Inf.; Charles R. Woodworth, 52nd N. Y.; William Woodruff, Co. A 104th Inf.; George Worden, Co. H 136th Inf.; John A. Wright, Co. A 104th Inf.; Samuel L. Wright, Co. A 104th Inf.; Oliver C. Wymans; W. Parker Wright, Engineers U. S.; John Wilson, Co. F 33rd N. G.

Y.

Ambrose Yencer, Co. F 136th Inf.; Henry C. Youells, Co. I 1st N. Y. D.; Richard Youells Co. C 136th Inf.; Samuel Young Co. I 136th Inf.

Civil War soldiers who lived in Nunda previous to the war: Albert Austin, Michigan, and two soldier brothers; Andrew Angier, Wisconsin; Clinton Barrett, Engineers; Lieut. Col. Baldwin; Charles Bentley, Company K, 16th Illinois; Erastus Buck, Jr., Surgeon; Charles N. Burr, 27th N. Y.; William N. Carpenter, 136th N. Y.; Martin V. Carpenter, 136th N. Y.; Edward Carver, Wisconsin regiment; Lyman Carver, 85th N. Y.; Col. Newton T. Colby; Augustus W. Chase, 58th N. Y.; David Childs, Company D, 33rd N. Y.; John Clough; Corporal Frank Curtis, 27th N. Y.; George Ditto, Iowa regiment; T. B. Dunn, 4th Iowa; Maj. Curtis Gardner, 27th N. Y.; John L. Guthrie, Michigan regiment; Isaiah Hamilton 1st Michigan Engineers; Isaac Hayward; Lieut. George B. Herrick, Co. D., 33rd N. Y.; Lieut. Bissell Hills, 12th Wisconsin; Merrick V. Hudnut; Capt. Wm. H. Huffman, Illinois; James R. Jacoby, Company E, 115th N. Y.; David Lee, Wisconsin; Herbert Lee, Wisconsin; Capt. Jeff. B. McNair, 9th Illinois Cavalry; Festus Mosier, Wisconsin; George M. Nicholds, 17th N. Y. Infantry; Col. Eli S. Parker (Seneca Chief); Milton F. Pettit, 24th Ohio; Ava Page, 1st Missouri Cavalry; James Rathbun, 9th Michigan; Moses Rawson; Adrian Rathbun, 3rd Michigan; Rev. James Andrew Robinson; Alpheus Robinson, 5th Wisconsin; Harry Rockafellow, 71st N. Y.; Henry Wells Spear, 136th N. Y.; Myron Shepard, 1st Minnesota; Andrew Skellenger (died); John W. Smith, 1st Michigan Engineers; Col. T. J. Thorp, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; Johnson A. Wagor.

Veterans who have lived in Nunda since the war not connected with local G. A. R. post:

Wm. H. Dart, Company F, 136th N. Y.; Joseph Herdendorf, Company F, 136th N. Y.; Albert Lynn; George M. Nichols, 17th N. Y. Infantry; Cornelius Barker Brusee, Company I, 19th N. Y. Infantry; Rev. Samuel Guernsey; James V. Howard; John Lampman, 188th N. Y.; Rev. Wm. H. Rogers, chaplain 180th N. Y.; Fuller Hiland, 10th Massachusetts; George Bovee, Company C, 136th N. Y.; John Shaw (colored), Company I, 29th Connecticut; William H. Stocking; Edwin Bush; Elkin Miner, 80th N. Y.; Robert Thompson, 10th H. A.; Rev. S. T. Moore; Addison J. Gordon, Company A, 111th N. Y.; Rev. Thomas W. Chandler; Milo Goldthwait, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; Andrew Skellinger, 188th N. Y.





CAPT. WM. C. HALL,
136th N. Y.



SAMUEL TALLMAGE,
First Veteran Cavalry



WM. J. COSSNETT,
Co. F, 33rd N. Y.



JONATHAN GREENWOOD,
Died in Captivity, 33rd N. Y.

THE BLOODY COST OF WAR TO THE NORTH—DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Killed	6,305	103,705	110,070
Died of Wounds.....	2,712	197,008	199,720
In confederate prisons	83	24,783	24,866
By accident	143	3,972	4,114
By drowning	106	4,838	4,944
By Sunstroke	5	308	313
Murdered	37	483	520
Killed after capture.....	14	90	104
Suicides	14	365	391
Military executions		267	267
Executed by the enemy.....	4	60	64
Other causes	52	1,972	2,034
Causes not stated	28	1,293	12,121
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Aggregate	9,564	349,944	359,528

General Summary

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
Regulars	144	2,139	2,283
Volunteers	6,078	98,815	104,893
Colored Troops	143	2,751	2,894
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Total	6,365	103,765	110,070
Casualties in the Navy. From all causes, 3,000.			

THE BLOODY COST OF WAR TO NUNDA

List of soldiers from Nunda, who died during, or soon after the Civil War:

Company F, 33rd Regiment

Gardner Bacon from sunstroke, October 3, 1861; George H. Prentice, died February 28, 1862; James Kiley, June 2, 1863; William J. Cosnett, from wounds, May 3, 1863; Howard Doty, of wounds, October 20, 1864; Michael Clark, killed, May 10, 1864; Mortimer Herrick, of wounds, 1864; Wm. J. Nolan, prison, 1864; John T. Johnson, died 1865; David G. Lamb, from prison life.

Company F, 33rd Regiment—From Other Towns

From Portage.—Henry Swartz, died May 10, 1862; John Delong, died December 4, 1862; Augustus L. Damon, died November 1, 1862; James C. Gillett, died 1862; Eben Patterson, died December 30, 1862.

From Clarksville.—Thadeus Maynard, died August 6, 1862.

From Mt. Morris.—Charles R. Lowe, died April 19, 1862.

From Grove.—Daniel Chilson, died April 21, 1863; Norton Bardwell, killed May 4, 1863.

From Pike.—Erwin VanBrunt, died October 16, 1861; Elias Smith, killed September 17, 1862; Whitfield Whitney, died June 1, 1862.

Company A, 104th New York

Abram Carpenter, killed May 8, 1864; Lucian Carpenter, died in prison, December 9, 1863; William George Chislett, died of wounds, January 17, 1863; Charles M. Crawford, died of wounds, October 27, 1862; Lewis Sutton, Corporal, died in prison December 13, 1862; Hiram Passage, died in prison; Cordemus S. Thompson, killed December 13, 1862; James L. Thompson, died in prison February 16, 1864; John S. Satterlee, Sergeant, killed May 13, 1864; George Satterlee, died in prison, January 20, 1865; Lewis Shepard, Sergeant, died of wounds; Perry Haynes, died from prison life; Sullivan W. Gibson, died 1864; Thomas J. Curtis, Sergeant, killed July 1, 1863; William E. Keene, died in prison, February 21, 1864; Oliver Smith, died in prison; George W. Flint, died at home 1867; William E. Smith, died in prison April 13, 1864; Charles H. Turner, died at home July 1, 1862; Elijah White, Jr., died from prison life; Cicero C. Clark, died in hospital, June 30, 1862; Octavius Clark, killed May, 1864; Capt. Edwin Tuttle, died December 30, 1867.

Company A, 104th New York—From Other Towns

Daniel White, corporal, died in prison; R. B. Connell, corporal, Company G, died January 7, 1863; William L. Davis, killed July 1, 1863.

Company F, 104th Regiment

George H. Graham, corporal, died December 8, 1864; James Green, died in prison; William Green, died of wounds; Francis M. Merithew, age 15, died of disease; Erastus C. Parsons, died at Batavia; Albert Ruscoe, died; John Ruddick, killed May 10, 1864; William Woodruff, killed; James H. Luce, Company D, died in Sals. prison; M. Wood, died in service; Henry Wood, died in service.

William Hooson, killed July 2, 1863; Daniel Swender, corporal, died in prison; John Gruber, corporal, died in prison.

126th New York

George W. Fuller, Company D, killed August 24, 1864.

27th New York

Wilber Haver, Company I, killed August 3, 1863; Orrin Nickerson, 6th New York Cavalry, died October 14, 1861; Charles Harris, 22nd Regiment N. Y. V., buried in Nunda; Gardner Milliman, died in prison 1864; Lemire E. Willey, 4th N. Y. H. A., died in prison; George R. W. Fay, 188th N. Y., killed, buried at Dalton; Alva J. White, 97th N. Y., died May 28, 1864; Capt. John P. Wood, killed, buried in Nunda.

Company I, 1st New York Dragoons

William Black, killed May 7, 1864; John Callahan, died from wounds, September 10, 1864; James Christie, died in Andersonville; John Gothard, killed August 11, 1864; Corydon C. Lovejoy, died in prison, August, 1864; Isaac Johnson, died of injuries, June, 1864; Hiram C. Roff, corporal, killed May 7, 1864; Levi L. Davis, died January 1, 1864; William Smith, died of wounds, July 17, 1864.

Vicinity Soldiers—Company I

Horace C. Orton, died in Andersonville; Emerson Rude, killed May, 1864; Seth H. Weed, killed May 7, 1864; Josiah H. Flint, died at Andersonville; John K. Barager, corporal, died of wounds; Ziba B. Barney, died June 13, 1864; Charles A. Kinney, died September 25, 1864; James H. Foland, died at Andersonville; William A. Luce, died October 1, 1864; Milan Parker, died September 10, 1864; George I. Phillips, died December 28, 1862; Hiram J. Woodard, corporal, died in prison, September 19, 1864; John H. Emmons, a boy, died at Elmira; Simeon Gelzer, died in prison May 7, 1864; Leonard Russell, died from wounds, May 22, 1864; Elijah Harwood, died January 6, 1863; Prosper Swift, Lieut., killed October 19, 1864; Marcus W. Wood, corporal, wounded and died May 16, 1864; Peter Quant, died December 20, 1864; Hiram A. Seeley, died November 12, 1863; William J. Wright, died November 6, 1862; Elisha Ames, died of wounds, June 25, 1864; Alexander Drake, died October, 1864; Nathaniel Marr, died from accident June 3, 1865; George Sphoon, died in prison.

Company F, Dragoons

Philander H. Bush of Nunda, died January, 1864; Peter Fox, killed May 7, 1864; George W. Lowell, died January 5, 1864; Emerson Parker, killed August 29, 1864; John Fletcher Walker, killed October 19, 1864.

Company A, Dragoons

William E. Partridge, killed June 11, 1864; George Monroe Gearhart, killed October 19, 1864; Marshall Hungerford, died March 28, 1864.

Company K, Dragoons

Paul Rauber, died 1865, buried at Nunda. By mistake his grave is marked Paul Dalrymple.

Company B, Dragoons

William J. Hampsher, sergeant, killed May 7, 1864.

Company I, 136th Regiment

David Close, killed May 15, 1864; David C. Wade, died of wounds, February 27, 1864; Rufus P. Westcott, died of wounds May 24, 1864; Daniel L. Confer, killed July 3, 1863; Jacob Dieter, died in prison, March 29, 1864; Harrison T. Clemens, killed at Kenesaw Mountain; Whipple Davis, corporal, died March 25, 1864; William Elwood, died September 25, 1864; David B. Price, died of wounds October 18, 1864; Samuel Young, died February 20, 1863.

Company F, 136th New York

Ambrose Yencer, killed November 23, 1863; Lycurgus Twining, wounded at Bentonville, died, and buried at Goldsborough, his remains disinterred and brought to Little Scipio, for burial by Capt. H. W. Hand.

Vicinity Soldiers

Elisha Herdendorf, died of wounds May 19, 1864; Augustus Parmer, killed May 15, 1864; William Parmer, died of disease February 17, 1863; Jacob Steih died of wounds, September 8, 1864.

Company H, Portage

Lieut. William C. Hall, wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, died of his wounds May 28, 1864. (Hall Post, G. A. R., 343, Portage is named for him.) George H. Moshier, died of wounds August 1, 1863; Patrick Ryan, died of Typhus fever, March 13, 1863; Alterna T. Smith, died May 30, 1864; George T. Worden, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864; Francis M. Wood, killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Company C, 136th New York

Richard Youells died of wounds, July 4, 1863; David Lockwood, killed in action May 16, 1864.

8th New York Heavy Artillery

Alpheus Cyrene Willett, killed in battle, June, 1864.

4th New York Heavy Artillery

Lamire Willey, died in captivity; Rufus Chandler, died of disease.

Vicinity Soldiers

Charles H. Rowell, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.

14th Heavy Artillery

Philander Magee, died in New York Harbor, 1864.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES OF THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY B, 1st VETERAN CAVALRY

Compiled by Capt. J. J. Carter.

Alfred H. Cain, of Nunda, mortally wounded at Snickerville, Va., March 6, 1864; died two days afterwards; body sent to Nunda.

Oscar B. Cornell, enlisted at Rochester, taken prisoner at Snickerville, Va., March 6, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 21, 1864.

Wm. H. Black, enlisted at Scio, died in hospital at Camp Stoneman, February 12, 1864.

Abram Burdick, enlisted at Nunda, killed in battle at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864.

Lyman W. Crowley, enlisted at Eagle, killed at Snickerville, Va., March 6, 1864; body shipped to Nunda, N. Y.

Horton Chamberlain, enlisted at Nunda, killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; buried on field of battle.

Thomas Carroll, enlisted at Portage, taken prisoner at Snickerville, Va., March 6, 1864; wounded and died in the hands of the enemy.

Austin Evans, enlisted at Nunda, killed at Snickerville, Va., March 6, 1864; body was sent to Nunda, N. Y.

Wm. A. Ecker, of Nunda, wounded and taken prisoner at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; and died in the hands of the enemy; buried at Dalton.

Lyman Hurlburt, enlisted at Eagle, wounded and taken prisoner at Snickerville, Va., March 6, 1864, and died in the hands of the enemy.

Martin H. Myers, of Nunda, wounded at the battle of New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, and died in the town of New Market two days later.

James C. Madden, Rochester, wounded and taken prisoner at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, and died in the hands of the enemy.

Lindorf A. Nott, Batavia, mortally wounded at the battle of Snickerville, Va., and died in the enemy's hands.

Perrin B. Page, of Nunda, killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864; and buried on the field of battle.

Henry Patterson, Pike, wounded and taken prisoner at battle of New Market, May 15, 1864, and died in the hands of the enemy.

James C. Parmeter, Rochester-North Bloomfield, killed at Snickerville, Va., March 6, 1864, and his body sent to Nunda, N. Y.

Samuel S. Talmadge, of Nunda, taken prisoner at Martinsburg, Va., July 3, 1864, and died in Annapolis, Md., immediately after being exchanged from prison.

James L. Van Lieu, Gainsville, killed at Martinsburg, Va., April 23, 1864.

Jacob Weaver, enlisted at Nunda, was taken prisoner at Snickersville, Va., March 6, 1864, and died at Richmond shortly after; body sent to Nunda, N. Y.

Wm. White, Warsaw, killed at Snickerville, Va., March 6, 1864; body sent to Nunda, N. Y.



REV. JAMES MARSHALL, D. D.
Chaplain U. S. Vols. at Fortress Monroe, Va.



COL. JOHN J. CARTER



MRS. EMMA GIBBS CARTER

Memorial Day and Its Observance

THE first official observance of May 30th as a day for the decoration of the graves of the Union dead followed a proclamation issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic on May 5, 1860, by General John A. Logan, commander in chief. This order read:

"The 30th of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, hamlet and church-yard in the land. In this observation no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

"We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, 'of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together soldiers, sailors and marines who united together to suppress the late rebellion.'

"What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely in such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners.

Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.

"If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack and other hearts grow cold in the solemn trust, our shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

"Let us, then, at the time appointed gather around the sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring-time. Let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor. Let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

"It is the purpose of the commander in chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades.

"JOHN A. LOGAN."

OUR FIVE PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

Unlike other towns in our county, Nunda has two Grand Army Posts, two Camps Sons of Veterans, and one large and active Woman's Relief Corps. The graves in twelve cemeteries are decorated by these organizations with the assistance of Hall Post at Hunt in the town of Portage. Already the graves to be decorated are more in number than are the veterans who decorate them.

Memorial Ode

O, Spirits of the dead!

We invoke your presence. Ye for whom
A Nation reverently bows the head,
And weaves a chaplet for each lowly tomb.
The violet's incense and the rose's bloom
For ye are shed.

We call to thee.

We may not know from what supernal height
Star-lit and glory-crowned, the spirit free,
All unafraid, uplifts its standard bright—
As when in mortal combat, in the might
Of Truth and Liberty.

Or may ye yet be found,

Reluctant still to quit your uncoffined clay—
Encamped upon the ensanguined battle-ground,
Your phantom hosts still marshaled for the fray,
Awaiting there till the last judgment day
The bugle's sound?

It is not ours to know

If by swift Rappahannock's rushing tide,
Or turbid Chickamauga's sullen flow,
Or on bold Lookout's rugged mountain side,
Ye still keep watch and ward with martial pride
Against the foe.

This we may surely tell:

Your sacrificial blood flowed not in vain,
'Tis Freedom's shrine the field whereon ye fell
And consecrated the red battle-plain.
A Nation's benediction on her slain;
Ye nobly won, and well.

JOHN W. HAND.

CRAIG W. WADSWORTH POST, NO. 417, G. A. R.

Craig W. Wadsworth Post, No. 417, G. A. R., Nunda, N. Y., was organized November 21, 1883. The charter was granted by (Gen.) John A. Reynolds, Commander, Department A, New York. It was named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Craig W. Wadsworth, who served as staff officer during the life of his father, General James S. Wadsworth. After the war he became Major General in the National Guard of the State of New York. He was a resident of Geneseo and one of the members of an illustrious family, noted for its soldiers, scholars and able legislators.

For convenience this roster is arranged alphabetically.

Adams, Francis, Company I, 188th N. Y. I.; transferred.

Alday, Henry, Company G, 58th N. Y. N. G. Died at Nunda.

Batterson, Wm., 188th N. Y. I.; died at Nunda.

Bergen, R. Kelsey, Company F, 136th N. Y. V. (Past Commander), Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Brady, Wm., Company F, 28th N. Y. (Past S. V. Commander), Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Brown, Charles W., Company B, 58th N. Y. N. G.; transferred.

Burdick, Ezra, Company E, 188th N. Y. I., died October 5, 1901.

Burge, Wm., Company G, 188th N. Y. I., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Campbell, Geo. J., Company F, 3rd U. S. Cav. (Past Commander), died October 4, 1906.

Carpenter, Charles H., Company A, 104th N. Y. I.; transferred.

Carroll, Jas., Company 2nd Dist. Columbia, died September 13, 1904.

Caryl, Frank, Company F, 4th N. Y. H. A.; transferred.

Chapman, S. C., Company C, 108th N. Y. I.; transferred.

Carroll, Terance, Company F, 33rd N. Y. I., died November, 1906.

Clark, Charles H., Company B, 1st N. Y. Dragoons, Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Close, Wm., Company I, 136th N. Y. (J. V. C.), died January 20, 1900.

Cook, Orren H., Company B, 13th N. Y. I. (Past Commander), Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Cook, Edw. L., Capt., Company F, 100th N. Y. V., Oakland, N. Y.; living.

Craig, Wm., Commanding Sergeant, Company E, 58th N. Y. N. G., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Cranston, Emory, Company C, 112 N. Y. I.; transferred.

Crosier, Otis L., Company H, 136th N. Y. I., Oakland, N. Y.; living.

Cudebec, Clarence L., Sergeant, Company F, 1st N. Y. Dragoons, died in Nunda, October 17, 1904.

Dailey, Charles L., Lieut., Company A, 104th N. Y. I., died May 30, 1906.

Daley, Ammon, Company D, 154th N. Y. I.; removed.

Demery, W., Company D, 141st N. Y. I., died March 21, 1905.

Demmon, Franklin B., Company F, 136th N. Y. I., died December 20, 1886.

DeMocker, Peter, 2nd N. Y. Mounted Rifles, died February 26, 1896.

DeMocker, Wm., Company A, 104th N. Y. V., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Dimmich, Isaac C., Company K, 1st N. Y. Dragoons, Nunda; living.

Davis, Aaron, 169th N. Y. I., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Fenton, Lucius C., Company A, 6th Ohio Vt. Cav., Ossian, N. Y.; living.

Foose, Geo. C., Company A, 22nd N. Y. C.; transferred.

Gilmore, Dr. James, 100th N. Y. V., died at Nunda.

Gould, Chester, Company C, 136th N. Y. V., died July 28, 1902, North Oakhill, N. Y.

Green, Husted, Company E, 97th N. Y. I., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Greenfield, Henry, Company I, 1st N. Y. Dragoons, Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Gurnee, John R., Company K, 100th N. Y., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Hall, Rev. E. G. W., Company C, N. Y. H. A., Holland, N. Y.; transferred.

Hand, Henry Wells, Capt., Company I, 39th U. S. C. T., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Hand, John Wesley, Capt., Companies F, and B, 136th N. Y. I., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Hamilton, Chas. B., Company H., 147th N. Y. I., Ridge, N. Y.; living.

Hark, Frederick, Company D, 1st Vet. Cav., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Harwood, John, Company I, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; dead.

Hills, Horace, Company A, 47th Ill., died at Bath, N. Y.

Holmes, Wm. (P. C.), Company E, 1st N. Y. Drag., Dalton, N. Y.; transferred.

Hooker, Eli, Company E, 84th N. Y. Vols., died Nunda, N. Y.

Johnson, Benjamin, Company A, 83rd Pa., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Johnson, Thos., Company F, 161st N. Y. I.; transferred.

King, Eli H., Company I, 1st N. Y. D., died 1908.

Knapenbarg, Wm., Company F, 136th N. Y. I., Nunda, N. Y.; living.

Lemen, Jas., Capt., Commander, Company I, 1st N. Y. D.; dead.

Lewis, Harrie, Company L, N. Y. Cav.; transferred.

Lewis, Herman J., Company L, 20th N. Y. Cav.; transferred.

Lockwood, Franklin G., Company E, 1st N. Y. D.; died.

Mann, John, Company A, Tacoma H. Art., Ridge; transferred.

Marsh, George Henry, Company I, 14th N. Y. H. A., Nunda; living.

Marshall, Rev. Dr. Jas., chaplain, U. S. A.; died.

McMillen, Andrew, Company A, 12th Ill. Inf., died May 29, 1898.

McNair, Jas. Monroe, Capt., Company F, 33rd N. Y. I.; died.

Mayhew, Wm. C., Company F, 9th N. Y. H. A.; died.

Merithew, Hiram, Company B, 64th N. Y., died January 7, 1904.

Moore, Rev. S. T., Chaplain, 6th N. Y. Vol.; died.

Morris, Sidney S., Com. Sergt., 1st N. Y. Dragoons; living.

Northway, Franklin A. (Past Com.), Company F, 136th, Nunda; living.

Norton, H. L., Company D, 8th N. Y. Cav.; transferred.

Oakley, Andrew J. (Past Com.), Company F, 4th N. Y. H. A., died April 30, 1908.

Osborne, Chauncey, Company D, 1st N. Y. D., died January 10, 1894.

Palmer, A. J., Company F, 4th N. Y. H. A., died at Oakland.

Peck, Harrison, (Hospital Steward), U. S. A., Nunda; living.

Pendergast, Lawrence, Company I, 188th N. Y. I.; died.

Perry, Ira B., Company F, 14th U. S. Inf.; transferred.

Pitcher, Geo. A. (J. V. C.), Company H, 9th N. Y. H. A., Olean, N. Y., transferred.

Post, Rev. Bela, Company H, 9th N. Y. Cav.; transferred.

Preston, Warren, Company F, 33rd and 14th H. A., Dansville, N. Y.; transferred.

Preston, Wm., Company E, 104th N. Y.; living.
 Provo, John, Company G, 4th N. Y. H. A., died February 22, 1895.
 Randall, David L., Company F, 1st N. Y. Drag., Nunda; living.
 Ratchford, David, Company I, 108th Ill. Inf., East Hill; removed.
 Rathbun, Adrian, 3rd Mich. Vet., Oakland; living.
 Roberts, Peter, Company C, 10th Mich. Cav., Nunda; living.
 Robinson, Milan, Company F, 136th N. Y. I., died August, 1903.
 Robinson, Rufus, Company I, 58th N. Y. N. G., died March 14, 1895.
 Rogers, Jas. W., Company I, 1st N. Y. D.; died.
 Rickitts, Frank A., Company A, 184th N. Y.; living.
 Sabin, Dr. John B. (surgeon), 2nd Mounted Rifles; transferred.
 Sanders, Chauncey K. (Commander), 58th N. Y. N. G., Nunda, living.
 Shields, Robert, 104th N. Y.; died.
 Slocum, John P., Company C, 189th, Resides Albany, N. Y.; living.
 Skinner, Alred W., Company A, 104th; died.
 Smith, Samuel, Company F, 1st N. Y. D.; died.
 Smithers, J. (surgeon), 56th Pa. I.; died.
 Snider, Edw. G., Company H, 1st N. Y. D.; died.
 Snyder, Geo. W., Company A, 104th N. Y., died August 27, 1888.
 Stevens, Rev. C. G., Co. A, 154th; transferred.
 Schneider, Philip G. 2nd N. J. Cav., Nunda; living.
 Taylor, Rev. Jas., C. D., 15th Mass. V.; transferred.
 Thomas, Frank, (Hosp. St.), U. S. A.; dead.
 Toms, Jas. L., Co. A, 104th N. Y. I., Nunda; living.
 Taylor, Anthony; living.
 Upthegrove, Matthew, Co. F., 21 N. Y. I.; transferred.
 Warford, Stacey B., Co. F. 8th Mich. Inf., died 1908.
 Wampole, Benj., Co. B, 136th N. Y., Oakland; living.
 Webster, Eugene, Co. C, 89th N. Y. I.; transferred.
 Whitnack, Asher B., Co. I, 1st N. Y. D., died October 17, 1901.
 Woodworth, Charles R., Co. K, 52nd N. Y. I., died November 11, 1903.
 Wyman, Harrison, Co. H. 26th Mich., died June, 1901.
 Young, Wm. T., Co. E, 104th N. Y. V.; removed.

Honorary Member

Carter, John J., Co. F, 33rd and 1st Vet. Cav., Titusville, Pa.; living.

All that are left of them, of the 110 members of this Post, thirty-four are still active. About forty-seven to fifty have died. Of those transferred we are not certain how many of those have been "mustered out" by death.

J. L. AND C. S. THOMPSON POST, NO. 190, G. A. R., AT DALTON, N. Y.

This additional Post in Nunda was organized January 23, 1884, being at that time a part of Hall Post, G. A. R. It was named after two brothers who enlisted in Nunda in the 104th Regt., N. Y. Vols., known as the Wadsworth Guards. One was killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 11, 1862, and the other one died in a Confederate prison in 1864.

Membership

Aldrich, Alonzo, 4th N. Y. H. Art.

Alvord, Jacob, Co. I, 1st N. Y. D., Dalton.

Aylor, Jacob, Co. A, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; buried at Nunda.
 Bates, C. B., Company K, 16th N. Y. Cav.
 Batterson, Wm. (See C. W. W. Post); dead.
 Bennett, E. O., Co. G, 78th N. Y. Inf.
 Bentley, C., Hos. Dt., Co. K, 16th Ohio Cav.; dead.
 Burroughs, Aaron, 4th N. Y. H. A.; buried at H. H.
 Chamberlain, W. H., Co. C, 89th N. Y., resides at Dalton.
 Cudebec, C. L. (See C. W. W. Post); died.
 Dory, Thomas, Co. K, 184th N. Y. Inf., resides at Dalton.
 Fry, Henry, Co. I, 1st N. Y. D., resides at Dalton.
 Fox, Chas. B., Co. A, Dragoons; died 1907.
 Foose, Geo. C., Co. A, 22nd N. Y. Cav.
 Hamilton, Edwin M., Co. I, 136th N. Y. Vols.; died.
 Hamilton, Chas. B. (See C. W. W. Post).
 Havens, C. L., Co. I, 1st N. Y. D.
 Havens, Henry K., Co. I, 136th N. Y. V.; died 1908.
 Hark, Frederick. (See C. W. W. Post.)
 Jackson, Paschal, Co. I, 1st N. Y. D., resides at Dalton.
 Johnson, T., transferred to Nunda, Co. F, 161st N. Y.
 Johnson, Benj., transferred to Nunda.
 Kelley, Wm. H., Co. F, 1st N. Y. D.
 Kneeland, Benj. F., Surgeon; died at Nunda, September 3, 1905.
 Lyon, H. S., Co. H, 136th N. Y. V., resides at Dalton.
 Lyon, J., Co. D, 15th N. Y. Inf., resides at Dalton.
 Lynde, Chas. S., Co. M, 2nd Mounted Rifles, Dalton.
 Lynde, Jas. A., Co. M, 2nd Mounted Rifles; died at Dalton.
 Myers, David, Co. B, 9th Cav., Dalton.
 Pitcher, Geo. A., transferred to Nunda. (See C. W. W. Post.)
 Parks, A. Jackson, Co. E, 85th Inf.; died at Perry, 1908.
 Rogers, Geo. F., Co. D, 1st Vet. Cav.; died.
 Rogers, Jas. 1st N. Y. D.; transferred to Nunda; died at Dayton, O.
 Russell, Torrey E., 93 Inf.; removed.
 Ricketts, F., Co. A, 184th Inf.; transferred to Nunda.
 Simpson, Jno., Co. D, 188 N. Y. I.; died.
 Smith, Homer A., Co. B, 104th N. Y.
 Smith, Jesse, Co. I, 1st N. Y. D.; resides at Nunda.
 Schneider, Phillip, Co. G, 2nd N. J. Cav.; transferred to Nunda.
 Sutor, Albert, Co. F, 104th N. Y.
 Swender, H., Co. A, 9th N. Y. H. Art.
 Steih, Daniel, F, 9th N. Y. H. A.
 Freehouse, Jno., Co. I, 1st N. Y. D.
 Town, B. F., 1st N. Y. D.
 Walker, J. C., 1st N. Y. D.
 Ward, Rowland E., 4th N. Y. H. Art.; died.
 Youngs, Wm. A., 104th N. Y. I., Pike, N. Y.

HALL POST, G. A. R., HUNT, N. Y.

This Post holds its meetings in Memorial Hall, Hunt, and meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month. It has lost most of its members by death and by transfers.

Hall Post was named after Lieutenant Wm. C. Hall of Co. K, 136th N. Y. Infantry, who was wounded during the Battle of Resaca, Ga., May 13th to 16th and removed to hospital at Nashville, where he died May 27th. The Portage soldiers did well in selecting the name of this gallant soldier, earnest scholar, and Christian gentleman.

Members

The following members were afterward transferred to Dalton, to form a post there: Alonzo Aldrich, Aaron Burroughs, C. L. Havens, David Myers, George F. Rogers, James W. Rogers, Charles and James Lynde, A. Jackson Parks, Theodore Magee, Daniel Steih, Jacob Aylor, J. and Henry Lyon, B. L. Kneeland, Henry Swender, Philip Schneider, W. H. Kelley, J. C. Walker.

The following three were transferred to Nunda: Clarence L. Cudebec, Captain H. W. Hand and Otis L. Crosier.

Beech, Wm.; died.

Blood, Calvin, Hosp. Steward, Co. H, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; died March, 1905.

Beardsley, Augustus, Co. E, 4th N. Y. H. A.; died.

Broadbent, Joseph, 1st N. Y. Cav.; transferred.

Brightam, Benj., Co. D, 58th N. Y. N. G.; died.

Boss, S. P., Co. F, 1st N. Y. D.; died.

Buckley, J. H., 4th N. Y. H. Art.; removed.

Chafee, James R., Co. A, 105th N. Y.

Cheesbro, Emory, Co. I, 136th N. Y., Badger Mills, Wis.

Chase, Augustus W., Co. D, 58 N. Y. N. G.; died 1901.

Edmonds, Thos. W., Co. I, N. Y. D., Castile, N. Y.

Evans, Bailey, Co. F, 27th N. Y. V.; removed.

French, Curtis S., Co. D, 58th N. Y. N. G.

Evans, David M.; removed.

Gallup, Lyman, Co. A, 105th N. Y.; died, 1906.

Green, Thos., Oakland.

Guptill, Jos, 4th H. Art.; died, 1907.

Gardner, Charles, Co. D, 58th N. Y. N. G.

Gifford, L. D., 8th N. Y. H. Art. (not active.)

Hart, E. A., Co. A, 111th, Oregon.

Hawthorn, Robt., Co. H, 26th N. Y., Sgt. Co. F, 1st Vet. Cav.

Haynes, N. W., Co. I, 17th Inf.; died at Castile, 1905.

Hinkley, Owen E., Co. B, 14th H. Art.; died, 1907.

Hinman, Alex., Co. A, 104th; transferred to Canesaraga.

Howard, Hunt, N. Y.

Holley, Henry, 4th N. Y. H. Art., Hunt, N. Y.

Keeney, Anson F., Co. C, 89th N. Y.; removed to Perry.

Kearnes, W. C., Co. B, 32nd Iowa; transferred, Ohio.

Laughlin, Michael, Co. F, 4th N. Y. H. Art, Rossburg.

Link, Nelson D., 58th N. Y. N. G.

Miller, C. D., Co. C, 84th Ill.; removed.

Moneghan, Felix, Co. H, 136th N. Y.; Portage Station.

Morris, Sidney S., Com'ly Sergt.; transferred to Jamestown, then to Nunda.

Niles, Wm. H., Co. I, 1st N. Y. D.; died.

Nash, E. Adelbert, Co. F, 4th H. Art.; Hunt.

Payne, Phillip, Co. A, 1st N. Y. D.; Portage.
 Parks, Robert Randall, 4th N. Y. H. Art.; Hunt.
 Price, Wm. D., Co. I, 136th N. Y.
 Rae, Dr. Robt., Surgeon 1st N. Y. Drag.; Portageville, N. Y.
 Russell, J. C., Co. D, 58th N. Y. N. G., Dalton, N. Y.
 Reed, Wm., Co. D, 1st N. Y. Art.
 Rawson, Moses, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Bat. Lt. Art.; died, 1889.
 Right, Henry C., Co. C, Mich. Vols.; died August 12, 1889.
 Schwartz, Mathias, Co. D, 102nd Pa. Inf.; (withdrew); Hunts.
 Smith, Benj., Co. C, Dragoons; buried at Dalton.
 Smith, Delancy L., Co. F, 33 N. Y.; Hunts.
 Stone, Wm., Co. F, 21st Cav.; Portageville.
 Stockweather, Geo., Co. F, 1st N. Y. D.; Hunts.
 Scott, Robt., Co. D, 58th N. G.; died.
 Trolley, Wm., Co. A, 1st M. Light Art.
 White, A. J.; Oakland.
 Washburn, —, 47th N. Y.
 Witter, Leroy H.; died, 1897.

JOHN J. CARTER CAMP, SONS OF VETERANS

This camp was organized May 17, 1892, with sixteen charter members. At the next meeting, May 23rd, six more members were added to the camp. They chose their name with great unanimity of opinion and were soon afterward the recipients of a magnificent United States flag from the generous patriot under whose name they gather. The camp has had a membership of about fifty but some members have removed and others ceased to attend. A list of names of members follows:

Abrams, Rev. Delos E., son of W. B. Abrams, Sergeant 97th N. Y. Inf.
 Ames, Alfred A., son of George Ames, 1st N. Y. Drag.



CAPTAIN JOHN CREGO



FRED WOODWORTH

Brady, Robert B., son of W. H. Brady, 28th N. Y. Inf.
 Brady, Charles, son of W. H. Brady, 28th N. Y. Inf.
 Cudebec, Roy J., son of Clarence Cudebec, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Cook, Edward L., Jr., son of E. L. Cook, Captain 100th N. Y. Inf.
 Craig, Donald G., son of William Craig, 58th N. Y. N. G.
 Crosier, John L., son of Otis L. Crosier, 136th N. Y. Inf.
 Crego, John, son of James L. Crego, Lieutenant 19th Michigan, died 1894.
 Crego, Herbert, grandson of Jas. L. Crego, Lieuten't 19th Mich., died 1894.
 Daily, W. L., son of Chas. L. Daily, Lieutenant 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Batterson, Winfield S., son of William Batterson, 188th N. Y. Inf.
 De Mocker, A. M., grandson of Peter De Mocker, 2nd Mounted Rifles.
 De Mocker, Fred, son of Peter De Mocker, 2nd Mounted Rifles.
 Davis, Everett G., son of Geo. W. Davis, 136th N. Y. Inf.
 Gurnee, Lloyd W., son of John R. Gurnee, 100th N. Y. Inf.
 Gurnee, J. Winfield, son of John R. Gurnee, 100th N. Y. Inf.
 Hall, William W., son of Rev. E. G. W. Hall, 10th N. Y. H. A.
 Hall, Arch L., son of Rev. E. G. W. Hall, 10th N. Y. H. A.
 Hall, Clayton, son of Rev. E. G. W. Hall, 10th N. Y. H. A.
 Hark, Walter P., grandson of Fred Hark, 1st Vet. Cav.
 Herrington, Lewis, son of Matthew Herrington, 30th N. Y. Inf.
 Holmes, John, son of William Holmes, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Hooker, ———, son of Eli Hooker, 85th N. Y. Inf.
 Hooker, Lewis, son of Eli Hooker, 85th N. Y. Inf.
 Holder, Will, grandson of Eli Hooker, 85th N. Y. Inf.
 Koeppe, E. W., son of Gottlieb Koeppe, 33rd N. Y. Inf.
 Leonard, Rev. T. S., son of H. G. Leonard, 46th Pa. Inf.
 Lockwood, Burton E., son of Frank Lockwood, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Lockwood, Lewis, son of Frank Lockwood, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Logan, Frank J., grandson of Henry Marsh, 14th U. S. H. A.
 Luther, Daniel U., son of Daniel Luther, 141st N. Y. Inf.
 McCarthy, Frank, son of Dennis McCarthy.
 Mabey, Clayton G., son of Byron W. Mabey, 14th N. Y. Inf., 8th N. Y. Cav.
 Morris, Charles L., vet. of Sp. Am. war, son of S. S. Morris, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Nash, M. J. (honorable discharge), son of Jos. N. Nash, 58th N. Y. N. G.
 Northway, Edward W., son of Frank A. Northway, 136th N. Y. Inf.
 Northway, William, son of Frank A. Northway, 136th N. Y. Inf.
 Nelson, Hartford, son of Edward Nelson, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Pratt, Charles E., son of David Pratt, 104th N. Y. Inf.
 Pratt, Ralph K., grandson of David Pratt, 104th N. Y. Inf.
 Provo, Charles V., son of John Provo, 4th N. Y. Art.
 Robinson, Frank E., son of Rufus Robinson, 58th N. Y. N. G.
 Sanders, Walter B., son of C. K. Sanders, Lieutenant, 58th N. G.
 Sanford, E. H., son of Thomas Sanford, 188th N. Y. Inf.
 Sabin, Robert, son of John B. Sabin, Mounted Rifles.
 Sphoon, Charles H., grandson of George A. Sphoon, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Smith, Benj., son of John Smith, 3rd N. Y. H. A.
 Toms, Frank, son of James Toms, 104th N. Y. Inf.

Woodworth, Fred E., son of Charles R. Woodworth, 52nd N. Y. Inf.
Woolworth, George H., son of Lafayette Woolworth, 104th N. Y. Inf.
CHARLES S. LYNDE CAMP, S. O. V., NO 50, DALTON, N. Y.

This camp was organized at Hunt, N. Y., September 10, 1886, with 20 members, mostly from Dalton, where it was soon afterward located. Its members were as follows:

Frank Holley, son of Henry Holley, 4th H. A.
Harvey Halstead, son of ——— Halstead.
Elkanah L. Sanford, son of Thomas Sanford, 188th N. Y.
Henry E. Averill, son of Latham Averill.
William Hamilton, son of Charles B. Hamilton, 157th N. Y.
Richmond D. Havens, son of Henry K. Havens, 136th N. Y.
Thomas W. Hamilton, son of E. M. Hamilton, 136th N. Y.
William G. Rogers, son of George W. Rogers.
William Upthegrove Douglass.
William Havens, son of Henry K. Havens, 136th N. Y.
Ziba Barney, son of Ziba Barney.
Allen Town, son of B. F. Town, 130th N. Y.
Sheridan W. Smith, son of John P. Smith.
Aaron Bates, son of W. Clem. Bates.
L. C. Havens, son of Henry K. Havens, 136th N. Y.
M. J. Aylor, son of Jacob Aylor, 9th H. A.
A. G. Stockweather, son of George Stockweather, 1st N. Y. Drag.
J. E. Lyon, son of Henry Lyon, 136th N. Y.
A. J. Nash, son of Adelbert Nash, 4th H. A.
S. A. Ryan, son of John Ryan, 136th N. Y.
L. A. Walker, son of J. C. Walker, 1st N. Y. Drag.
Harry A. Closser, son of Solomon Closser, 104th N. Y.
Lannes Lyon, son of Henry Lyon, 136th N. Y.
John A. Pitcher, son of George A. Pitcher, 9th H. A.
Eugene Price, son of William Price, 136th N. Y.
Walter Van Ostrand, son of Charles Van Ostrand.
Frank A. Russell, son of Joseph B. Russell, 58th N. G.
F. W. Ryan, son of John Ryan, 136th N. Y.
J. R. Marven, son of H. S. Marven, 58th N. G.
William R. Ward, son of Rowland Ward, 4th H. A.
S. E. Wright, son of Zalmon Wright, 64th N. Y.
H. N. Burch, son of Freeman Burch, Mounted Rifles.
Washington Price, son of William Price, 136th N. Y.
Harvey Hamilton, son of Charles Hamilton, 157th N. Y.
Rev. Jasper Howell, son of A. B. Howell, 3rd N. C. Mounted Rifles.
Burton D. Price, son of William Price, 136th N. Y.
George Brady, son of W. H. Brady, 28th N. Y.
Rev. W. F. Wells, M. D., son of Charles Wells, 169th N. Y.
John Lynde, son of Charles Lynde, 2nd Mounted Rifles.
Floyd Smith, son of Jesse Smith, 1st N. Y. Drag.
James Smith, son of Jesse Smith, 1st N. Y. Drag.
Joseph Dieter, son of Frank Dieter, 1st N. Y. Drag.

George Dieter, son of Frank Dieter, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Herbert E. Wells, grandson of Charles Wells, 169th N. Y.
 Henry Ward Lyon, son of H. S. Lyon, 136th N. Y.
 William E. Price, son of William Price, 136th N. Y.
 Frank Dieter, son of Frank Dieter, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Charles Bentley, son of Lieut. Charles Bentley, Company K, 16th Ill.
 Howard Kelley, son of William Kelley, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Ward L. Lynk, grandson of Nelson Lynk, 58th N. G.
 T. Cort Bliss, D. D. S., son of E. S. Bliss, 136th N. Y.
 W. W. Witherell, son of Walter S. Witherell, 136th N. Y.
 Russell Kelley, son of William H. Kelley, 1st N. Y. Drag.
 Eli Price, son of William D. Price, 136th N. Y.
 Rev. Orren C. Baker.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 57

This corps of workers was organized March 13, 1902, with seventeen members, and has had in all one hundred and six members. Of this number it has lost by death three of its most active members, namely, its First Chaplain, Mrs. Martha K. Dennis; Mrs. Jennie Craig, a Past Senior Vice Commander, and on August 1, 1907, Mrs. Ellen W. Post, who had served as delegate to state convention held at Saratoga. These ladies were efficient and zealous workers and true patriots.

This organization has been of incalculable benefit to the community in many ways, particularly as a dispenser of aid to the afflicted and needy; in fact, it has been the only organization that has practiced systematic charity to all in special need of kindly courtesy or practical aid. Besides these acts of kindness to the sick or afflicted, it has furnished substantial aid to the amount of five hundred and thirty dollars.

Composed, as it is, of people from the various churches, it has aided in breaking down some sect and social boundaries and proved that 75 or more women can work harmoniously on the plane of a common interest in humanity.

The successive presidents of this corps have been: Rev. Clara E. Morgan, Mrs. Teressa Baylor, Mrs. Mary B. Richmond and Miss Mabel H. Dowling.

Roll of Members of Woman's Relief Corps, No. 57

Those marked * have died, † those removed.

†Clara E. Morgan, *Jennie E. Craig, Mary N. Hand, Belle S. Balty, Harriet T. Sanders, Mary B. Richmond, Lottie Wright, Julia Hand, †Bessie Dennis, Bernice Gurnee, Jessie M. Johnson, M. Louise Blanchard, Victoria Campbell, Ella Gurnee, Melissa Hagadorn, Mabel H. Dowling, Hannah Lovell, Nellie A. Brown, Theodora Daggett, †M. Stella Bergen, Teressa K. Baylor, †Anna May Morris, Lotta Lovell, †Nellie M. Sabin, Cora I. Dowling, Georgia Sanders, Loretta I. Bergen, Delia I. Hungerford, Dell M. Wheaton, Ella L. Ostrander, Lucile M. Partridge, Minnie Jones, Julia C. Smith, Mary J. Dennis, †Anna D. Slocum, Elizabeth A. Clapper, †Maria E. Morris, *Ellen W. Post, Harriet Dailey, †Flora Conklin, †Harriet Bergen, Emily C. Robinson, Mollie P. Bergen, Harriet L. Dowling, Mary J. Rowell, †Sabrina J. Ostram, Florence L. Dowling, †Louise Fulmer, Cora D. Cudebec, Charity Robinson,

Anna Brady, Sabra Willett, †Mabel Gillette, Mary E. Cook, Katherine Holmes, Elinor Cook, Emma Osgoodby, Ella Gelser, †Harriet M. DePuy, Lavina Wilcox Nelson, Sarah DePuy, Cora M. Wagon, Mary E. McMaster, Harriet F. Bennett, Zettie Whitcomb, Frances Ray, †Mary J. Fraser, Elizabeth Robinson, Frances E. Ramsey, Sadie M. Foote, Franc Northway, Alida J. Barron, Martha K. Holmes, Luella D. Page, Grace K. Scholes, Carrie W. Rose, Katherine Haines, Grace Swift, Gertrude Robinson, Jessie C. Beach, Stella G. Coffin, Belle S. Miller, Jennie Barker, Celia Carriek, Mary Jones, Sophia Willett Dake, Ida A. Holmes, Nellie Wilner, Harriet A. Foote, Leala D. Baker, Elizabeth D. Goldthwait, Julia G. Fuller, Helen R. Wood, Mary E. Higgins, Frances Wood Craig, Mary P. Dana, Ellen J. Colgrove, Rose E. VanDusen, Sophronia Stone, Nellie Kent, Isabelle Mabey, Mary E. VanWagnen, Elizabeth B. Dodge, Fannie M. Morris, Vina M. Scott, Pearl T. Willard.

OUR CEMETERIES AND OUR HONORED DEAD

Memorial Day

Do you know what it means, you boys and girls,
Who hail from the North and South,
Do you know what it means,
This twining of greens
Round the silent cannon's mouth?
This strewing with flowers the grass-grown grave,
The decking with garlands the statues brave;
This flaunting of flags
All in tatters and rags,
This marching and singing,
These bells all ringing,
These faces grave and these faces gay,
This talk of Blue and this talk of Gray,
In the North and South on Memorial Day?

Not simply a show time, boys and girls,
Is this day of lavished flowers,—
Not a pageant or play,
Nor a mere holiday
Of flags and of floral bowers.
It is something more than the day that starts
War memories throbbing in veteran hearts,
Far across the years,
To the hopes and fears,
To the days of battle,
Of roar and rattle;
To the past that now seems so far away,
Do the sons of the Blue and the sons of the Gray
Gaze, hand clasping hand, on Memorial Day.

For the wreck and the wrong of it, boys and girls,
For the terror and loss as well,
Our hearts must hold
A regret untold
As we think of those who fell.
But their blood, on whichever side they fought,
Re-made the nation and progress brought.
We forget the woe,
For we live and know
That the fighting and sighing,
The falling and dying,
Were but steps toward the future—the martyr's way,
Down which the sons of the Blue and the Gray
Look with love and pride, on Memorial Day. *William B. Dick.*

Hallowed Ground

The graves we decorate of those for valor crowned
Are to their living comrades consecrated ground.

Honor Your Country's Preservers

Bring flowers bright from garden and grove
Twine wreaths for the emerald sod
Earth yields such beautiful tokens of love
In the vales where our brave heroes trod.
Bring flowers, choice flowers, of every hue,
The crimson, the purple, the red,
For they were loyal and royal and true
Our noble, our patriotic dead.
Bring pure white wreaths, and the fadeless green
For their spotless, enduring fame,
For brave deeds of valor as ever were seen
And a pure and immortal name.
Bring fragrant flowers to these portals of death
On the verge of the evergreen shore,
That the fragrance of earth, and the incense of Heaven
May blend in our thoughts evermore. *H. W. H., 1875*



OAKWOOD CEMETERY

BURIED AT OAKWOOD CEMETERY

Revolutionary Soldiers

William Dake Gould, born 1754, died 1844; Daniel Andrus, born 1750, died 1840; Zadoc Sherwood, born 1750, died 1850; Daniel Hamilton, born 1701, died 1852.

Veterans of 1812

Gen. Micha Brooks, born 1775, died 1857; Noah Warren, born 1793, died 1880; John C. McNair, born 1796, died 1869; John H. Townsend, born 1793, died 1880; Dr. Jabez Dake, Sr., born 1788, died 1846.

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR, 1861-65

Died during the war and buried (or have markers) in Oakwood, Nunda:

Killed: William James Cosnett, in 1864; Alpheus Cyrene Willett, in 1864; Captain and A. A. General Jno. P. Wood, in 1864; William Black, Perrin Paige, William E. Patridge, Alfred H. Cain.

Died of wounds: Sergeant Lewis W. Shepard, Sergeant John S. Satterlee, William G. Chislett, Emerson Rude.

Died from prison life: Samuel Tallmage, Lamire Willey, Perry Haynes.

Died from disease: Gardner Bacon, William J. Wright, Rufus Chandler, Charles Harris, John W. Emmons, Isaac Johnson, John Hagadorn.

Buried at East Hill (Seager's), Nunda:

During the war: George H. Prentice, Rufus C. Wescott, John G. Havens, 1869.

Since the war: Orville Prentice.

Buried at Scipio:

Died during the war of wounds, Lycurgus Twining, 1865.

Buried at N. Oak Hill:

Revolutionary soldier, with monument, William Gould Dake.

Civil War: During the war, Charles R. Lowe, 1862. Since the war, Moses Cook, 1877; Chester Gould, 1902.

VETERANS MUSTERED OUT

"As years go by from the ranks they fall,
They list no more for the bugle call;
Give the right of way with a kindly smile,
They need it now but a little while.
In the nation's need their hearts were true,
Honor is only their well earned due;
Then scatter flowers with bud and bloom,
Upon their path as well as their tomb."

VETERANS WHO DIED SINCE THE WAR AND ARE BURIED IN OAKWOOD

Capt. Edwin A. Tuthill 1867, Thomas Macken, Gotlieb Koeppe 1871, Henry F. Fuller 1880, Needham C. Knight 1870, John B. Paine, March 6, 1870, Edwin Wilcox 1869, Henry Smith, Fred Willett, Paul Rouber (marked Del-

rymple), James Hagadorn, Thomas Chambers, Joseph H. Mason, Charles Henry Waver 1880 (also in the Seminole War), Lieut. Col. Wm. N. Alward, Norton S. Goldthwait 1887, Sergeant Christian Smith, George W. Snyder 1888, Edgar M. Chipman 1883, Lewis Husong, B. Franklin Demmon 1886, Corporal Robt. J. Shield 1889, Jacob Aylor 1888, Henry Alday 1900, Joseph Nash 1888, Brevet Lieut. Col. Jas. Lemen 1890, Edw. Bush 1894, C. L. Cudebec 1904, Lieut. Chas. L. Dailey 1906, Terrance Carroll 1906, Edwin Petteys 1907, Eli Hooker 1907, Scuyler Duryea 1875, David Pratt 1876, Capt. J. M. McNair, John Provo 1895, Geo. W. Daggett 1895, John Shaw (colored), Orman F. Reckard 1895, Elkin Miner 1889, Rufus Robinson, Andrew Skellenger 1895, Ezra Burdick 1891, Dr. James Gilmore 1895, William Close 1900, Sergeant Alfred W. Skinner, Andrew McMillian 1899, Peter DeMocker 1896, Lieut. Calvin Herick 1891, Horatio Clapp 1900, W. H. Stocking 1893, Charles Woodworth, Col. L. C. Skinner, Martin V. Carpenter 1894, Hiram Merithew, James Carroll 1904, W. A. L. Demery 1905, Capt. G. J. Campbell 1906, Frank G. Lockwood 1907, Stacy Warford 1907, Eli S. King 1908.

BURIED AT DALTON AND THEIR GRAVES DECORATED BY J. L. AND C. S. THOMPSON POST

Buried during the war: Wm. Elwood 1864, Wm. A. Ecker, George R. W. Fay 1865, Cordemus C. Thompson, James S. Thompson, David C. Wade 1864, Marcus W. Wood 1864, Austin Evans, John Parks 1864, Thomas B. Dunn 1862.

Since the war: Elijah White 1870, Edwin M. Hamilton 1895, Wm. Baterson 1901, James A. Lynde 1903, Benj. C. Smith 1901, John Simpson 1893, William Magee 1903, John P. Smith 1901, Marvin Wilson 1885, Henry K. Havens 1907, David Tadder 1884, Hiram Brace, Andrew Wescott 1868, Charles B. Fox 1908, Lieut. Charles H. Bentley 1894, Geo. F. Rogers, Theodore Magee 1904, James W. Rogers (monument) 1903, ——— Treehouse.

BURIED AT UNION CEMETERY, SNYDER'S, NUNDA

Lieut. David Baldwin, War of 1812; Jacob Goodemont, War of 1812; Elisha Ames, died in the service; Lieut. Prosper Swift 1864; Elwell; Leonard Russell. Since the war: George Ames.

At Chautauqua Hollow

James Macken, John Knight.

At Union Corners

James Ammermon, John Creveling, Ephraim Walker, all of War of 1812-14. Hiram O. Seeley, Civil War.

At Oakland

Joseph Hosford, Revolutionary; David Mosier, Revolutionary; Capt. Albert S. Haver, Company A, 104th Regiment; Wilbur Haver, 27th Regiment; James B. Randall, Company F, 169th Regiment; John DeLong, Company F, 33rd Regiment; James R. Jacoby, Company E, 115th New York Regiment; George Bovee, Company C, 136th New York Regiment; William Beech, Company F, Dragoons; Henry Swartz, Company F, 33rd New York Regiment;

Philander H. Bush, Company F, Dragoons; Augustus L. Damon, Company F, 33rd Regiment; Geo. H. Mosier, Company F, 136th New York Regiment.

At Hunts Hollow

Capt. Elisha Smith, veteran War of 1812; Surgeon Benjamin T. Kneeland, 1st Dragoons; Aaron Burroughs, 4th Heavy Artillery; George W. Flint, veteran Mexican War and 104th New York Regiment; Rowland Ward, 4th New York Heavy Artillery; Matthew Lake; Geo. Monroe Gearhart, Dragoons; Charles Williams, Jr., 58th Regiment; John Moffatt, 58th New York; Robert Scutt, 58th New York Regiment; Benj. Brigham, 58th New York Regiment.

At Portageville (Catholic Cemetery)

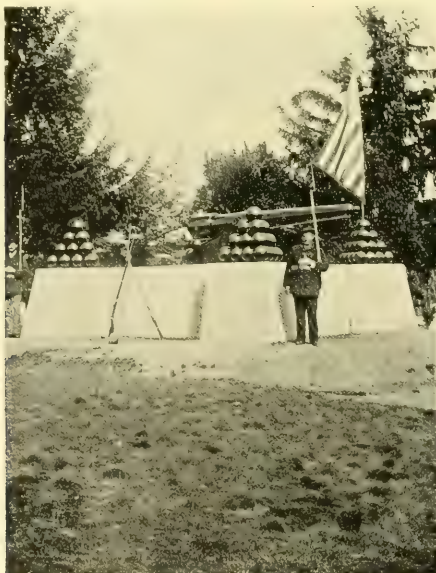
James Kiley, Laurence Pendegast.

At Fillmore

John Harwood, Edward G. Snyder, A. J. Palmer.

Buried in Various Places

Michael Kiley, in Egypt, Africa; Theodore Cummings, East Koy; Andrew J. Oakley, Wiscoy; Chester B. Bowen, Peaster, Tex., 1905; Rev. James R. Bowen, Lyons, Mich., 1906; Lucius H. Barron, Portland, Oreg., 1890; Oscar J. Willett, Oakland, Cal., 1888; Asher C. Whitnack, Mt. Hope, Rochester; Lafayette Woolworth, Ossian, N. Y.; Capt. J. N. Flint, San Francisco, Cal.; Milon O. Robinson, Randolph, N. Y., 1903; Andrew Jackson, Scottsdale, Pa.; Theodore Magee, Elmira, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. James Marshall, Mt. Morris; Frank Thomas, Mt. Morris; George W. Durfee, Jamestown, N. Y.; Chancey Osburn, Castile, N. Y.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

OUR FORTRESS MONUMENT

Oh Fortress on the hillside! To thee all patriots turn
As a source of inspiration, thy choice lessons here to learn,
As a constant recognition of the mighty victory won.

For a fort stands for defiance to all traitors in the land
But this guards the fame of heroes from detractions leprous brand,
And stands for manly valor, and self-sacrifice—so grand.

Cannon shell and deadly rifle, implements of death and woe,
These our soldiers found no trifle in the hands of valorous foe
With such foes they fought and conquered, at what deadly cost we know.

Oh these implements of battle! facing these our heroes brave,
Bared their breasts as sturdy bulwarks, home and starry flag to save,
Wave triumphant glorious banner over every soldiers grave!

Oh the dead this fortress stands for, some already are forgot
Those whose names are not recorded, at the family burial lot
Silent fortress can't you tell us! Are their names and deeds forgot.

On thy spacious sides are spaces, vacant spaces staring round
Seeking for the "Roll of Honor" of those killed or died of wound,
Just one space, with metaled tablet, could make each such name resound.

Those whose laurels should be brightest, on the battle field were left
And their kindred robbed of caring for their graves seem twice bereft.
Let their names live on a tablet, raised or carved by sculpture deft.

Carve on marble, white eternal, on its Southern side or face,
Names a score or more of martyrs, soldiers from this very place,
And this record, though 'tis bloodless, will pale the creek and choke the
 breath,
For it tells how Tallmage, Willey, and the rest were starved to death.

Died in service! O so many! from this loyal town Nunda
Died of fever, died of sunstroke, died of homesickness, away
From the mothers love that healeth, like a balm, by night and day.

Soldiers of the Revolution sought this frontier from the east
Seeking still new fields of peril, as men famished seek a feast
And remained, a pledge of safety, till by death they were released.

Then when next our British foemen waged a less unequal strife
Their heroic sons enlisted, gladly jeopardized their life
Warren, Brooks, McNair and Townsend, followed martial drum and fife.

Glorious Fortress still inspire us, till we prize our heritage
Heroes of three generations we have seen pass off the stage,
Deeply blaze their names immortal to inspire each coming age.



MEMORIAL HALL

THE G. A. R. MEMORIAL HALL

At the corner of State and Second Streets is the gift of Col. John J. Carter of Titusville, Pa., to a board of incorporators; and designed as a home for the patriotic organizations of Nunda, as well as a repository for historic war records and relics and a monument to the American volunteer soldiers and sailors. The building consists of a basement and lower and upper halls, with a garret under a hip roof with mullioned dormer windows. The basement which contains furnace room, kitchen and store rooms is of concrete, and the walls above the pavement of rock faced Portage bluestone. The superstructure is of pressed granitoid yellow brick, with terra-cotta window trimmings. The front of the building is of composite Greek and Roman architecture and of a striking monumental effect. The heavy stone entablature over the portal which bears in relief, A. D.—G. A. R. MEMORIAL HALL—1906, is supported by four massive Roman pillars, while from the portico of the upper hall rises

four graceful Corinthian columns, flanking the heavy wrought-iron balustrade. Above this portico on the pediment, resting on a heap of round shot; are two dismounted crossed cannons, and in the space above, in gilded metal letters, JOHN J. CARTER CAMP, SONS OF VETERANS. Surmounting the whole is the copper statue of a soldier of heroic size with gun at "guard" and apparently alert for big game, and ready to defend the flag which floats from the lofty flag staff behind him.

The interior of the lower hall with the foyer, stairways and cloak rooms, are finished in Indiana white oak with beam finished ceilings, entablature and pilasters. The upper hall or lodge room is finished in Georgia pine. The floors of both halls which are supported by 15 inch steel girders—technically known as II beams,—are of tile and concrete surfaced with maple.

The generous donor has spared no cost in making the building and its appointments perfect for the purpose for which it was constructed. In this act, he has shown himself as loyal to the town of his youthful associations and to the memory of his soldier comrades in arms, as he has ever been to his country's flag; and this unique manifestation of his patriotism is characteristic of the man—the man who can do things.

In connection with this magnanimous gift, it affords the author the highest pleasure to give to the public another monument to patriotism inspired by valor, and written in blood by the one soldier who could "do things in war times," more difficult of accomplishment than any of the brilliant achievements he has wrought since he recommenced his Civilian life, since "Grim visaged war has smoothed its wrinkled front." The author does not care to tell of the great successes that have attended the business career of this financially successful magnate, with marvelous executive ability. The "Jonny Carter" of our boyhood as a classmate, as a Nunda soldier, and as a war scarred veteran, crowd all other views and estimates into the background, and the heroic environment of four years of uninterrupted service becomes predominating and with all courtesy and appreciation for others—unsurpassed and unequalled. Let this monument of accurate historical record—the military achievements of John J. Carter—stand side by side with this Memorial Hall and be as conspicuous and enduring. The Hall, he caused to be built—but his record as a soldier, he himself builded.

THE MILITARY RECORD OF JOHN J. CARTER, VOLUNTEER SOLDIER—THE FIRST TO ENLIST IN NUNDA

John J. Carter was the first volunteer in the town of Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y., after the receipt of the President's call for 75,000 of the militia of the several States, which was about noon of the 16th day of April, 1861. He became a member of Company F, 33rd Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, which was organized May 22, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service on July 3, 1861, at Elmira, N. Y., for two years from May 22, 1861; and by that muster young Carter became

1. **A Private Soldier**, in which capacity he served until promoted to the office of
2. **Quartermaster Sergeant** of the 33rd Regiment N. Y. S. V., September 1, 1861, and continued to perform the duties of that office until July 10, 1862, when he was transferred to the office of

3. **Commissary Sergeant** of the 33rd Regiment; and was mustered out of the U. S. service as an enlisted man November 26, 1862, to enable him to accept a commission in the 33rd Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, as
4. **Ensign, by Commission** of Governor E. D. Morgan, bearing date June 24, 1862, under which he was mustered into the U. S. service as
5. **Second Lieutenant** of Company B, 33rd Regiment, N. Y. S. V., in which capacity he served until the expiration of his regiment's term of service, when he was mustered out with his regiment, at Geneva, N. Y., on June 2, 1863.

Col. R. F. Taylor, with many of his officers, at once recruited the 1st N. Y. Veteran Cavalry. The Governor of the State authorized young Carter to raise a company for the new cavalry regiment, which he did inside of thirty days from the date of his authorization. He was mustered into the United States service, with rank from September 18, 1863, on October 10, 1863, as

6. **Captain Company D**, 1st New York Veteran Cavalry, in which capacity he served until February 22, 1865, when, by Special Order No. 43, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md., he was appointed
7. **Acting Ordnance Officer** of the 1st Separate Brigade, with headquarters at Charleston, W. Va., but before entering on the duties of his appointment he was detailed as
8. **Judge Advocate** of a general courtmartial, to be convened at Charleston, W. Va., February 24, 1865, "for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it." The duties of this detail were hardly completed when, on April 20, 1865, by virtue of General Order No. 44, Headquarters 1st Separate Brigade, Department of West Va., he was appointed
9. **Commissioner of Parole** and "ordered to proceed to Gauley Bridge, or to any other point beyond, as may be hereafter designated, to accept the surrender of any of the forces of the enemy in the name of the United States, and on the same terms granted Gen. R. E. Lee, C. S. A., by Gen. Grant commanding the armies of the United States."

On the completion of this service, he continued to perform the duties of Ordnance Officer until the receipt of General Order No. 94 (C. S.) Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A., July 1, 1865, ordering the discharge of the First Regiment New York Veteran Cavalry, when he asked to be relieved as Ordnance Officer that he might be discharged with his regiment. The request was granted, and, after settling his accounts with the department he became

10. **A Citizen** by being mustered out of the United States service, at Rochester, N. Y., August 2, 1865.

Carter participated in the following general engagements:

Peninsular Campaign, 1862

- 1—Yorktown, April 11th to May 4th, 1862.
- 2—Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
- 3—Mechanicsville, May 22, 1862.
- 4—Golden's Farm, June 28, 1862.
- 5—Savage Station, June 29, 1862.
- 6—White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862.

Maryland Campaign, 1862

7—Crampton's Pass, September 14, 1862.

8—Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Rappahannock Campaign, 1862

9—Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

10—The "Mud March," January 20, 1863.

Chancellorsville Campaign, 1862

11—Storming of Fredericksburg Heights, May 3, 1863.

12—Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863.

13—Salem Church, May 4, 1863.

14—Bank's Ford, May 4, 1863.

Shenandoah Valley and Maryland Campaigns, 1864

15—New Market, May 15, 1864.

16—Piedmont, June 5, 1864.

17—Kearnsstown, July 24, 1864.

18—Martinsburg, July 25, 1864.

Including many minor engagements and skirmishes incident to the campaigns herein mentioned, which space forbids to refer to.

In the first months of the war Carter was promoted to Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeants, successively, of his regiment, for correct military deportment and accuracy in his methods of accounts.

During the "Peninsular Campaign" he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and assigned to Company "B" for duty, because of conspicuous service at Williamsburg; and was mentioned in orders because of gallant conduct at Golden's Farm.

At Antietam, Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding division of the Sixth Corps, in his report of that engagement said: " * * * I beg leave to mention the following named officer, belonging to this (3rd) brigade, whose conduct was particularly gallant, under my own observation—Lieutenant John J. Carter, 33rd New York Volunteers." For this service he was awarded the Congressional medal of Honor.

At the second battle of Fredericksburg, Lieut. Carter was the first man, at the head of his company, to enter the enemy's works, on Marye's Heights, and drive the rebel gunners from their guns.

To the watchfulness of this young officer was the Sixth Corps indebted for the timely warning of the enemy's approach in its rear, along Marye's Heights, on the morning of May 4, 1863. Later in the day, a brigade of rebels attempted to capture a redoubt near the plank road, but the 49th New York and the 7th Maine Regiments repulsed the charge in handsome style, driving the enemy in confusion from their front. Lieut. Carter, being on the skirmish line, moved his men forward and in rear of the now retreating enemy, causing hundreds of them to take shelter in an old barn and other outhouses in their path, from which, because of a well directed fire from his skirmishers, they soon marched out, prisoners of war. The flag of the 58th Virginia was surrendered at the same time.

Because of his conduct on these occasions his Colonel and General recommended him for promotion; but, because of the expiration of the term of service of his regiment and its muster out of the United States service within a few days, the recommendation was not carried into effect until the organization of the 1st Regiment of Veteran Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.—practically the reorganization of the 33rd and 27th Regiments of Infantry into the 1st Regiment of Veteran Cavalry.

As a cavalry officer, he was wounded twice and had five horses killed under him in action. He led four successful cavalry charges, in as many engagements, and captured more prisoners of war at Piedmont than he had men in his charging column, twice over. He served under Seigle, Hunter, Crook, Averill and Sheridan.

He was mentioned many times in the orders of his commanding officers for gallant conduct in action, fine soldierly qualities on the march, and good executive ability in camp and bivouac. He was mustered out of the United States service August 3, 1865, after four years, three months and fifteen days service in the field.



DANIEL PRICE'S SANITARIUM

BOOK V

MODERN NUNDA



NUNDA OF TO-DAY

What is Nunda Village like,
Now a day,
Once the "Hub" was found in Pike
Miles away;
Now we have a nobby town,
Sidewalks of cement abound,
Autos hustling all around,
That's Nunda.

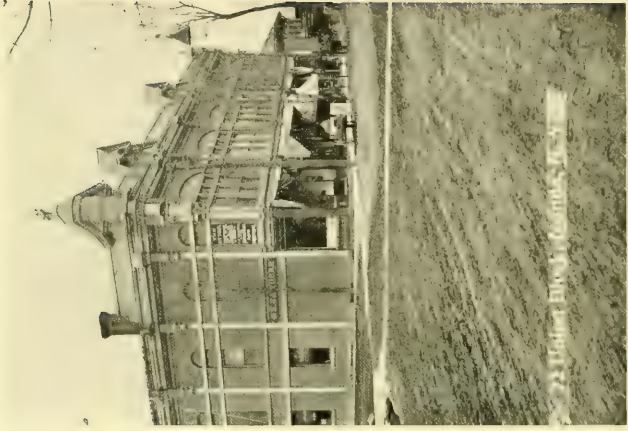
It is just a sylvan park
Bright with leaves,
And electric lights when dark
Changing these
Into silver hues and gold,
But one half cannot be told
Of the visions that enfold
Poesy.

For in summer maids in white,
Young and fair,
Under our electric lights
Gather there.
As they're tripping to and fro,
In the light's fantastic glow
Then we have a holy show
Of angels fair.

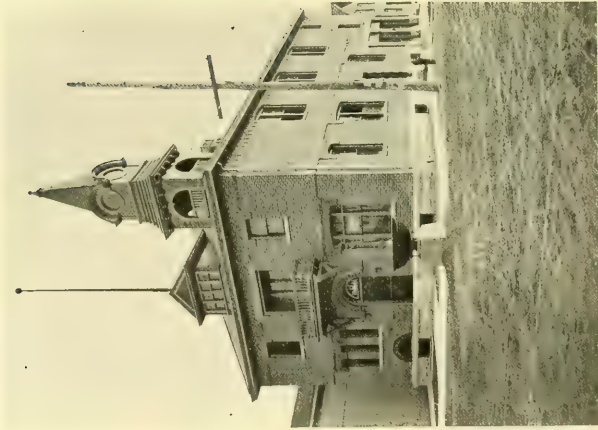
In this town, no maid grows old
Not a day!
Though on leap years they're not bold,
But more gay;
At three score they dress in white,
Sing the songs their bards indite,
Pedro play and dance all night,
Giddy, quite!

The Psalmists limit don't hold good
In Nunda!
Dames of ninety, its understood
If fair the day,
To the church will hie away
Dressed in silken gowns of gray,
And to Sunday School they stay!!!
Choice souls they!
Heaven's but half a mile away
From Nunda!!!

(H.W.H.)



VILLAGE HALL



MODERN NUNDA AFTER 1842

"And so I wrote it down, until it came to be,
For length and bigness of the size you see."

And this already too large manuscript, grew so vast that the scissors was needed more than the pen, and modern Nunda must either be written at a future time, or cut down to very limited dimensions. The most difficult part has been done, but the book was too large, and had to be condensed or it would have bankrupted the editor, and to some extent the purchaser. Who would have thought so much could have been found in reference to a single town. Historic events are like moving pictures, and the grandsons of pioneers come on the stage as full grown men, in time to see their pioneer ancestry disappear. The grandsons of veterans are knocking at the doors of "Carter Camp" and "Lynde Camp, Sons of Veterans" eager to prove their patriotism, by the reverence they feel for their heroic ancestry. There is a call by this generation to tear down the first frame buildings that have so long survived their builders, that modern ones may take their places.

The canal from which the pioneers expected so much progress that they saw dug, and helped to build, that for forty years, carried away the forests of Livingston and Allegany, and furnished cheap transportation for the merchandise and groceries, and other freight from New York City, Syracuse (salt) and Rochester, the next generation and a few of the first saw changed into a railroad, that now seems inadequate to meet the requirements of the present age of progress, and a more direct road-bed, though the village along the canal-bed of former years, and an electric coach service both north and south, with a supply of power from the Genesee, seems to be the desire and requirement of this present age. It is bound to come in due time.

The present village of Nunda has a charm that beguiles every stranger. It is just a park in summer; it is just a jewel in winter; it is superb says another, and even those who indulge in slang call it either a "dandy" or a "bute"; it attracts old and young alike. The city man or woman who comes to see their country cousins sees no reason why Nunda people need seek any resort either in summer or winter for they can find nothing so cozy, so delightful, so enjoyable as this neat and bewitching village of ideal homes. Only last week a daughter of one of our former citizens visited the place for the first time, having come a thousand miles to see the place her father spoke of so often, and she declared that she never saw so charming a village. The very next day a bride from the sunny south, that had not been in Nunda but a day or two, made the same remark. Those from the prairie lands of the west go into ecstasies over our magnificent hills, that charm all who view them, while those from the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains are enthusiastic over our hill encircled valley.

The gatherings on Old Home Week and our Centennial will tell the permanence of the charm, for what they "admired and loved" a score of years ago, they now "love and admire" with a cumulative devotion. But men are more than landscapes, hills and plains, and I must say with regret that there is no space left to tell of the very ones, nearest and dearest, because of past associations, who have in the last half century done so much to beautify and adorn what nature smiled upon and deemed ideal. Friends of my youth, old friends I knew in Keshequa's delightful vale, had the writer supposed he was to become so inter-

ested in your ancestry as to have no words left for you, bearing the imprint of friendship and appreciation, it is doubtful if he had undertaken to name one thousand pioneers first. Some future historians will tell of those they already regard as the old fellows they knew, and we may be fortunate if they do not brand us with the name, Methuselah. I doubt if Heaven itself will be quite ideal in the future

"Unless we can meet on the golden street
The folks we used to know."

A GLIMPSE AT NUNDA IN 1842

A school paper, printed in 1842, gives us Nunda Village as it then existed. We have often heard that Nunda was greatest at the time when the canal was building. The canal stopped operations for nearly ten years, and the following estimate printed at the office of the Genesee Valley Recorder will give us some idea of the village at that time.

One hundred and fifty dwellings, 1,000 buildings, three churches, First Presbyterian, First Baptist and First Universalist. The Baptist church had 464 members, the Presbyterian 340 members, the Universalist just formed, its charter members were 30. One academy, 30 scholars, the Nunda Academy (Session House building), S. A. Clemons, principal; one woolen factory, 23 x 90, four stories high, four looms and 216 spindles; two carriage shops where coaches and carriages are made; one steam furnace; one steam engine factory; three flouring mills (within three miles); two cabinet and chair shops; one printing press; nine dry goods stores; one hardware; one drug store; three groceries; two taverns; two saddle and harness shops; one large tannery, owned by Daniel Ashley, Esq.; a shoe shop, Vancourt & Gardner, employing eight hands.

The Methodist Society worship above a store.

There were other shops, blacksmith for example, not mentioned, but the estimate was a fair one.

The population of the town was larger than in 1840, and that it had ever been or ever has been since, but the thousand buildings, probably an exaggeration, were mostly very humble in size and architecture. This included all out buildings. Some of the barns are still in existence and show what the houses might have been had they not been greatly enlarged and beautified.

The Samuel Swain house (Whithead House, Portage Street), the Ashley house (VanDusen, 39 East Street), Carlos Ashley house (Mrs. Campbell, Mill Street), and Samuel Swain, Sr., house, below the mill, were then the largest in the village. Only one of those first three churches are used for church purposes now. The Methodists purchased the First Presbyterian, the First Baptist became the Nunda Literary Institute and was burned by an incendiary. The Universalist is used as a public hall, while three newer churches on a more modern and somewhat magnificent scale have taken their places.

UTLEY SPENCER, ESQ.

Stephen Spencer, Sr., came to Nunda from New Bedford, Conn., in 1818. His children were Laura, Stephen, Mable, Chester, Chauncey, Ralph and the subject of this sketch, Utley.

Utley Spencer was born in 1806 and was therefore about 12 years old when he came to Nunda. The family made the long journey from the east with an ox team, settling on a farm in Portage, then Nunda.

He received a good education for those days, and as a young man was considered a fine teacher. He followed this occupation for a time, returning from a successful school in Mount Morris to be employed by Colonel Wilcox in his store at Wilcox's Corners. He married Laura Lake at Hunt's Hollow, in 1832. She died in 1844. Five children were born to them, Charles L., Julia Augusta, Julia Cynthia, Mary Elizabeth, Laura Althea. Of these, at the present writing, there are living Charles L., at Riverside, Ill., Mary E. McDonald at Geneva, N. Y., and Laura Althea at Chicago, Ill. In 1845 Mr. Spencer married Sarah Lake, a sister of his first wife. Three children were born to them. Sarah Ellen who died in May, 1897, Emma and George Frank, who are now living at Dansville, N. Y.

Mr. Spencer's first business in Nunda was a general store, situated opposite the present Nunda House. A Mr. Waite Joslyn was associated with him in this store. He lived over the store (the W. B. Whitcomb store) at this time, and afterward in the double house now standing on State Street, north of the site of the old Gibb's foundry. He soon built what was known as the Whipple House on Mill Street, the house now occupied by Mrs. A. C. Dodge, another further down the same street, followed by the building of the large house adjoining Mr. Alfred Bell's house on Massachusetts Street. He became interested in a contract business and was associated for a time with Suranus Britton. One of their early large contracts was a railroad at Keene, N. H. He was one of the contractors who finished up the job on the Deep Cut. In 1849 he nearly yielded to a strong desire to go to California, but contracts then existing prevented. Soon after this, with Mr. Britton, he became interested in the lumber business, Alfred Bell buying out Mr. Britton's interest later. With Britton he took a large railroad contract at Cleveland. This proved financially disastrous and swept away the competency he had amassed.

Of his personal characteristics, we quote from the Nunda News at the time of his death, September, 1878.

"It was during his clerkship here that he was first elected to office, that of constable and during all the remaining years of his life he almost continuously held some public office. He was a life long Democrat, and yet he was elected year after year with the popular majority against him. He held the office of constable, deputy sheriff, town collector, justice of the peace, and was postmaster for many years. He was one of the session's justice at the time of his death. He was always an active worker both in his official pursuits and physical labor. He was no drone in the busy hive of industry, and was always ready to take hold of anything that he could find to do. He was kind and obliging to all, often discommoding himself to favor others. He was a devoted father and a firm friend, and in his good will to the hosts of friends he made, exemplified the very acme of hospitality and loyalty."

THE KENDALLS

Of the Kendall family who have been residents of the town of Nunda, the family of Dean Kendall who married Johanna Howell. Their children were Allethe, Dillah and Frances. Dillah was one of the finest musicians the town



I. J. DEPUY



THE LATE BRETT DEPUY

has produced and had more scholars in voice culture than any other teacher of music. Allethe married J. Bradley Willett; their daughter, Sophia, married John A. Dake, the youngest son of Jonathan Dake. Hazel married Glen McMaster, Walter (school boy). *Dillah married (first) B. F. Rollah, (second) George Greig, D. D. S. *Frances Rollah married Oscar J. Willard, 1; Leon; 2. Kenneth. Frances married George H. Gibbs, has a son.

The family of Dean Kendall came from Brooksgrove to Nunda over sixty years ago. Mrs. Kendall was before her marriage Johanna Howell. Their children were: Allethe married J. B. Willett, druggist. Dillah or Adelia married B. F. Rollah, 2. George Greig. Frances married George H. Gibbs (see Gibbs family). Sophia, daughter of Allethe Willett, married John A. Dake, and lives in Nunda. Frances Rollah married O. J. Willard and lived here until her death. Oliver and Abram Kendall attended school in Nunda. They all died many years ago. John Willard, Frank and Clara Ingersoll Kendall, children of E. W. and Frances Creveling Kendall have all lived in Nunda. Clara died some years ago. Willard and Frank are successful farmers. John Willard and B. Frank Kendall, sons of Emory and Fanny Creveling Kendall of Mount Morris, have lived most of their lives in Nunda; both are successful farmers. The sons of Willard and Georgia (Barrett) Kendall are Frank and Bert, who are also farmers.

OUR FIRST STAGE ROUTES, PROPRIETORS AND STAGE DRIVERS

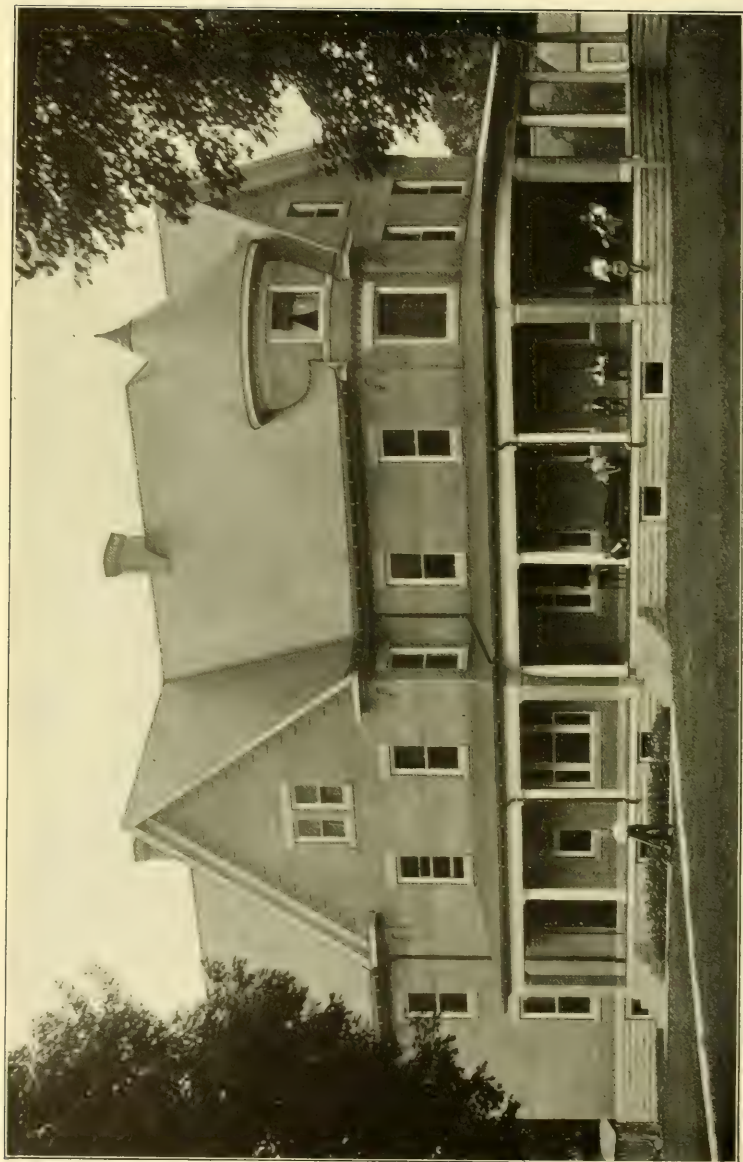
The very first stage route through from Leicester to Angelica previous to the completion of the State Road, must have passed over the River Road.

After 1827, it may have come through Nunda, but it is doubtful if it came before then, as the settlement was too small to warrant it, and the postoffice was in Portage till then.

Our first stage driver that has been mentioned was Matt Jackson an older brother of Leonard Jackson of this place. This must have been after the first postoffice came to "Nunda Valley." He was not the first driver, but possibly the first stage driver from Nunda. William Martin was the best known of the early stage drivers, his four horse establishment would attract more attention to-day than a dozen automobiles. His route was from Mt. Morris to Angelica and Belvedere. Another route was from Nunda to Pike. In his youth Robert Wright drove stage for Britton & Co. to Pike, this was probably sixty years ago.

Strange and almost incredible is the fact that there was a stage line from Hornell, then Hornellsville, to Attica passing through Nunda Valley, until the railroad between those places was built in 1852 and the proprietors lived in Nunda, and sent out their stages in both directions, and from Mt. Morris to Angelica. They had the whole job in every direction, Seranus Button and his brothers-in-law, William Martin, Charles and William Russell, and, I believe, Hiram Grover, constituted this firm. The Jacksons, Wright, and William G. Russell and probably Joseph Britton were the drivers.

After railroad days the stage business from Hornell to Attica stopped, but not until our own railroad was completed was it discontinued to Mt. Morris. William H. Smith, now of Rochester, was the driver. Almon Paine had the route to Nunda station or Dalton, nearly as long as he lived, his son Allie was



RESIDENCE OF I. J. DUPUY

his successor. John Hughes had it for a time, the Whites until the present year and Frank Carter and son Allen are now carrying the mail, passengers and freight between Nunda and Dalton.

The transfer route to West Nunda has been chiefly conducted by Mrs. Mattie Herrick, and is now conducted by William Niew.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES CONCERNING WILLIAM NATHAN ALWARD—COMPILED BY JACKSON W. ALWARD

Mr. William Nathaniel Alward was the eldest son of Nathaniel and Betsey Freeman Alward and sixth in descent from Henry Alward, who came from England about 1675 and settled in Woodbridge, N. J. He was also the eighth in descent from Edmund Freeman, his maternal ancestor, who came from England in 1635, settled in Sandwich, Mass., and was assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1643 to 1647. Mr. Alward was born December 20, 1820 in Scipioville, Cayuga County, N. Y., died February 18, 1883 in Rochester, N. Y., and was buried in the family lot in Oakwood Cemetery, Nunda, N. Y. He was survived by a widow and two children, Anna, who devoted her life to musical and literary pursuits and died unmarried January 27, 1905, and Jackson W., who is an Investigator in Patent Causes and resides in New York City. Two younger children died in infancy.

Mr. Alward was educated at the academies at Homer, Moravia and Aurora, and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. In September, 1843, he married Hannah A. Downs, eldest daughter of Austin and Mary Durkee Downs of Scipio, N. Y. and seventh in descent from John Downs, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1654. She was also the sixth in descent from William Durkee her maternal ancestor, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1663. Mrs. Alward was born August 16, 1823, in Scipio, died May 30, 1883, in Rochester and was also buried in the family lot in Oakwood Cemetery.

In 1845 Mr. and Mrs. Alward, after residing in the town of Ledyard, Cayuga County, N. Y., for a short period, came to Livingston County to reside on a farm purchased in December of that year from Israel Herrick, situated on the east side of the River Road Forks in the town of Mount Morris only a few miles from Oak Hill, where his father had some years previously invested in lands which were subsequently acquired by the late John F. Barber and where his widow and daughter now reside.

In 1847 the family removed to a farm purchased from David Howell in April of that year, situated on the west side of the State Road, north of Brooksgrove in the town of Mount Morris, where their son Jackson was born.

In 1848 the family came to the village of Nunda to reside in a house purchased from Charles Dake in November of that year, situated on the east side of Church Street between Massachusetts and East Streets. This house was subsequently remodelled, another story added and it is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram V. Rowell.

In 1850 the family removed to a farm purchased from Lyman Herrick in October of that year, situated on Walnut Street and the Creek Road, where Herrick & Colby had some years previously established a nursery. On these premises at the foot of East Street Mr. Alward erected a handsome house and other buildings, improved the grounds, planted elm, walnut and other shade trees and

named the place Elmwood. The family resided there for about six years when it was sold to Hiram Ashley, who sold it to Henry Martin and subsequently the late Michael Dowling purchased the property, and it is now the home of his widow and daughters.

While the buildings were being completed at Elmwood the family resided in two other houses in the village, one of which was purchased in April, 1851, from Jerome B. Stillson, situated on the south side of Mill Street between State and Church Streets. The late Dr. William B. Alley subsequently purchased this property and it is now the home of his widow.

In October, 1857, Mr. Alward purchased from Rev. Whitman Metcalf and Prof. A. Judson Barrett, the residence formerly occupied by Elder Spoor, situated on the southwest corner of East and Church Streets, the house which formerly faced Church Street was moved, reconstructed and enlarged, the grounds graded and trees planted, and the family resided here until they removed to Rochester in December, 1865. This property was subsequently purchased by the late Allen Hinds and is still the home of his family.

During the years that Mr. Alward first resided in Nunda he was an active, enterprising man of affairs, trustee of the village and of the Presbyterian Church, owned and operated a number of farms, shipped many valuable horses to the New York market and carried on the business of a country merchant at different periods, in five different stores located as follows: On the northeast corner of State and Mill Streets, on the west side of State Street, third door south of First Street, on the northwest corner of State and Second Streets in the Holmes Hall Building, long since replaced by the Union Block; on the east side of State Street, second door north of Mill Street, known as the City Drug Store; and lastly on the southeast corner of State and East Streets, known as the New York Store, which he purchased from E. O. Dickinson in November, 1862.

On the 26th day of December, 1863, Mr. Alward was commissioned by Governor Seymour, Lieut. Colonel of the 58th Regiment, 30th Brigade, 8th Division, National Guard State of New York, organized under authority granted on June 19, 1863. He was ordered to report with his regiment at Elmira, N. Y., on the 9th day of August, 1864, where two days later the regiment was enrolled as volunteers to serve the United States for one hundred days and stationed at Elmira, where during that period the regiment aided other troops in guarding about eleven thousand prisoners encamped there. At the expiration of this term of service ending December 2, 1864, Lieut. Col. Alward and his regiment were mustered out of the United States service, when they resumed their service to the state as a National Guard regiment, which was continued until the regiment was disbanded February 18, 1867.

In July, 1875, Mr. Alward returned to Nunda and leased the Nunda House for one year and afterward resided temporarily at the Livingston House for about two years when he returned to Rochester.

DENNIS ROBINSON ALWARD

Dennis Robinson Alward was a son of Nathaniel and Betsey Freeman Alward, his lineage is the same as his brother's. Mr. Alward was born December 18, 1830, in Scipioville, Cayuga County, N. Y., and died September 3, 1892, in Auburn, N. Y., and was buried in the Alward family lot in the cemetery at Scipio-

ville. He was survived by a widow and three children, Mary and Charles Francis, who reside in Buffalo, N. Y., and Henry Stuart who resides in New York City.

Mr. Alward attended the Nunda Academy, afterward known as the Presbyterian Session House, located on Church Street, and subsequently he was educated in schools elsewhere. In 1853 he located in Auburn where he engaged in the book trade in partnership with James Seymour, Jr., until 1857, when he sold out and went abroad for the purpose of travel and study, visiting nearly all of the interesting places in Europe, including a trip through the Holy Land; six months of the time he was Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, returning home at the close of the Buchanan administration. During the Civil War he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, London, under Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England, where he remained until 1868, when he returned and engaged in the insurance business in Auburn, where he continued to reside until his death.

In October, 1865, in London, England, he married Emily Wythe Babcock, daughter of George R. and Mary Potter Babcock of Buffalo, N. Y. She was born August 21, 1836, in Buffalo, where she now resides.

They had three children only; Mary, born in London, England, Henry Stuart born in Buffalo, and Charles Francis, born in Auburn.

THE AUSTIN DOWNS FAMILY

Austin Downs was the son of Truman and Sarah Porter Downs and fifth in descent from John Downs, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1654. He was born January 10, 1793, in Southbury, New Haven County, Conn., and died February 17, 1855, at his farm residence at the junction of the State and River Roads, town of Mount Morris, N. Y., and was buried in the Downs family lot in Oakwood Cemetery, Nunda, N. Y.

He came with his parents to the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1799, and in March, 1815, he married Mary Durkee, daughter of Wilkes and Hannah Fuller Durkee of Scipio, and fifth in descent from William Durkee, who came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1663. She was born August 8, 1793, in the town of Scipio and died February 25, 1862, at the home of her son in law and daughter, Hannah, in Nunda. Her grave is also in the Downs family lot in Oakwood Cemetery.

After their marriage they resided on a farm on the shore of Cayuga Lake near Lavanna in the town of Ledyard, Cayuga County, where all their children were born and where all, except two of them, died young.

About the year 1848 they removed with their daughter Helen to the village of Nunda, and resided for a short period in a house situated on the east side of Church Street between Massachusetts and East Streets near the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Hannah Alward. From there they removed to the farm located on the State Road mentioned above.

Shortly after Mr. Downs' death the widow and daughter Helen returned to Nunda and resided in a house purchased by the widow, situated on the northwest corner of East and Fair Streets, where they resided until the daughter married in 1858, when they removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where the widow resided with her son in law and daughter Helen until a few months previous to her death.

They had six children, Orill, Enford, Edward R., Jerome, Hannah Ann, who married William N. Alward, and Helen Mary, who married Warren P. Mills, and subsequently married Richard G. Mathews and still resides in Grand Rapids.

I. The William Dunn family, (wife Mary J. Sheppey), settled in 1832. William Dunn b. in England, September, 1802, d. October, 1874. Mrs. Dunn b. 1805, d. March, 1886.

II. 1, x Harriet G. b. in England, 1830, d. February, 1903, m. x Edwin M. Hamilton, b. in Nunda, Vet. 136th Regt. d. at Dalton, sons Thomas and Arthur 2. Charles, b. in England, 1831, farmer, d. December 17, 1898, m. 1. Adaline M. Alger, d. February, 1867, m. 2. Retta M. Decker, daughter Mrs. Belle Baker; 3. Thomas, b. in Nunda, September, 1833, enlisted in an Iowa Regt., was a lieutenant and recruiting officer, died at Sidney, Iowa, in 1864, buried at Dalton; 4. Abina, b. 1835, m. Dan'l Wade, a soldier, 136th N. Y., killed February 27, 1864, m. 2, Henry J. Douglas in 1866, reside at Dalton; 5. Euphemia, b. 1837, m. Gilbert Bentley, had five children; 6. Caroline Emelia, b. 1839, m. William Elwood, 136th N. Y., died in the service, m. 2, Sylvester Upthegrove. She died January 20, 1870; 7. Alfred b. 1856, d. February, 1902.

THE FOWLERS AND WARNERS—1847

David Fowler and wife came from Fowlerville to Covington now in Wyoming County, where DeEben Warner, then a young man was practicing medicine. The young physician soon after met, wooed and won their daughter Hannah, and in 1830 they were married. In 1847 Dr. Warner and family came to reside in Nunda, purchased the cobblestone house on East Street and immediately won recognition as a scholar and as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon. He was chosen town superintendent of public schools, and discharged his duties with efficiency. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler soon followed them. Dr. Warner had a class of young medical students including his son Charles F., called the "young doctor."

The people of Nunda were intensely interested in the building of the railroad from Hornellsville to Attica that would connect with railroads already built New York City and Buffalo. Many Nunda men were share holders and though the original survey, which was much nearer the village, had been rejected, and the new one pushed two miles farther south, still the railroad was the first to pass through the town and it was regarded as the most progressive movement of the time. The great wooden bridge that crossed the 850 feet chasm at Portage station was now completed and a celebration of unusual magnitude was to signalize this architectural triumph of the age. The great chasm had been bridged by the highest bridge in the world. New York City and Buffalo were to co-operate with Attica and Portage, Hornellsville and Nunda, in a "great barbecue and picnic." Among the many unusual things for the occasion, New York City was to furnish an ox roasted whole. Dr. Eben Warner and his aged and somewhat feeble father in law, Mr. Fowler, were in attendance. The roasted ox had been prepared a day or two in advance and all were desirous of a piece of this huge roast. Those unaccustomed to eating rare beef ate sparingly, if at all of it, and by so doing saved their lives, others found it edible. That night there were not physicians enough in the state, living along the line of this new railroad, to care for the sick. Nunda had its share of cases. Mr. Fowler was the first to de

velop a case of cholera. Dr. Warner and his students and Dr. Turner, did all they could for him, but there was a midnight burial and the doctors were the bearers. Dr. Warner gave instructions to his young men what to do, prescribed for himself, but told them he did not expect to survive. He was buried next day.

The breaking out of the Civil War and the eager enlistments from this patriotic town furnished a rare opportunity for surgeons to render great aid and perfect themselves in surgery. Dr. B. T. Kneeland had gone to the front with the Dragoons, and two weeks later, when the 136th Regt. was formed, the people of the town virtually named the surgeons, and their assistants. They demanded that the best that could be found were the men to go. Dansville named Dr. B. L. Hovey, Dr. Charles F. Warner was satisfactory to Portage, Nunda and Grove, and Dr. Edwin Amsden, son of a famous Wyoming doctor, was also secured for the 136th Regt. Dr. Warner found his position different from expectation and tendered his resignation. If he could not befriend "the boys" he would not remain. He came home and resumed his home practice.

He, however, later became, in 1864, surgeon of the 58th N. Y. N. G. with two of his students as assistants, and found this absence of "red tape" more to his taste. He married Esther Town, and after having fitted several more young men, Dr. Sabin and Dr. W. Q. Huggins and Dr. Moyer, for Medical Colleges, went west where he is still an authority in his profession. Personally, the writer, as one of his boys, is under many obligations for favors conferred.

The other members of the family were Elting Fowler Warner who married Josephine B. Thomson in 1864, William Penn Warner, an A. B. of Union College, who married Anna Richmond, daughter of B. P. Richmond of Nunda. Their daughter, Annie Richmond Warner married Charles E. French and is now a well known writer of books of fiction. She retains her maiden name "Anna Warner", as her non de plume, preferring to be an American writer and not a "French" one. Their children, Charles Elting and Anna Hathaway French, were summer guests at the Richmond homestead during the last days of their grand parents. Richmond P. Warner is the brother of the authoress. Mrs. Anna Richmond was the first person to subscribe for the "Centennial History of Nunda."

L. B. WARNER

One of the men who came to Nunda village in 1848, though not a pioneer, came so long ago, remaining his lifetime, and was so closely related to all the interests of the town, that a history would be incomplete that did not mention our dry goods merchant, L. B. Warner. Interested in schools, and in every form of progress and prosperity, he stands out prominently as a man who had the confidence and esteem of every citizen of the town. He was in religious preference a Presbyterian, and in politics a Democrat, but was the business advisor of people of every denomination, and during the war times was as loyal as the most ardent Republican.

We are glad to present to our readers his photograph that all may see the one business man of the town that was without an enemy and yet had, and expressed freely opinions on every subject. His home, his store, and the goods he sold were immaculately neat and clean. In this Mrs. Warner deserves special mention also, for no family could excel this worthy couple in this particular. Their three children, Willie C., Charles G. and Sophia, Mrs. Marshall McDuffie, are all living in California.



W. HERBERT WILLARD
Nunda's Chief Hustler

CABINET MAKERS

The successors of the Early Cabinet makers of the town and village, viz.: Henry C. Jones, Atwood & Co., Eben Wheelers (whose chairs of 75 years ago, are still strong and good), J. Chapin, East Street, were D. M. Tuthill about 1849, and his employees who all became manufacturers, were his brother-in-law, Edwin Wilcox; Robert Dayton, Henry G. Tuthill, nephews; Robert Cree, and in 1851 Wilson Willard, J. F. Rider and C. F. Rider (all these became skilled workmen and most of them have had cabinet shops). E. Wilcox became a partner, R. Dayton manufactured wooden pumps; Robert Cree became a furniture dealer and undertaker, both the Riders had cabinet shops of their own, Henry G. Tuthill (Col. H. G. T.), Corning, N. Y., is a skilled architect, the only survivor of these workers in wood; while Wilson Willard and sons have been the proprietors in this cabinet shop for many years, where the firm of Willard Bros. & Co. (elsewhere mentioned) have changed this enlarged plant into a wholesale casket factory, with an electric plant attached, that is one of the chief industries of the village, as it has been for about 80 years.

THE WOODWORTH FAMILY

We have spoken of the mechanics that work in wood for there have been numerous cabinet shops since 1824. But of the mechanics who worked on iron and steel there are none that have been in business as long as the Woodworth family.

Charles R. Woodworth came from Georgetown, Madison County, to Nunda in 1849, and with him came James R., his brother, and together they established the blacksmith business, they soon established a reputation as skilled workmen, especially in cutlery. Without special machinery, the knives they hammered out became in demand for household purposes, and they devoted much of their time to the manufacture and sale of these useful kitchen utensils. In 1863 Charles R. became a soldier and served in the 52nd N. Y. for a year, and during the battle of Spottsylvania received a wound, resulting in the loss of his left hand, after his muster out from service, he lived in Pitcher, N. Y., for ten years, then returned to Nunda where he began to manufacture cutlery with the aid of machinery. In 1886 his son Frederick E. who had become skilled in this business, purchased the business and plant of his father and has conducted the business since, employing from ten to twenty hands.

The children of Charles R. Woodworth were all distinguished for some gift, that has rendered them in social life, helpful and interesting, most of the family have musical talent, some of a high order, Zula and Minnie especially, Sylvia a graduate of the Geneseo Normal has artistic talent of a high order, and Rose, the youngest of the household, has been a professional whistler, has few if any superiors, in that line. She has recently married. Clara was an expert in amateur theatricals. The sons are specialists in mechanical or electrical pursuits.

The young family of Frederick and Cora Woodworth are already indispensable in public entertainments. The children are Amy Olga, Minnie May, Clayton D. and Frederick E., Jr. May their usefulness equal their ability.

Frederick E.'s plant is on a street by itself, once called Bennett Street, but as the Bennetts have not lived there for forty years and the Woodworths have lived there for many years, it seems the street should be named accordingly. George

C. W., an electrician; Clarence A. W., expert machinist in good employ; Albert J., chief electrician, Maryland Steel Works, Sparrows Point. None of the James Woodworth family live in the town. Doctor Helen Woodworth of Boston represents the family, and she now resides in Boston and practices her profession.

THE FAMILY OF HON. HIRAM ASHLEY

The older sons of Hon. Hiram Ashley, ex-Assemblyman, came to Nunda before he did. E. S. Ashley moved from Minden to Nunda, so he informed the writer, November 2, 1849, where he was a successful business man. In 1854, he bought out James Swain, druggist, his brother Gilbert Ashley, becoming a partner in the business. The father and the rest of the family came about this time and bought a fine place at the foot of East Street now known as Elmwood.

Gilbert married Miss Althea Spencer, and they settled on East Street near the family home. Like the other Ashley family, of pioneer days, Hiram Ashley had acquired a fine property, he was an elderly man when he came and only lived a few years. His other sons were Hiram and Edward, and they were for a number of years prominent students in the schools taught by Principals Barrett, Evans, Miss Pettit and others. E. S. Ashley, who was a good judge of a horse, bought and sold many fine teams, and liked this better than the sale of drugs. He left Nunda for New York City March 25, 1866, just after the Civil War, where there were better customers for his finely matched steeds. He returned to Nunda in 1904, aged and feeble, and lived but a few years longer.

The younger sons sought health and wealth on a Colorado ranch and sought both successfully. They are now middle aged, and have much of the strength, vigor and energy their father displayed at their age, that made him a strong factor in the civil life of his time, in his county.

1851

In 1851, the year before the fire destroyed the Empire Block, we may get something of a glimpse of our village by the changes in business circles and the newspaper advertisements. The live men always advertise, and the others do not have to.

Jeremiah A. Richardson, who had been in the mercantile business in the old Joslyn store for some years, offers his house on Union Street (Mass. St.) and his store for sale. His clerk and nephew by marriage, Walter B. Whitcomb, became the purchaser of both.

D. P. Bard, the singing school teacher, has a music store, and pianos etc., are advertised. J. F. Penny tries to eary or "turn" a penny, by the sale of a new invention, the new patent screw bedsteads, for strange to say, until then bedsteads were being morticed together and then held in place by a bed cord that passed through holes, bored in a square 4x4 timber, with abundant room for odoriferous lodgers, besides the bed cord. G. F. Sadd, a very suggestive name, had a marble factory three doors west of Howell store, the block afterwards known as Holmes Hall. Dr. Parker, physician and surgeon, had, as a new comer, to advertise. William Houghton, No. 3 Merchants Row (East side of State Street), had dry goods, etc., Peter Carter at No. 22 was an insurance agent. E. M. Brown, P. M., had boots and shoes, hats and caps and gents' furnishing goods in the Empire Block (same site as the present postoffice), while "Eldridge with his Daguerroetypes" invites the people to come and "see themselves as others see them."

This year is one long to be remembered because so many things happened to keep it in remembrance. The Genesee Valley Canal had become an actuality in 1851, but the railroad that was to connect the town, with New York City and with Buffalo, and save long stage routes to Batavia or Canandaigua or Hornellsville when the merchants and others had to go to those cities, was now a fact. There were no commercial travelers in those days, and twice a year all the merchants had to take a week or more and go to the city to buy summer or winter goods. Then Nunda Station, about three miles away, seemed very near. The barbecue at the Great High Bridge was also one of the events of the year.

The burning of the Union Block, a fine three story building on the site of the present postoffice and Wilcox store, was also one of the great events of the year. The Nunda Times, the village newspaper and its editor, N. T. Hackstaff, were lost to the village and though L. B. Warner quickly rebuilt, the fine block was lost forever. In our history of newspapers we give the extent of that loss. A map of Nunda town and village was published that year, but only those merchants and leading men are mentioned who bought the map. Mr. Fred Crowfoot of Sonyea, is the only owner of this map that the author knows of, and certainly the village did not compare at that time with what the Times tells of the business men that advertise in 1852. The Novelty Iron Works, Skinner & Co., marble factory, G. F. Sadd; cabinet shops, D. M. Tuthill, L. F. Rider, J. W. Briggs; dry goods stores, L. B. Warner, W. Howell, W. Whitcomb, S. L. Barrett, B. P. Richmond, W. B. Whitecomb, successor of J. W. Richardson, William Houghton; groceries, Swain & Co., Berry & Hatch, P. Carter, S. Reckard, M. Phillips, Colby & Son; drug and book stores, J. Swain & Co., J. H. Camp; jewelry stores, O. W. Talcott, apprentices were C. W. Herrick and Jonathan Miller; hardware stores, C. W. King, Morris Phillips; hat and cap store, White & Peterson; boot, shoes and caps, E. M. Brown, A. H. Mallory; tailoring establishments, W. N. Teall, C. Wing, J. B. Sewell, J. Hamilton & Co.; millinery, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Jno. Sherwood; harness shops, C. Chynoworth, Heman Pettit; blacksmith shops, J. R. Woodworth, P. W. Hall, J. Lamb, S. S. Decker; ornamental painters, A. J. Russell, D. B. Bard, E. C. Howe; carriage shops, D. D. Morse, jr., E. Covey, J. Baker; photographer, T. Eldridge; hotels, Nunda House, L. Nichols, Eagle Tavern, B. D. Henry (who died there); liveries, A. S. Ashley, H. C. Grover; lawyers, L. C. Peck, H. Chalker, Benedict Bagley, George Bishop; physicians, Eben Warner, Dr. Turner, J. Meechem, S. G. Upson, Dr. Parker; clergymen, Rev. J. W. Spoor, Rev. Edwards Marsh, Rev. McKay (Oakland), Rev. H. Roberts, Rev. Benedict; principal of school, H. G. Winslow.

THE JAMES CRAIG FAMILY

The James Craig family (James and Elizabeth Carney Craig) settled in Sparta in 1830 and in Nunda in 1852. Mr. Craig was a farmer and owned the Swain Mill. They had twelve children, eleven of them are living. William, a merchant, produce buyer, and now financial agent of Belden & Co., m. 1 x Jennie Grover, b. in Nunda, daughter of Hiram and Emily Grover, teacher, musician and vice president W. R. C., died 1905, m. 2 Miss Fannie Wood, daughter of Captain x J. P. and x Victoria Whitcomb Wood. The children of William and Jane Craig are Fred W. and Donald G. (produce buyers), and Mabel Winifred m. A. J. Stone, general superintendent of N. Y., Lake Erie and Western R. R., 2 James

Craig, merchant, Nunda and Canaseraga, m. Louise Bennett, children born in Canaseraga; 3 Mary m. Moses Merrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 4 John J., farmer, teacher, painter, Nunda; 5 Robert, m. Harriet Goldthwait, children, Grace, James and Bessie; 6 Eliza A. m. George Hagan, mechanic, son Howard, telegraph operator; 7 Jane m. Chancey Van Deventer, children, John Harvey and Anna, both born in Nunda, live at Tuscarora, N. Y.; 8 Albert, painter; 9 Edward m. Margaret Dickey, daughters Mary and Dora, teachers; 10 Alfred J. m. Villa Wilkins; 11 Victor T., merchant, m. Lillian Barker, daughter of M. O. Barker, children, Stella, Jessie and Lillian Victoria, Groveland, N. Y.; 12 Samuel J. m. Bertha Ketchum, four children, born in Canaseraga, N. Y.

THE VAN DEVENTER FAMILY

I. Isaac VanDeventer, son of William, settled in 1843, married Elizabeth Breen, they had seven children.

II. 1. George V., married Susan Seager, they had two children, Clara and Mable.

II. 2. Jennie VanD. married Thomas Passage.

IV. 1. Roy married Sarah Ferrel, 2. Pearl married Andrew Ferrel.

II. 3. William VanDeventer, single.

I. 4. James VanDeventer, single.

II. 5. Chancey VanDeventer, married Jennie Craig, 1, J. C. VanDeventer married Annie Flint, 2. Harry VanDeventer, 3, Anna VanDeventer.

II. 6. Addie, died when 10 years old.

II. 7. Ella, single.

THE WILLIS FULLER FAMILY FROM PIKE

The town of Pike has furnished Nunda with only about four or five citizens, Hon. Luther C. Peck, our first, last and only resident Congressman, Dr. C. C. Chafee, our most highly educated physician, and his wife, and recently Mr. Willis Fuller and his cousin Mrs. Ellen Colegrove.

The lineage of the sons of Willis Fuller is, as far as pioneer history is concerned, extraordinary. It reaches back to the settlements of Canandaigua and Leicester to Horatio Jones, the Indian captive, and to Land Agent Gregg and Dr. Williams, brothers-in-law, and includes the Flints, Ellises, Griffiths, Stewarts and nearly every family of pioneers in Pike when it was Nunda. The geneology brings out these facts.

Robert Flint, the first Member of Assembly, from Pike, married Hester, daughter of Horatio Jones. Their daughter Samantha Flint married an Ellis. She was old enough when she came from Cherry Valley to Pike, 1818, to remember the journey. They lived on rye bread all the way with such game as they could shoot on the journey. Having arrived the mother sold the feathers from their only feather bed and bought wheat at Geneseo to sow, sold a string of gold beads and bought ten sheep, bought a cow of Mary Jamison at Gardeau, and then built a log enclosure to protect their stock from wolves.

Deborah Flint, a sister, attended the Middlebury Academy at Wyoming with Luther C. Peck and his first wife, and became a teacher, married Orrin Fuller, son of Aaron Fuller, who settled on the Averill farm in (Portage) Nunda, and was drowned in the Genesee River, while rafting lumber for a new house.

The wife of Aaron Fuller was Dradina, sister of Eli Griffith the pioneer of

1806, and first Supervisor (1809) of Nunda, the first soldier from the town to enlist and the first to die in the service 1812. After the death of Aaron Fuller the widow and her children returned to Pike and to her kindred.

Orrin Fuller married Deborah Flint. He seems to have inherited the martial spirit of the Griffiths of Revolutionary and 1812 heroism, and became successively an officer, holding five commissions from Governor DeWitt Clinton, the last one Lieut. Colonel of the 204th N. Y. Militia. He was also the first postmaster of the present village of Lamont, and obtained the position from his friend, L. C. Peck, M. C. in 1839. The children of Orrin Fuller were Samantha Ann m. William H. Rodgers of Herfordshire, England, who removed to California, 2, Josephine, who died at sixteen. 3, Samuel m. Elisa Callis of Matthews, C. H. Va. 4, James, District Attorney at New Orleans, two terms, died at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in 1886. 5, Harrison H. m. Hattie Hyberd of Vermont. They have two children, Willis Orrin and Anna Louise, and reside at Shasta County, California. 6, LaFayette, who died without issue. 7, Permellia, who died in childhood. 8, Willis H. Fuller, now of Nunda, born at Lamont, m. Julia G. Williams, eldest daughter of Colonel George Williams (Veteran of 1812-14). The family now reside at Sunnyside, Gibbs Street (Gibbs mansion). Their children were recently married and reside at Ravenswood, the ancestral home of the Williams family. Willis Demert Fuller m. Eva Downing of Shasta, California, Orrin James m. Hazel Still of Buffalo, N. Y. They should be lovers of "Pioneer History" for they are of the lineage of four families of pioneers of four towns, Canandaigua, Leicester, Pike and Portage and connected with twice that number of pioneer families.

Samuel Flint, Jr., m. Elinor Lyon. Their daughter Ellen Jane Flint, a teacher of music, m. 1, Harrison Colegrove, 2, Nathan Colegrove, brothers. Edward Colegrove, her son, m. Mamie Gillett. John Colegrove died at the age of seventeen. The Colegroves came from Hume to Nunda, and purchased the Utley Spencer mansion on Massachusetts Street a few years since, and so another town of the original township is worthily represented here.

1858

In 1858 we again have a map of Nunda, and the business directory this year gives, merchants, L. B. Warner, W. B. Whitecomb, Isaac Bronson, W. Whitecomb, has also a banking house, Mrs. Lake has fancy goods and millinery. Grocers are Peter DePuy, J. H. Lamb; jewelry, C. W. Herrick and J. Miller; Nunda Novelty Works advertise steam engines, reapers, mowers, implements, castings, etc. The firm are Samuel Skinner, L. F. Paine, L. C. Skinner, E. Buck, (pattern maker,) planing mill, Henry and George H. Bagley; hats and caps, H. E. Peterson, Joseph White; ready made clothing, James Lemen and Wilson Willard; stoves, hardware, paints and oil, C. W. King; blacksmith and carriage making, George W. Patterson & Bro., A. C. Colby, George W. Ames, James R. Woodworth; cabinet ware, Tuthill & Wilcox, J. Rider, Portage Street, also (Davis Patent Churns), J. W. Briggs, Gibbs Street; livery stable, H. C. Grover; Nunda Nurseries, L. Colby, Vermont Street; Nunda Tannery, Mill Street, B. F. King and Henry Lampert; brewery, (only one ever in town), William Bennett, Bennett Street, now Woodworth Street; drug store, Ashley Bros.; lawyers, L. C. Peck, Carter, Packard, Calker, Osgoodby, Crooks; physicians, Upson, C. F. Warner, A. L. L. Potter, S. Gallentine, B. Gallentine, I. J. Meechum; bakery, R. Lovell; house and sign painters, J. C. Howell, Edward Howe; Nunda Marble Works, Chris Smith,

and Strobel, Second Street; harnesses, L. Whitehead; steam flour mill, Halsey Brace, George Greig, Prac. Miller; Nunda Flour Mills, J. T. Craig, Alva Spear, Prac. Miller.

The new railroad had some disadvantages. A thriving village was growing up at the station with large stores cutting off the southern trade from Grove, and since that time another village with three stores at Hunt, that secures at least half the trade from Portage and Granger.

In still more modern days the great department stores at Chicago and Philadelphia with their greater variety take away a very desirable class of trade. The better communications with Rochester by rail, gives that city from this town a large amount of trade, and still the stores of the village are well patronized, for the grocery trade, is not affected by proximity to the city.

As to store buildings we have more and better ones than the village had formerly, and we never see an empty one or a sign "to rent" or "for sale" in a store window. The stores in the Livingston Block and Union Block are as good as any in the county. There are one hundred more houses in the village than there were in 1852, and it is doubtful if there is one vacant one in the village.

The difference in population is not because we have less families, but we have much smaller families. Still the population does not diminish, over 200 children between 5 and 20 years of age are found in our village school.

NUNDA BUSINESS FIRMS

Dealers in dry goods: Northway Brothers, dealers in dry goods and clothing, carpets and groceries, gents' furnishing goods. Have double store on State Street.

Joseph Lovell: Dry goods and carpets, ladies' furnishing goods, Union Block.

Lester Wilcox: Dry goods and variety store, groceries. Old Warner store enlarged.

Joseph Wilcox: Dry goods and groceries, bargain counter, shoes. Old Craig store.

H. Cohen: General clothing store in Union Block.

Grocers: C. E. Pratt, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery and candies. Union Block.

S. Clayton Cooper: Groceries and jewelry.

Charles N. Johnson: Groceries.

Frank D. Wilcox: Groceries. (W. B. Whitcomb store).

Druggists: W. Y. Robinson, pharmacist, drugs and books, paints and oils, wall paper, bric-a-brac, lamps. In business over forty years. John O'Connell, pharmacist and clerk in this store for thirty-two years.

Harrison Peck: Drugs and books, wall paper, bric-a-brac, lamps. In drug business thirty years.

Jewelers: Wesley R. Marsh, jeweler and oculist, East Street; Ralph Stewart, jeweler.

Hardware: M. J. Aylor, hardware and coal, paints, gasoline and oils, phonographs, harness and whips, egg shipper. J. G. Nesenson, manager.

E. F. Hunter Co., shelf hardware, wall paper and moldings.

Furniture and undertaking: F. E. Robinson, furniture and coal, wall paper and moldings (Frank Lake store). Duryee Brothers, furniture and undertaking, upholsterers (Cree Block).

Nunda Bakery, George Trescott, bread and cakes, ice cream parlor, soda fountain.

Nunda Laundry, John M. Perry, East Street.

Gents' Furnishing goods: F. U. Davidson, boots and shoes, clothing, hats and caps. Double store on State and East Streets. Z. A. Miller, gents' furnishing goods, Town Clerk's office.

Confectioner: Robert Lovell, candies, ice cream, soda fountain, news room, phonographs and records.

Markets: State Street market, W. H. Framingham, meats, canned goods and vegetables.

East Street Market: P. W. Loomis, meats, canned goods and vegetables.

Ice cream parlor: Leon Willard and Leon Dana, ice cream, soda fountain and dealers in Nunda Mineral Water.

Manufacturers: F. E. Woodworth, knife works, with sales in thirty states and several foreign countries, employs twelve hands. In business 25 years.

Nunda Casket Company: Willard Bros., Wagor and Gordon, employs twenty hands, five of them women.

Electric Light Plant: Willard Bros., Wagor and Gordon.

Nunda Water Works: Willard Bros.

Foote Brothers Mfg. Co., makers of cement machinery, concrete mixers and gasoline engines. State Street. Employ 50 hands in summer and 30 in winter.

Nunda Cheese Factory: Young & Young, B. P. McCormick, cheese makers. In 1907 made 250,000 lbs. cheese.

Lumber dealer: N. S. Barker, saw mill and lumber yard, cement, roofing and plaster. Verne Powell, bookkeeper and assistant.

J. B. Satterlee, planing mill and saw mill. State Street. Harry Satterlee, assistant.

Grist Mills, B. K. Wallace, flour and feed. Mill Street.

Isaac Goldsmith, Coopersville, flour and feed.

Nunda Ice Company, F. Jellerson.

Willow Dale Milk Supply, Mrs. A. J. McArthur.

Plumber and tinsmith, F. J. McCarthy. State Street.

Tinsmith, shop work, O. H. Cook.

Tailors, R. S. Dana, merchant tailor: William Feary, tailor.

Milliners, Miss Dell Wheaton, Livingston Block, Mrs. C. E. Smith, State Street.

Dressmakers: Mrs. Belle Miller, Miss Vina Scott, Miss Mary Walker, Mrs. Stella Coffin, Mrs. Ophelia Batterson, Mrs. Rosella Duryee, Mrs. Arthur Roberts, Mrs. Harriet Gray.

Florist, Mrs. Frank Carroll, Church Street.

Harnessmaker, J. R. Gurnee and son (Lloyd).

Boot and shoe repair shop, Justus Derx.

Clergy, Editors, Physicians, Lawyers and Dentists are elsewhere mentioned.

Postmaster, Benj. E. Jones; deputy postmaster, Nicholas Kernehan.

Rural mail delivery, Homer E. Pitts, Fred B. Reed, Harry Jellerson.

Mail and stage route to Dalton, conducted by Frank Carter and son (Allen), Wm. Nieu, mail and bus to West Nunda. Station agent for twenty years L. P. Higgins; Express delivery, Guy Sanford.

Telegraph Operator, Edgar Long.



CHARLES FOOTE



CHESTER FOOTE



FOOTE BROTHERS CONCRETE MACHINERY

Foote brothers general contractors (Frank and Clarence)

Mechanics and builders, Bert Austin, George M. Jones, Hooker brothers, W. H. Havens, Benj. Tallmage, Monroe Myers, Powell Bros., C. Blake, Chas. H. Rolison, George Werner.

Masons and cement walk contractors, Robert Lippincott, Isaac Smith and Sons, Geo. Hagan, H. Gallentine.

Blacksmiths, Luman Brace repair shop, Bert Skellinger repairing and horseshoeing, P. H. Barrett, horseshoeing and repair work.

Wagon shop, Harley C. Jones.

Painters and paperhangers, Webb & Co., Frank Stockman, Roberts & Son, carriage painting, Charles Ray, Charles Brady; Craig Bros., painters.

Telephone company, M. H. Osgoodby, Mgr.; also owner of Academy of Music.

Warehouses and produce dealers, Geo. Barber, and A. D. Baker, also Old Richmond Warehouse.



NUNDA HOUSE. BUILT 1836

Hotels, St. Johns, Mrs. J. H. Hughes; Nunda House, D. F. Lyons; Cottage Hotel, Charles Fox; Hastings House, Arthur Carmor.

Livery, John H. Hughes, Portage St.

Billiard room, R. H. Hughes, Second St.

Barbers, S. B. Ryall, J. Mahoney, Wm. Vient.

Wm. S. Knappenbarg, dealer in coal, lime and plaster.

Calvin Leclair, Veterinary Surgeon.

Photographer, Elsie Sphoon.

Bankers, I. J. DePuy's Banking House, I. J. DePuy, Pres., Perry DePuy, Cashier, James H. Baker, Assistant Cashier; Nunda Bank, J. E. Mills, President, Fred G. Olp, Cashier, Robert E. Balty, Clerk.

Stenographers: Mrs. Alice Long, Fannie Morris, Mary Stevens.

Notary Public: Mary Stevens and O. H. Cook.

BUSINESS OF DALTON

R. E. Muir, Station Agent, Hunt & Moses, dry goods and groceries, Norris & Cudebec, dry goods and groceries, Wm. D. Burt, Seed Store, Charles E. Lynd, Hardware, Charles Maker, Shelf Hardware and groceries, wholesale egg buyer and shipper; Aylor & Douglas, dry goods; M. R. Smith, furniture and undertaker; Mrs. J. R. Hamilton, drugs and millinery; Kelly & Co., groceries; Hotel, Parker House; Newspaper, E. Merry, editor; blacksmith and repair shop, E. J. Douglass; grist mill, Van Austrand & Co.

THE TIDE OF TIME

"Ah, thus it is—one generation comes,
Another comes, and mingles with the dust
And then we come, and go, and come and go
Each for a little moment, filling up
Some little space, and then we dissappear
In quick succession; and it shall be so
Till time in one vast perpetuity
Is swallowed up."

Copied from Aspenwall genealogy.

OUR FIVE GENERATIONS

Five generations since our natal day
Have come, have come
And of the First, there is only one to stay,
The rest have come—and gone
The Second, more kind, has left a score to tell
During their winters day
What fortune, losses, hardships, all befell
Ere youth had fled, and night had closed their day.
The Third grown gray—only one-half remain
Hoping to gain, (perhaps hoping in vain,)
Strength four score years and ten, still to attain,
They may remain (in feebleness remain).
The Fourth, blithe, strong and sturdy, these intend
(Their mode of life to mend,)
To round out five score, ere their journeys end
(Longevity is surely now the trend);
The Fifth are young, what fear, what care have they
We are here, we are here, to stay
Life is a picnic; Time a holiday
We mean to shout hurrah! on next Centennial day.

1808—OUR CENTENNIAL—1908

Names of Nunda Citizens Born 1808

Lurancie Richardson Wilcox; Walter Whitcomb; Hiram Smith, of Granger (in Greater Nunda); Samuel Cooper; Elizabeth Donaldson Grimes, wife of R. Phillip Grimes; Edward Swain, b. 1808; Eliza (Brown) Pres-

cott, b. 1808, wife of Albert H.; Wm. H. Burge, b. 1808; Leonard Kuhn, b. 1808; Urania Montanye Kuhn, b. 1808; Betsey Smith, b. 1808 (Mother of Mrs. Melissa De Puy), buried at Nunda; Horatio Packard, b. 1808, Father of E. W. P.; Rebecca Van Dyke Close, wife of John Close, b. in Engle, 1808; Libby Drew, b. in Vermont 1808, settled 1847, in Nunda; Elizabeth Guthrie Gearhart, wife of John Gearhart; Louisa Fuller, daughter of Joshua.

LONGEVITY IN NUNDA

Centenarians living, Mrs. Permillia Robinson Hubbell, born January, 1805.

Other Centenarians

The following persons completed the full five score ere they passed away:

Mary A. Hunt, born Leicester 1802, died June, 1908, aged 106 years; Mrs. Catharine Cox, widow of Gerritt Cox, grandparents of the late Jacob Cox, lived in Northeastern Nunda. She was known as Granny Cox because of her great age. When she was 102 years old she fell and broke her hip bone, yet such was her great vitality that she lived two longer, and died at the great age (even for Nunda people,) of 104.

Mrs. Martha Hill Ewart, died while on a visit to Canaseraga in 1907, aged 102 years.

Mrs. Katyann Louisa Dunn, mother of Thomas Dunn, was born in England and died in Nunda, aged 104 years.

Almost Centenarians

Zadock Sherwood, a veteran of the revolution, came to Nunda in 1823 and outlived all the other citizen soldiers of that war. He died near Nunda, Ill., in the one hundredth year of his age. He broke his hip bone when he lacked the three months of one hundred years, and refused to eat, saying, he had lived long enough.

Granville Sherwood his son, nearly equaled his sire in length of life and was in his ninty-sixth year when he died.

Margaret Burnett, a daughter of Granville Sherwood, attained the age of 88 and died in 1907. The sum of the ages of these three was 283 years, or an average age of 94, for three generations.

Margaret Blair, eldest daughter of the late Henry Rockafellow was living until 1907, she was born in 1810 in New Jersey, and died in Iowa aged 97, she survived all of her brothers and sisters excepting a Mrs. Terry, who died on Church Street so nearly 100 years old that they tolled the bell for 100; Samuel L. Rockafellow, now an octogenarian, and her half brother, Charles H. Rockafellow, age 70, of this place.

Another Long Lived Family

Asenath Brewer Chase lived in Nunda before there was a house in Nunda village, and in the vicinity until her marriage, she lived at Lakeville the rest of her life, she was born in 1807, and was in her 99th year when she died. Her father lived to be 90. Daniel Brewer, her brother, born 1809, lived to be past 90. Elizabeth Brewer Kingman, born 1811, is still living at Lakeville and bids fair to become a centenarian. Jessie Brewer lived to be past 80, his wife did also. Nelson Brewer a younger brother is still active and is 86 years of age.

Celestia J. Hills, widow of Leander Hills, died at Highland, Kansas aged 97 years and six months.

Dr. Samuel C. Upson attained the age 97.

Herman Pettit, 94; Miss Sarah Fuller, 96; Samuel Rockafellow, 94; William Wallace, 94 years 10 months; Miss Margaret Stillwell, 93 years 9 months; Clinton Colton, Dalton, 96; Record Dalton, 95; Nancy Comstock, 90; Seth Barker, 91; Elizabeth Powers, 95; Rhoda Cole, 94; Rev. Jacob Seager, 92; Abraham DeGroof, 90; Mary A. Silsby, 91; Lydia M. Roberts, 91; Peter Passage, 94; Mrs. Annah (Morse) Tuthill, 91; Jane R. Horner, 90; Cyrus Rose, 91; Sophia Town Newton, 91; Mrs. Jane Holmes, 90.

Pioneer Nonagenarians

David Baldwin (veteran), age 90; Samuel Rockafellow, age 94; Lydia Barnes, 91; William R. Duryee, 90; Mrs. Mary Fuller, 90; Mr. Joshua Fuller, 92; Mrs. Nancy Miller, 92; Daniel Andress (Revolutionary soldier), 90; William D. Gould (Revolutionary soldier), 91; Mrs. Elizabeth Durfee, 95; Mrs. Esther Satterlee, 92; Mrs. Esther Town, 92; Mr. J. Davidson, 91; Lieut. David Baldwin (veteran 1812), 90; Mrs. Betsey Prentice, died in 1822, aged 90 years.

Old Nunda

Donald Hamilton, died about 1860, aged 90; Myron Smith, 94; Mrs. Sally Parker, 92.

Died After Leaving Nunda

Capt. Henry Bagley, 91; Harry Cleveland, 94; Nathan Sherwood, 90; Isaac McNair, 90; Mrs. Jenet McNair, 93; Mrs. Sarah Burgess, 97.

Our Oldest Living Citizen

Mrs. Mary Barrett Barron, eldest daughter of Dea. James Barrett, was born in N. H., Nov. 23, 1813, and is now nearly 95 years of age. She has attended the services of the Baptist Church for seventy-five years.

Alanson Rice, who once lived in Nunda, is still living and is 91 years old.

ADDENDA

The book is crowded to the covers and the publisher has called a halt, first things have received so much attention that I have no space left for my own family or my own special friends, I have written out of my reverence for the past in which not I but my parents lived. I have written what could not have been written five years from now, for half of those who have helped me most, have passed away during the three years that have passed since the one hundredth birthday of the mother, to whom I dedicated the book. But how shall I satisfy the expectations of those who have lived here the last half of the century. I might say that the Biographical part of the book, may be written later, but I am reminded that after Nov. 24th, I shall be living on borrowed time and it will not do to make promises. I have, however, mentioned the last pioneers that came to our town, the last Indian that comes as a guest where her ancestors came expecting to stay; the last class that graduated from our High School; the last soldier or sailor that enlisted; the last young men to go into business, and the last teachers

and preachers that are to make the people wiser and better. And what is there more to tell along the lines I have followed? Others will tell of the Centennial Celebration, but will they tell, that I was the first to call attention to our, Centennial Birthday and ask for its observance? That is already forgotten, but the files of the Nunda News, with my first Pioneer article, will substantiate it, I have said nothing of politics except to name some of those that have been chosen for positions of honor. I might name the present officials as the list does not represent either the pioneers or the soldiers who saw service to any great extent it would detract from the ideal state of things I have depicted as existing, and I prefer to think well of existing conditions, as I am optimistic, and believe the car of progress is still making good "Auto" time and making headway best, in up hill matters when the "Autoist" is riding alone, for those who are doing their best for themselves, are often indirectly ushering in new and improved conditions.

Belonging as I do to the past order of things I will not attempt to sing the song of progress, for it is keyed too high for me, but will conclude as I began by chanting (this time in the words of another) my regards for

THE FOLKS I USED TO KNOW

"I know lots of folks in the city
As pleasant as folks can be,
And you can't claim to be lonesome
With thousands for company
But I'll own that I get homesick
And back again long to go
Where I can meet in the village street
The folks I used to know.

Some things happen over and over
In the grind of God's great mills,
Like Christmas and Sunday and taxes
And disappointments and bills.
There's many a chance to be a happy
And as many to be forlorn
But you'll have but one,—one Mother
And just one place to be born.

Even the glories of heaven
Preachers might paint more fair
If they would only hint now and then
'Twould be like the old times there;
And I'm sure it will be a comfort
When my time has come to go,
To know I shall meet in the golden street
The folks I used to know.





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